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THE

# BOROUGH

OF

# STOKE-UPON-TRENT,

IN THE COMMENCEMENT OF

THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

**Queen Victoria,**

COMPRISING

ITS HISTORY, STATISTICS, CIVIL POLITY, & TRAFFIC,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES;

ALSO, THE

MANORIAL HISTORY OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,

AND

Incidental Notices of other Neighbouring Places & Objects;

S 800 94246 W1

BY

JOHN WARD.

THE APPENDIX CONTAINS MANY ANCIENT AND CURIOUS CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,

AND

THE WORK IS EMBELLISHED WITH A VARIETY OF PLATES.

*LONDON:*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. LEWIS & SON, FINCH-LANE.

MDCCCXLIII.

Bucs
R55

# PREFACE.

THIS WORK, having been commenced under the sanction of another name, the individual who now avows himself as its author, considers it necessary, for the purpose of justifying the claim he makes to its paternity, to give some explanation respecting the manner in which it was begun and carried forward, and has at length arrived at its close; and having throughout the work assumed editorial dignity, and written in the first person *plural*, he will, in order to avoid ambiguity, descend to the familiar style, and speak in his own person.

In the summer of 1838, Mr. Simeon Shaw, who had just before issued a prospectus of an intended History of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, to be published in monthly parts, but had not then brought out a single number, called upon me respecting his proposed work, when I told him I was in possession of a variety of materials, chiefly of an antiquarian character, relating to the northern portion of the Pottery District, which might be serviceable for the commencement of his undertaking, and which I had collected with the view of writing a similar history, should I ever find leisure to do so; I told him, further, that I was quite willing to supply all I had in my possession, provided I were permitted to exercise a control over the publication, so long as I should furnish those materials. I stipulated, in fact, that not a page of the Work should be printed, whilst I remained connected with it, but what I should either write myself, or peruse in manuscript and approve. Mr. Shaw at once acceded to the rather arbitrary terms I propounded, and as he had some highly respectable names on his Subscription List, from whom he had promises of assistance, my idea then was, that, through their aid, *he* might be enabled to carry forward the Work, after it had passed the limits to which my attention was more immediately directed. I was aware that a

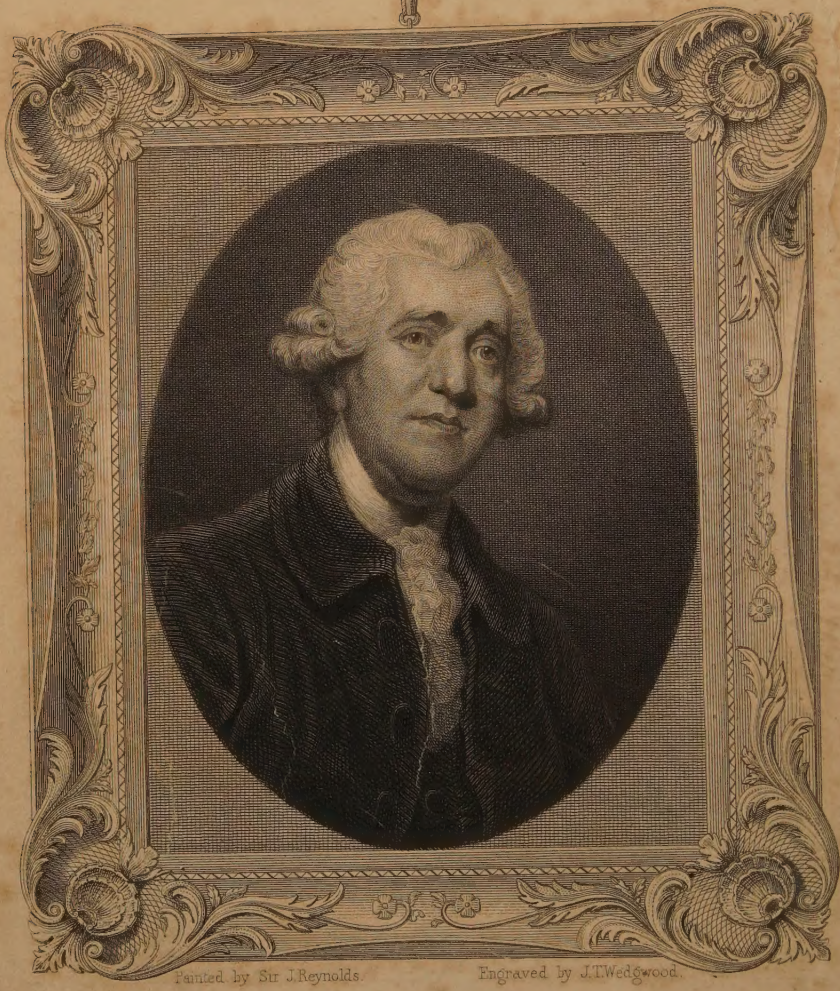
work of this sort was called for by the general voice of the district, and I was desirous of securing to it a respectability of character; flattering myself that the method and matter I should communicate to the early portions, might induce competent persons to complete the undertaking upon the model I should lay down.

Hereupon I engaged in the compilation of the introductory and subsequent chapters, and several numbers were published in the name of Mr. Shaw, to which he contributed very little besides. I must not be understood to say that some pages were not introduced, whilst his name was prefixed to the covers, the contents whereof he might almost challenge as his own; but his style and mine did not at all harmonize, and the labour I experienced in adjusting the matter he supplied to my own philological standard was more than equal to that of original composition.

Thus the publication proceeded till Parts VII. and VIII. were issued (together), when, owing to circumstances which arose between Mr. Shaw and his Printers, the latter declined any longer to carry the Work forward on his account; and unless some friendly arm had interposed it must have ascended thither "where all things transitory and vain like aerial vapours flie;" or, possibly, might have descended to "the mighty mother's" empire—

——"The chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep."

As, however, I felt an increasing interest in securing the completion of a Work in which I had already bestowed much time and pains, and was aware that many of its Subscribers had particular reasons for wishing to see it carried forward, I offered to the Printers to continue the authorship so far, and as fast, as my other avocations might allow; and Mr. Shaw having signed an agreement to give up to them his whole right and property in the Work, to enable them to conduct and complete it in whatever way they might think proper, I thenceforth felt myself more closely identified with it, and determined to continue it to the end. My assistance had, from the first, been gratuitous and eleemosynary, and was to continue upon the same footing, only that I reserved to myself some copies for private distribution. Whatever profit might arise from the ultimate sale of the Work, after paying the Printers' and Publishers' accounts, was to belong to Mr. Shaw, the original



Painted by Sir J.Reynolds. Engraved by J.T.Wedgwood.

# JOSIAH WEDGWOOD ESQ.R

## F.R.S. & F.S.A.

LONDON PUBLISHED JUNE 18TH 1841 BY J.TH TAYLOR & WEDGWOOD 6 CONNAUGHT TERRACE EDGWARE R.

projector. It would neither be fair nor candid towards him or the public, that the merit or censure which the Work may obtain, should alight on any other head than that to which it belongs; I avow, therefore, that nothing contained in the Work beyond the tenth chapter is chargeable to any other account than my own; and very little, indeed, in any of the preceding portions (as I have already said).

I have sought to enliven the dry detail of topographical and statistical history, by the introduction of biographical notices, family memoirs and pedigrees, and various collateral subjects, as well of an antiquarian as a popular nature. The biography of the late Josiah Wedgwood, which has never before appeared in a connected form, and is now presented, after the manuscript had been first submitted to the perusal and correction of some members of the family of that eminent person, can hardly fail to be acceptable to the republics of science and literature at large.

Every writer has his particular opinions, and few are altogether exempt from prejudices; these, undoubtedly, ought to be kept as far as possible in the back-ground by an impartial historian, and such has been my anxious endeavour in the course of the present Work. I have not, however, shrunk from the narration of facts and the suggestion of inferences, on certain occasions, in which religion, morals, or matters of a public nature were concerned, from any over-fastidiousness lest such statements might be distasteful to some classes of the Subscribers.

If, on holding up the mirror to the unvarnished face of truth, an image is reflected less pleasing than the fondness of partial friends might have desired to behold, let not the faithful mirror, therefore, be assailed by the disappointed expectants, but rather let them re-model the beau-ideal of their over-weening fancy according to the correct lineaments which truth presents.

I have carefully avoided whatever was calculated to wound the feelings of families or individuals, and, though I have not sought to conciliate any one by flattery, I have not withheld commendation where it appeared to be deservedly called for.

Enough has been said respecting the origin, conduct, and design of the Work; it remains to say something of its intrinsic nature.

The Work aims at the character of a copious General History of the District known as the Staffordshire Potteries, and now designated "The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent," a district of considerable importance among the manufacturing and commercial seats of British enterprize, and which, though it has received repeated notices in Gazetteers, and works of general reference, has never yet been the subject of any special or particular compilation possessing the least claim to public regard. The County of Stafford, at large, does not possess any *General History*, and it is hardly to be expected (however it may be desired) that any such will now see the light. The work of the late Rev. Stebbing Shaw being left unfinished at his death, any attempt to carry out his design, after a lapse of forty years, by a present history of such portions of the county (embracing all the northern parts) as he left untouched, would be quite preposterous. All that the literary public can reasonably expect is, that every commercial district, large parish, borough, or rural circle, should have its particular history, on the plan of Whittaker's History of the Parish of Whalley, his Hallamshire, and Hunter's admired History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster. If a combination of gentlemen having sufficient leisure and talent could be obtained throughout the county, to engage, each in his own sphere, upon one uniform plan, it might then be possible to see a collective County History, worthy of the honor, wealth, and commercial importance of Staffordshire; but this project seems hopeless.

Upon a similar plan to the works just referred to, the present history has been principally framed, and recourse has been had to all available sources for the purpose of obtaining for it that favour which only a really respectable work of this kind has any right to expect from the local and literary public. The published records of the county have been carefully examined, from Domesday downwards; Leland, Camden, Erdeswick, and Plot, have supplied each his modicum of matter; many ancient charters and documents, never before published or noticed, have been brought forward; parochial and other public documents have been sought for and freely contributed; and no reasonable pains have been spared to obtain correct historical matter proper for the pages of a local history.

The Work has been compiled amidst a multitude of avocations possessing stronger claims on my time and attention; and it having been published at intervals, some statements, which proved by means of further information to be incorrect, have been rectified in subsequent pages, or have stood over for emendation, along with divers errors of the press, or the pen, in the Supplementary Chapter.

Had I exercised a greater degree of vigilance over some of the earlier numbers, and had the Work been written entire, before any portions were printed off, its redundancies and other faults would have been less conspicuous.

I have in most instances acknowledged in the body of the Work the valuable aid I have received from many of its Subscribers and friends, and can do no less than thank every gentleman to whom I have applied for assistance or information, for the invariable courtesy and attention I have experienced.

It will appear, from some observations in the introductory chapters, that a History of the Potter's art and a Geological Essay were contemplated in the course of the Work. These have been necessarily abandoned, as subjects beyond the sphere of my proper cognizance.

The art of the Potter is one demanding a distinct treatise. A dissertation by Dr. Lardner, which forms part of the Cabinet Cyclopædia, is the best at present extant, but much more of the Egyptian, Etruscan, Grecian, Roman, and Chinese History of Pottery and Porcelain remains for a competent, scientific, and practical author to bring forward. In the last chapter I have availed myself of the communication of a friend, by introducing an extract from a very old and scarce book on this subject, to which I have reason to believe reference has not been before made.

The field for geological science in this part of the country is interesting and large; the subject will, no doubt, ere long engage the attention of a competent writer, and any dissertation I might have been enabled to introduce, by extraneous authorship, must have been brief and unsatisfactory.

If I have not succeeded in rendering the present Work altogether worthy of the district it refers to, and the highly-respectable patronage it has received, I shall, at least, have the satisfaction of

reflecting that I have contributed something to the stock of local history. Having engaged as a volunteer in an uncertain enterprize, I am prepared to meet its issue with perfect equanimity, and should it prove favourable, I shall principally rejoice that I have been instrumental to the relief of an unfortunate "man of letters."

JOHN WARD.

*Burslem*, 31*st December*, 1842.

P.S.—Of the Plates which the Work contains, the greater part have been contributed by its Subscribers and friends. Some have been executed at my own expense, and some at the expense of the Publishers, but they did not feel themselves called upon to go to the extent I could have wished in furnishing embellishments; and a fine portrait of the late Josiah Wedgwood, which must be deemed an essential accompaniment to his biography, and will form a most appropriate *Frontispiece* to this History, has been executed at the engraver's risk, and is charged extra by the booksellers, as well as some views of the new churches engraved for the latter portion of the Work.

*A small Lithograph Map of the Borough, published by Michael Scott, Hanley, of a size to bind up with this Work, will form an appropriate prefix to Chap. II.*

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# THE BOROUGH

OF

# STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

## CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—EARLIEST NOTICES OF THE DISTRICT—BRITISH TRIBE (CORNAVII),—DRUID TEMPLE, CALLED BRIDE-STONES—STATION OF ROMAN TROOPS AT DEVA, (CHESTER), MEDIOLANUM, (CHESTERTON),—ROUTES OF ANTONINUS, VIA DEVANA, OR RYKENELD STREET, DISTINGUISHED FROM IKENELD STREET.—ERDESWICK'S NOTICE OF CHESTERTON,—ITS PRESENT APPEARANCE,—ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD,—DISSERTATION ON LYME WOODLANDS.

Local History has long been an object of interesting regard to the Republic of Letters, and has exercised the labours and talents of men of various ranks and qualifications. Some have raised monuments of extraordinary magnitude, and of rich and rare materials, to the honour of their native counties; or, of the counties, cities, districts, or places, which they have thought proper to select for the display of their genius; whilst others, of more humble grade, have sought to gratify general or local curiosity, and facilitate research and reference, by the compilation of Topographical Dictionaries, Guides, and Directories. Numerous works, indeed, of both descriptions, have issued from the press, of late years, which have been commonly received with public favour. Not a district, or a town of any importance, is without its local history or directory, or a combination of both; nor has the ground over which we now propose to travel remained hitherto altogether unbroken; though we shall endeavour to trace out paths not previously trodden, and to explore fields hitherto altogether uncultivated and unknown.

The Topography of the District which is the subject of our work, will be particularly detailed in subsequent chapters; we propose, here, to make some preliminary observations as to its title to notice in the most remote and in successive eras of our national history. Situate nearly in the centre of the British Tribe, called by Ptolemy, Cornavii, and which a modern author, of no mean pretensions, informs us, signified the "Holy District, or Country of the Priesthood,*" it may be supposed to possess some relic of Druidical superstition; or, at least, of British sepulture, in Barrows: but if there be any of the latter, they remain yet to be explored; and we know of only one neighbouring monument which clearly connects the District with the Druidical period—viz.

## THE BRIDE-STONES.

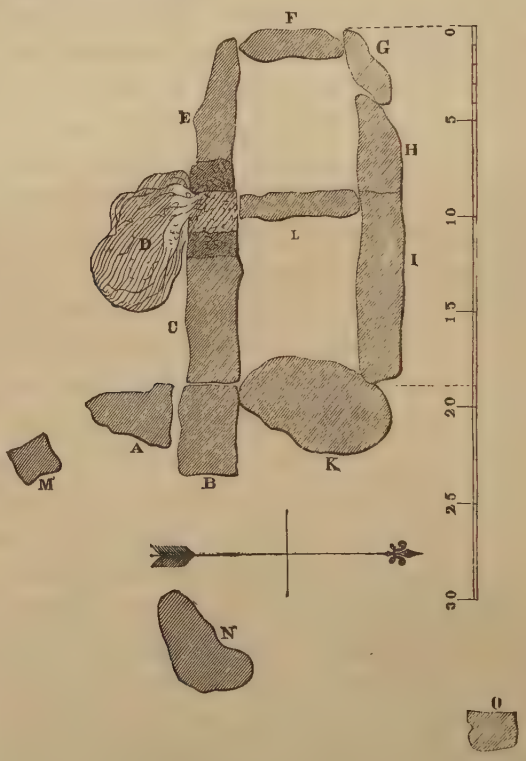
* Sir W. Beetham, "Gael and Cymbri," p. 202.

This remarkable object stands on the border line which separates Staffordshire from Cheshire, and was formerly claimed as within Biddulph, by Staffordshire people; but has been lately challenged by those of Cheshire as belonging to Bug Lawton, and as such enclosed from the open common. The spot lies between Leek and Congleton, within one hundred yards north of the turnpike-road, three miles from Congleton, and seven from Leek, on the back of a hill called *Cloud*, which frowns over the Cheshire valley, and seems well chosen, as a seat from which the Arch-Druid might survey a large portion of his Cornavian domains. The main part of this KIST-VAEN, (such we consider it*), consists of several very large stones, placed upright on their edges, and forming the sides and ends of a parallelogram, occupying an area of eighteen feet by eleven. The *Chest* which they form is at present uncovered; but there can be no doubt, from the upper surfaces of the sides being of equal height, that they were formerly covered horizontally: and a fragment which divides the area into two equal parts, seems to belong to what was likewise a prop to the lid or cover. There is a large erect pillar, or obelisk, close to the head of the structure, but standing out from the square, measuring nine feet and a half in height above the surface; and another pillar-stone, six feet in height, nearly erect, stands about five yards from the north-east corner. The general height of the side-stones, which stand upright on their edges, is about five feet above ground; and they are in thickness from three feet to one foot or less. The whole of the south side was formerly composed of an entire stone, measuring eighteen feet in length, which must have been of the weight of at least ten tons; but a large fracture in the middle of it was produced by a bonfire, made in the cavity about twenty years ago, and it has fallen from its perpendicular. For the better understanding of this curious

* Vide Boswell's Antiq. p. 36.

Druidical relic, we have given an accurate representation in the annexed wood-cut, and as no drawing of it has been before published, to our knowledge, our readers cannot but be gratified by the view presented to them, which was taken from the east end of the object; the town shewn in the distance being *Congleton.*

Ground Plan of the Bride-Stones.




A, marks the pillar-stone we first mentioned;—B, an oblong block, in a line with the south side of the structure, but extending beyond the head of it; C, D, E, compose the south side, but D has been burst off by fire; F, is the foot-stone, and rises about eighteen inches higher than the side stones;—G, is the least stone of the whole, and ekes out H and I, which have been one entire stone, but cracked in two by fire; K, seems to have been the head-stone of the Chest, but has fallen sideways; and L, is the remain of the partition which divided the area into two parts: M, is a detached block, appearing to have been broken off about two feet above ground; N, is a large block elevated a little above the ground, and from which the annexed perspective view of the structure was taken; O, is the other pillar or obelisk we have already mentioned.

In the Archæologia, published by the Society of Antiquaries, (vol. II. xli.), is a description of a Druidical remain, at Stansfield, in Yorkshire, extremely similar to that we have described, and called by the same name; and reference is there made to the Bride-Stones of Staffordshire. It is very plausibly suggested by the writer of that account, that these structures were British temples, or altars, for celebrating the marriage rite; and that the Saxon people, knowing by tradition the purposes for which they had been used, called them by the appropriate name they at present maintain; but we are more disposed to consider them as altars of sacrifice, and probably tombs of the chief Druids. The position of this Kist-vaen is due-east and west, which was an ancient custom of burial before Christianity arose; and if we are correctly informed, there were, formerly, tumuli of loose stones near the spot, of which many thousands of loads were carried away when the neighbouring turnpike-road was formed. Tradition, too, ascribes to this monument the character of a tomb; the country legend being, that a bride who fell in battle was buried here. The situation of this Druidical monument, in the midst of what was once a woodland track, peculiarly agrees with the description given by ancient authors, of the spots on which the priesthood celebrated their solemn rites, at their greatest festivals in honour of their principal Deity, the Sun; when they lighted the Bel-tein fires on the highest eminences, and hailed with loud and continued acclamations and songs of joy, the earliest appearance, and the meridian exaltation of the glorious luminary:—

Lo, he bursts forth with rapid speed,
The moving, the vehement fire!
Him we adore, high above earth!
The fire, the fire! whispers Aurora.
He is above the lofty gale,
High above every element;
Of vast magnitude his steed;

He will not halt in the skirmish,
Nor at the feast of Lyr (the sea).
Thy rising is seen in the sea,
Thy impulse in the river's mouth:
Now the bright dawn repels the gloom, &c.

[*Fragment from Horæ Britannicæ*, vol. I. p. 293.]

We have, in the present instance, taken a short excursion from our proper boundaries, and departed a little from the sober gravity of history, and must crave the indulgence of our readers, if, in a few other cases, we shall be found digressing in a similar way, either for the purpose of examining any neighbouring object which may present itself to our notice, and appear illustrative of the principal subject of our work, or of introducing something which may tend to enliven the dry detail of historical facts.

When the Romans subjugated Britain, they established, along the frontiers of the several conquered districts, chains of posts, to keep the natives in awe;* and, by their wise political regulations, softened the fierce dispositions of a people accustomed to wander in the woods, and pursue the practice of predatory warfare; so that, within the first century of the Christian era, the leading men of the Britons submitted to have their sons educated in the Roman language; adopted, and became proud of, the Roman apparel, and exchanged their rude and turbulent manners for the arts of polished humanity.

Probably the city of *Chester*, then called Deva or Deunana, was one of the earliest, as it surely was one of the strongest, holds of the Roman power. Seated on the confines of North Wales, inhabited by the Ordovices, a brave people, subdued by Agricola, it became the head-quarters of the 20th Legion, (Legio XX. victrix), and

* Tacitus, in Vita Agric. c. xx.

remained so for more than two centuries.* Cheshire and Salop, as well as Staffordshire, were inhabited by the *Cornavii*, whose other principal city, besides Chester, was VIROCONIUM or URICONIUM, (supposed to be Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury); and there is no mention in Ptolemy's Geography,—a compilation of the early part of the second century—of any other city or town of the *Cornavii*, though there were many garrisons, or military posts, throughout the country, which are set down, by name, in the Itinerary of Britain,—a work rather later than Ptolemy's, but of the same century, and thought to have been composed under the direction of some of the Roman emperors, (probably *Antoninus Pius*, whose name it bears), in order to give them, and their civil and military officers, an idea of the situation, extent, and principal places of the several provinces; and, for a directory to the Roman troops in their marches. This valuable document has not come down to us perfect; for there are many obvious mistakes in the distances,—the sums total, from the commencement of the routes to their termination, being, in certain instances, at variance with the particular distances from place to place.—There are, also, some very circuitous routes, proving, either that more direct roads were not then made, or, that the more direct routes did not afford supplies or accommodations for the Legionaries on their march, or else, that these Itinera were journies of mere military inspection. The second route, or iter, which is headed, we believe invariably, CCCCLXXXI miles in extent, proceeds from the wall of Severus, at Solway Frith, and terminates at the port of Richborough, in Kent. It goes by Carlisle, thence in a south-east direction, through Westmoreland and Durham, to York; there makes an acute angle, and proceeds in a south-west direction to Manchester; thence to Chester; thence by three intermediate stations, called *Bovium*, *Mediolanum*, and *Rutunium*,

* Henry's Hist. G. B. vol. II. 409.

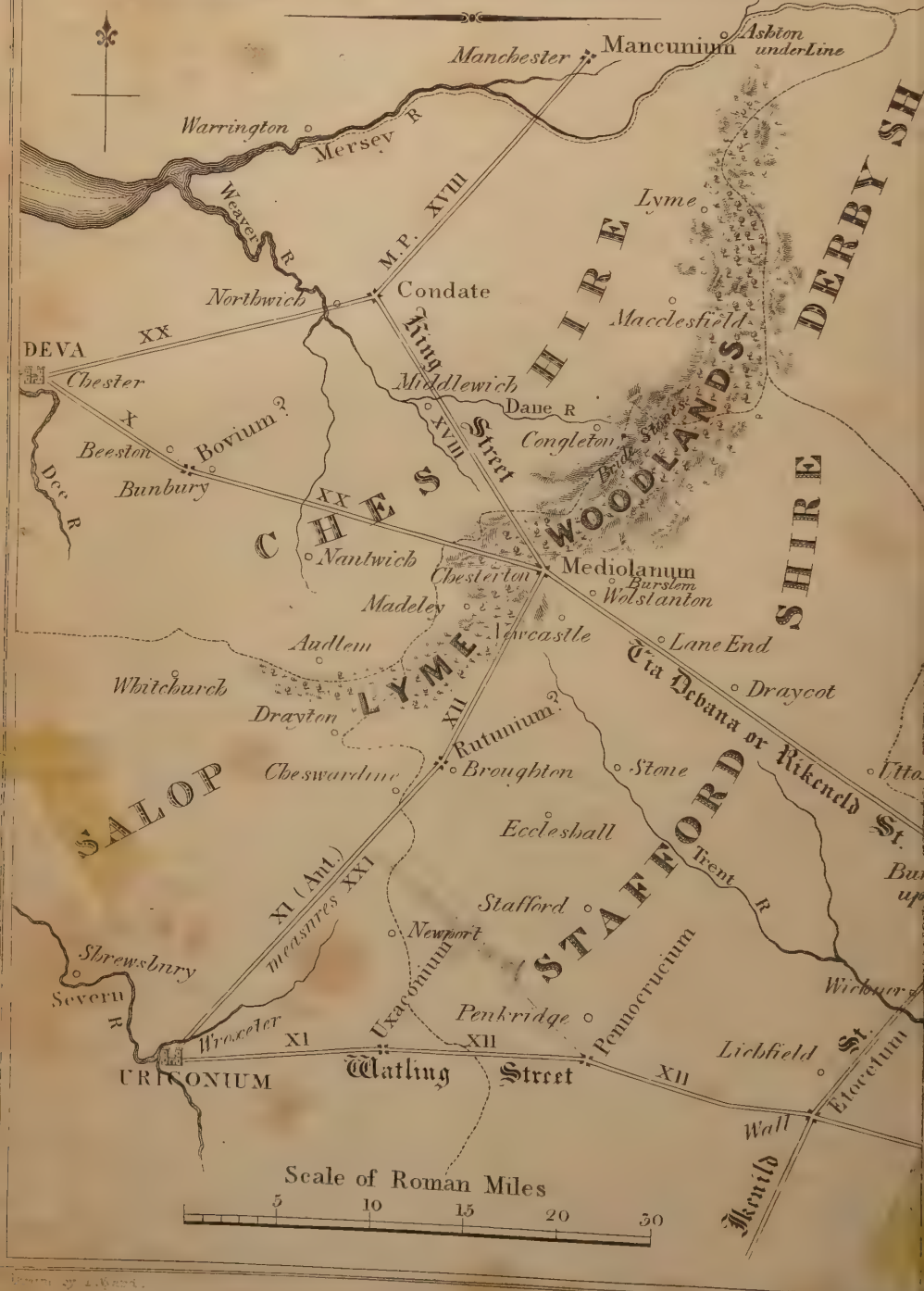
(about which the learned differ) to *Uriconium*, (Wroxeter); and there, dropping into the Watling Street, turns nearly due east, and follows that road to London. The sum total of the several intermediate distances amounts to 500 miles or more, which proves the inaccuracy of the numerals; and they vary in different editions.

What we have to observe upon this route relates to the station called MEDIOLANUM; which being marked as 30 miles from Chester, our early topographers have sought for in Montgomeryshire, being led in that direction by Ptolemy's Geography, which mentions *Mediolanum* as one of the towns of the *Ordovices* (the people of North Wales): but Antonine's tenth route has also a station called *Mediolanum* as its terminus, which some of its commentators have sought to identify with the town of that name mentioned by Ptolemy; whilst others have been constrained to look for it at the stated distance from Manchester (36 miles), and have at length, justly, as we think, brought it to *Chesterton*,* in the immediate vicinity, though not within the limits, of the Borough of Stoke. Both the second and the tenth routes of Antonine go from *Mancunium* (Manchester), to *Condate*, but there separate; the former going to *Deva* (Chester), 20 miles; and the latter terminating at *Mediolanum* (18 miles), which would exactly reach to *Chesterton*, if *Condate*, the point of separation, were fixed at or near Northwich, the only position at which the stated distances between Manchester and Chester can be at all reconciled. The second route goes forward from Chester to *Bovium* (10 miles), and thence to *Mediolanum*, (twenty miles), which would again bring us to Chesterton, in a nearly direct line, and would necessarily fix *Bovium* near to *Beeston Castle*, which is in the parish of *Bunbury*, the first syllable of which name seems but a slight corruption of *Bovium*; and the latter is significant of an ancient town. This

* Vide Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. I. p. 100.

# DIAGRAM

## Explanatory of the II & X routes of Antonine.



chimes in with Cheshire history, in which it is said, that Beeston has been thought to have been an ancient military post, and that the remains of the Roman road are discoverable close under the south-east side of the hill on which the Castle stands.* For the sake of rendering the subject more intelligible, we must refer to the annexed Diagram, in which the stations of Antonine are printed in Roman letters, and the numerals of his itinerary are placed along the line of the supposed roads. The names of modern towns, upon or near the roads, are printed in Italics. By inspecting this sketch, it will be seen that *Chesterton*, where we would fix *Mediolanum*, is wide of the direct route from *Deva* to *Uriconium*, but the distance between these two cities cannot be in any manner reconciled with the Itinerary, except by allowing a considerable departure from a direct route; and if we go to the west there will be further difficulties presented by the mountains of Wales and the river Severn, which Camden, Horsley, and other writers, who have treated on this subject, do not seem to have duly considered; and it is the opinion of later inquirers, that those learned persons were certainly mistaken in placing *Mediolanum*, *Rutunium*, &c. on the west side of the Severn.† There must, undoubtedly, have been a town of the *Ordovices*, called *Mediolanum*, as stated by Ptolemy, and yet this may have been no other than ours (Chesterton); for the *Ordovices* are allowed to have been the original possessors of Staffordshire; or at least of the woodland parts of it,‡ in which Chesterton was unquestionably seated; as well as the east side of Cheshire; and they might have maintained their original station in this District, up to the time of Ptolemy.

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* Hanshall's Cheshire, Introduction, xv.

† Vide Shaw's Staffordshire, Introduction to vol. II. p. xv.

‡ Whittaker's Manchester, vol. I. p. 148.

In the annexed diagram of the route from *Mediolanum* to *Uriconium*, the intermediate station *Rutunium* is placed quite accidentally at, or near *Broughton*, a name that indicates an ancient town, on the confines of Staffordshire and Cheshire. This route from Chester to the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, by way of Chesterton, does not (beyond the latter place) correspond with the distances in Antonine's table; but it is a totally impracticable business, attempting to reconcile some of his distances ;* and we are, therefore, now taking the liberty of proposing to alter the numeral XI. to XXI. between *Rutunium* and *Uriconium ;* and as to the zig-zag route, it must not be forgotten, that equally-acute angles are to be found in other parts of the tenth, as well as in other Itinera; and if Antonine's was a tour of inspection of the chief military posts, this circumstance is at once accounted for. Here, then, we take leave of Antonine and his Itinerary, and shall supply some information concerning a *British* or *Roman* Road, intersecting the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent,—of which he makes no mention,—indicated by the name, Via Devana, or Rykeneld Street.

The first intimation of the Road we are going to describe, proceeded from Dr. Charles Mason, formerly tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had made considerable collections relative to the ancient British and Roman Roads, with a view to publication; and who, in a letter addressed to Dr. Wilkes, dated 15th March, 1758, puts the following query :†—

"I should be glad to know whether you have any "knowledge of a Roman Way from Burton-upon-Trent to "Chester, by Newcastle, for parts of such a one I have "seen; and it is part of a great one that crosses the

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* Vide Iter XII. Henry's Hist. G. B. vol. II. p. 433.

† Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 15.

" whole kingdom in a very direct course : as also, another " from Chesterton,* near Badger and the Morf, passing " near Newport, in a direction towards Middlewich, where " it appears again, and should go through part of Stafford- " shire, near Cheswardine."

The concluding part of this letter would seem to fortify our notions respecting the line of Road we have been *last* discussing,—but this we observe incidentally. The other Roman, or more properly *British* Way from Burton-upon-Trent to Chester, has been a matter of subsequent investigation; as we find, from the introduction to Nicholl's History of Leicestershire,† where a letter is inserted from the Rev. T. Leman, of Bath, dated 21st Feb. 1792, in which he states, that the VIA DEVANA, (a name, which, we suppose, is here for the first time introduced) runs from *Colchester* (CAMOLODUNUM), to *Chester* (DEVA); that traces are found of it in Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, and in all the intermediate counties; that the writer, with the Bishop of Cork, (afterwards Bishop of Cloyne), travelled the greater part of it in 1788 and 1789. He particularly points it out through Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, in a course from south-east to north-west to the town of Leicester (the RATÆ of the Romans), thence by Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Burton-upon-Trent, through Staffordshire, by Draycott, straight to Lane-Delph, and by Wolstanton Church to the *Station at Chesterton;* and thence onward to Nantwich and Chester. Dr. Mason had also pursued this Road from Burton through Needwood Forest to Hanbury, and leaving the town of Uttoxeter a mile or more to the right, he, with difficulty, traced it onward to Tean, and thence through Lane End to Chesterton.‡ It is very plausibly suggested that this may have been the great line of communication with Ireland, even prior to the

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* In Salop. † Introduction, p. cxlvii.

‡ Shaw's Staffordshire, p. 34.

Roman invasion, for purposes of traffic by no means inconsiderable.* The name of this ancient Way varies in different parts of its course; in the south of Leicestershire, it is called the *Gartree* Road; in other places, *Salter's Way*, (probably from its having been a pack way for the carriage of salt from Cheshire); but we shall shew, by evidence not to be disputed, that this is, properly, the Rykeneld Street, which most writers have confounded with *Ikenild Street*,† a road well known in Staffordshire as leading from *Etocetum* (Wall), towards *Derventio* (Derby), likewise however omitted by Antoninus, and which crosses the Rykeneld Street, near Burton-upon-Trent, at right angles.

It is extraordinary that these two Roads should have been so long confounded; though some writers have hazarded an opinion of their being distinct.‡ Even in a map of ancient Britain, published so lately as 1834, the name of *Rykeneld Street* is assigned to that which always was, and ought to be *Ikenild*. The complete detection of this error we derive from a perusal of the Foundation Charter of the Abbey of Hulton, dated in 1223, inserted in the Anglicanum Monasticon,§ which contains a description of the possessions granted, by Henry de Audley, to the Abbot and Monks; and among the rest, of lands in *Normancote* (now Normicot Grange), adjoining to Longton and Lane End, the boundaries of which are so minutely described, as to enable any modern inquirer, with little pains, to trace the limits of the property with perfect accuracy. This estate is said to be bounded by the old course of the river Blithe, as far as a place called Wetmeresbrook, (or Wetmotesbrook), which must be near

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* Lyson's Magn. Britt. II. p. 434.

† Shaw's Staffordshire, Gen. Hist. p. 16. ‡ Ibid., vol. II. xv.

§ Vide Appendix, No. 2.

Blyth Bridge, and from thence to run up *Rykeneld Street*, and through the village of Mere, as far as the spring which flows from the intakes of Mere.* Here, then, we have a document more than six hundred years old, which identifies *Rykeneld Street* with the *Via Devana* of late geographers; and must, for ever hereafter, prevent its being confounded with Ikenild Street. This Road proceeded from Blyth Marsh, in a direct course towards Lane End; but a partial diversion from it has been made, commencing at the new Reservoir, (which we think is supplied by the very spring just mentioned); the Sutherland Road in Lane End is a continuation of it; at the north end of which it again unites with the Turnpike Road, and passing the church, goes on to Lane Delph; but there the Turnpike Road diverges a little, and the Rykeneld Street goes, or rather did go, in a direct line to the Pear-Tree Houses, and the Manor House of Little Fenton; then passing Cauldon Place and Shelton Hall, a little on the left to Foul Hay House, from whence it most likely proceeded up a hollow way or dingle to Wolstanton Marsh; thence, perhaps, through the village of Wolstanton, to the top of Port Hill, and along the present Road towards Bradwell Hall, in the direction of Chesterton; but we are unable, after considerable diligence, to discover any traces of the Rykeneld Street between Wolstanton and Chesterton.

It may be permitted to us to attempt an explanation of the etymology of the name "Rykeneld," which being joined with *Street*, we must conclude to be of Saxon formation. *Rica* is explained in the Saxon Glossaries, as "*Princeps*" (olim "Rex"), though, in the later period of the language, the word "*Kyning*" was mostly used for "*King;*" but the word *Ric* or *Rice*, ever retained the

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* "*De assartis de Mere.*" (Assartum signified land reclaimed from a wood or waste).

sense of *Kingdom.* Now, of *Rica*, the genitive case plural would be *Ricena ;* so that *Ricena-eld Street*, is "Old Kings' Street." This we venture to pronounce a faithful interpretation of the name of *Ricen'-eld Street.* It happens too, that the continuation of the same ancient Road through Cheshire, beyond Middlewich, is still called *King Street ;* though antiquaries, who have noticed it, have written *Kind* Street, in defiance of the invariable popular pronunciation of the word, probably from a desire to connect it with *Kinderton*, adjoining to Middlewich, where a Roman encampment has been discovered, and where Dr. Whittaker, the historian of Manchester, took great pains to establish the Roman Station *Condate*, which is mentioned by Antoninus, both in his second and tenth itinera, as being eighteen miles distant from *Mancunium*, (Manchester).* But, as Kinderton is about twenty-two English miles from Manchester, by the nearest route, and the Roman mile was shorter than the English, by 1-11th, (which would give nearly twenty-four miles in Roman measure), we must be pardoned for combating the hypothesis of this Coryphæus of ancient geographers, and for denying that *Condate* was, or could be, at *Kinderton.* We trust, indeed, we have said enough to fix that Station at, or about Northwich ; upon the road from Manchester to Chester, where it makes an elbow, to avoid the tide-stream of the river Weaver. We think, likewise, that what we have advanced almost demonstrates that *Mediolanum* was no other than *Chesterton*,—the very name of which imports that it was a castle or fortress, when the Saxons first invaded Britain,† and imposed names significant to themselves, upon the towns and places of their newly-acquired dominions.

The castle of Mediolanum, or Chesterton, probably

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* Whitaker's Manchester, p. 95, 98, &c. † Verstegan, 233.

went to decay in the Saxon era, there being no mention of any such in the public records subsequent to the conquest. The earliest account we find respecting it, is that of Erdeswick, whose tour in Staffordshire was taken about the year 1598; and who, after mentioning the neighbouring seat of *Bradwell*, belonging to the Sneyd Family, (where he was, probably, a guest), proceeds as follows:

"A little lower stands Chesterton, where are to be seen "the ruins of a very ancient town or castle, there yet re- "maining some rubbish of stone and lime, whereby may be "perceived that the walls have been of marvellous thick- "ness; and the name doth argue some town, or rather "castle, there to have been seated, as also by the decay "thereof, which may seem to be occasioned by the building "of Newcastle; whereupon, as I take it, the same took the "name of Newcastle."*

This opinion, deduced from a survey of the spot, and the then appearance of the foundations, accords with general tradition. In order, however, to gratify our own curiosity, and the general interest which the proximity of its situation excites, we have made a careful inspection of the site of this ancient castle, which, after the lapse of almost two centuries and a half, since Erdeswick visited it, may be supposed to possess but few remaining indications of its former condition. We have been, however, agreeably surprised to meet with so much that is highly grateful to the antiquary. The situation must have been chosen by Agricola, or whoever else fixed upon it, with considerable judgment, as commanding a view on all sides from which an enemy could approach. The hill on which the fortress stood is moderately elevated, but considerably below the lofty ridges on the west and north, which we suppose, for reasons after stated, to have been a woodland tract, divid-

* Harwood's Erdeswick, p. 9.

ing Staffordshire from Cheshire. Along the north side of what was evidently the camp or station, is an immense foss, still partly filled with water, from a copious spring within its bed, issuing from the red Sandstone Rock on which the station was elevated, and which still supplies two fish-ponds in the cavity, measuring together about one hundred and twenty yards in length. The breadth of the foss cannot have been less than twenty yards, when in an entire state. Along the rampart, on the outer side of it, appears to be the way which led by a gradual ascent from the north-east corner of the Station, to the centre, or Prætorium, over a draw-bridge; at which spot the hollow is now completely filled up for a space of twenty-five or thirty yards; and beyond that is partially filled, though clearly marked out for at least one hundred and fifty yards more. The whole extent of this intrenchment measures about three hundred and seventy yards, and it must have formed an impregnable barrier along the north side of the Station. On the east, the camp seems to have been defended by a ditch and rampart cut from the Sandstone Rock; several houses in the village, the principal being Chesterton Old Hall, now occupy the inner side of this Vallum, at intervals, for about three hundred yards in extent. The Station then turns at a right angle to the west, up a lane which appears to have been the southern Vallum, and goes over the summit of the hill on which the castle stood. The whole Station seems to have formed a parallelogram of about three hundred and seventy by three hundred yards, and to have inclosed upwards of twenty acres of ground; an area sufficient for accommodating a Roman Cohort, which contained six hundred men, with equipage, stabling, and stores. The entrenchment on the west has been levelled, and is only marked by the line of a modern fence. The surface in this direction slopes gently towards Apedale, and was not open to any sudden assault from an enemy. At the dis-

tance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the eastern rampart, is a brook, to which a road leads from the south-east angle of the camp, and which supplied convenient watering for the troops. This Station deserves the attention of men of military experience, as being, probably, the most perfect specimen of a Roman entrenched camp to be met with in the county of Stafford.

We cannot learn that Chesterton has furnished any coins, or other testimonials of its Roman origin; but we think it has been hitherto quite neglected by antiquaries, and that relics might be yet discovered by excavating the ground of the camp. This is mostly rich old pasture land, on which the plough has, probably, never passed, and round about which several venerable yews, that from their appearance may be almost coeval with the castle, mark its site, although now fast going to decay. But, though we have not heard of Roman coins being discovered here, they have been found abundantly in the neighbourhood; for, March 28, 1817, a great quantity of Roman copper coins were turned up by the plough, on a farm about three miles from Chesterton, called little Madeley Park, the property of Lord Crewe, and occupied by Mr. Joseph Taylor. They were contained in two urns, which were, unfortunately, destroyed. The coins were of great variety, principally of Constantine the Great, who succeeded to the empire of the west, on the death of his father Constantius, at York, A. D. 306, and swayed the imperial sceptre for thirty years; partly in conjunction with Licinius, and afterwards, as sole Sovereign of the Roman world. There were many coins of Licinius,—some of earlier reigns, viz. of Maximinus, and of the associate Emperors Dioclesian and Maximian, and some of the usurpers, Posthumus, Tetricus, and Victorinus, who assumed the purple in the time of Aurelian and Gallienus, between the years 260 and 280 of the Christian era. A few beautiful specimens are of Crispus, the eldest son of Constantine, who was raised to the title

of Cæsar at the age of seventeen,* and afterwards fell under the imputation of treacherous practices against his father, A. D. 326. We have met with one of the short reign of Constantius, the father of Constantine, who was elevated to the imperial dignity 1st May, 305, and died in July, the year following, but are unable to trace this to the hoard we are speaking of. In the annexed plate are specimens of some of the most perfect of these coins, of which, however, a great number were very much corroded. The devices, on the reverse, are mostly symbolical images of the sun, whom Constantine selected as his tutelary deity, before he became a convert to the Christian faith; or else, of the Genius of the Roman people; and there being none which exhibits any Christian emblem or inscription, the period of their deposit may be fixed with great probability as anterior to the public profession of Christianity, by Constantine, on the death of Licinius, in 324; when he, by a general edict, exhorted all his subjects, without delay, to imitate the example of their Sovereign, and to embrace the divine truths of Christianity.† The annexed plate contains copies of several specimens of these coins, and as the inscriptions are not very legible the following Explanations of them may be acceptable to our readers generally:

No. 1.—(*Obverse*),—IMP. MAXIMINUS, P. F. AVG.—The Emperor Maximinus, pious, happy, august. (*Reverse*).—GENIO POP. ROM. To the Genius of the Roman people. (*Exergue*), P. T. R., probably signifying that the Coin (*pecunia*) was struck at Treves.

No. 2.—(*Obverse*).—IMP. POSTVMVS, P. F. AVG.—The Emperor Postumus, pious, happy, august. (*Reverse*).—SAECVLI FELICITAS,—The Felicity of the Age. [This Coin is silvered over, and the impression on the obverse very sharp and distinct].

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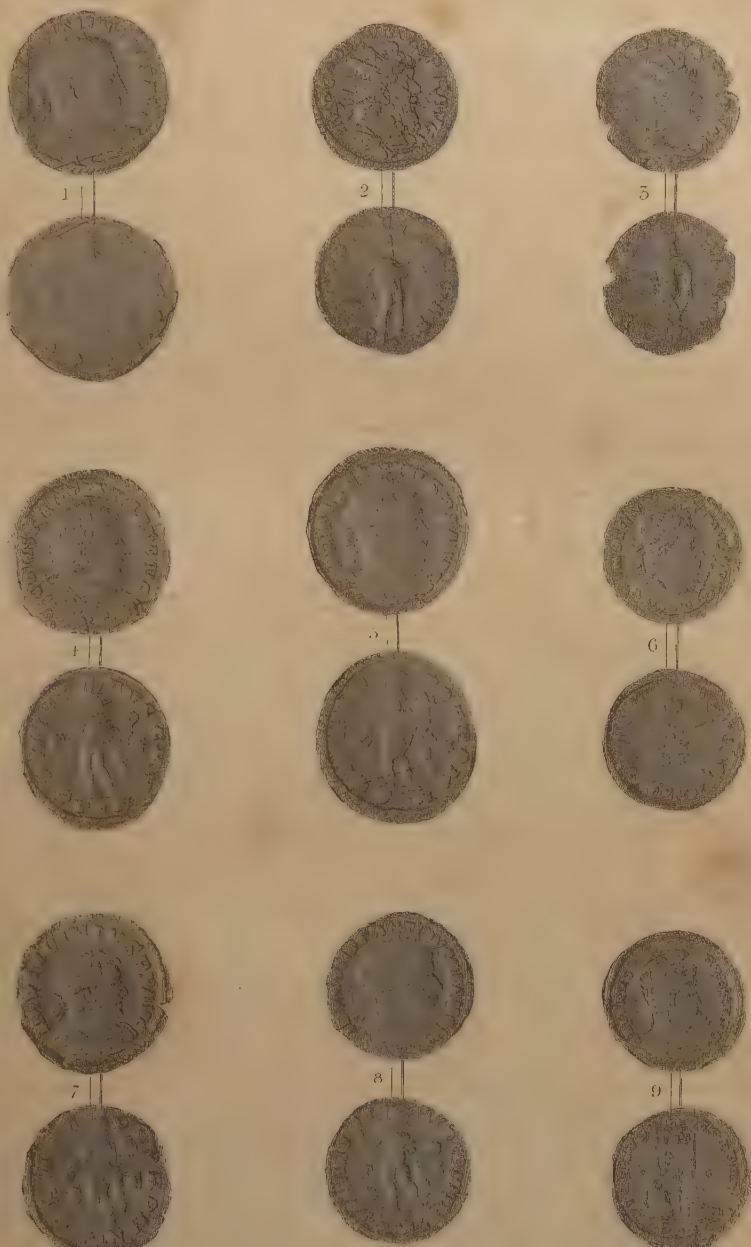
* Gibbon, vol. III. p. 107, 112. † Ibid. p. 252.

Roman Coins found near Madeley 1817.




By Will.m Brookes. Junr. Fountain Buildings. Burslem.

No. 3.—(*Obverse*).—IMP. TETRICUS, P. F. AVG. (*Reverse*).—SALV. PVBLICA,—The Public Welfare. [The edges of this Coin are much jagged, but the impression is good].

No. 4.—(*Obverse*).—CONSTANTINVS, P. F. AVG. (*Reverse*).—COMITI AVGGVV,—To the tutelar Friend of the Emperors, (meaning the Sun or Apollo, whose effigy is inclosed). (*Exergue*), P. LN.,) probably, Pecunia Londinensis, or Coin struck at London. [This is a very perfect specimen, and not at all worn].

No. 5.—(*Obverse*).—IMP. LICINIVS, P. F. AVG. (*Reverse*).—GENIO POP. ROM. (*Exergue*), P. LN. [This Coin is also in excellent preservation].

No. 6.—(*Obverse*).—CONSTANTINVS AVG. (*Reverse*).—BEATA TRANQVILITAS,—Happy Repose! and on an altar, surmounted by the Sun's orb, —— VOTIS XX., signifying a vote of the Senate for the Emperor's preservation for 20 years. (*Exergue*), P. LON., which leaves no doubt of its London mintage.

No. 7.—(*Obverse*).—IMP. LICINIVS, P. F. AVG. (*Reverse*).—GENIO POP. ROM. (*Exergue*), P. LN. [This is a different die from No. 5, though the inscription and device are the same, except that this Coin has the letters S. F. near the middle of the reverse, probably intended for *Sæculi Felicitas*].

No. 8.—(*Obverse*).—IMP. CONSTANTINVS, P. F. AVG. [*Reverse*).—SOLI INVICTO COMITI,—To the Invincible Attendant Sun! with the detached letters T. F., perhaps signifying, *Temporis Felicitas*. (*Exergue*), CARL., probably struck at Cærleon.

No. 9.—(*Obverse*).—CRISPVS NOB. CAES.,—Crispus the most Noble Cæsar. (*Reverse*).—VIRTVS EXERCIT.,—The Valour of the Army! and on a banner supported by two accumbent figures, VOT XX., with the detached letters T. F., *see* Nos. 6 & 8. [The *exergue* is not legible, though the whole impression, in other respects, is very perfect;—probably this Coin was struck after the victory of Crispus over the Franks and Alemanni, A. D. 322.—*See* Gibbon, vol. II. p. 253. The sitting figures may be symbolical of the two subdued nations].

Chesterton has the addition "*under Lyme*," in Camden's Britannia,* but which has been long disused: we are desirous, however, of tracing this affix, which belongs to *Newcastle*, and several other towns and villages near the borders of Cheshire, to some intelligible source; for the point, as regards the town of Newcastle, has hitherto remained in the utmost obscurity. *Leland*, the ancient tourist, among his memoranda of castles in Staffordshire, speaks of Newcastle *under Lyne* as being named of a brook running thereby, or of a hill or wood, so called.† We lay no stress on the mistake of *Lyne* for *Lyme*, which is still, and ever likely to be, a common error; but the charters of the borough, and the most ancient records,‡ give it, properly, *under Lyme*. Turning again to the venerable Camden,‖ we find in his description of Cheshire, that he quotes *Lucius* the monk, (an author, then scarce, and as old, almost, as the Conquest), who wrote, amongst other notabilia of that county, that it was shut in and separated from the rest of England, *by the Wood Lime*. This naturally sends us to examine the Cheshire border; and commencing near the northern extremity, we find *Lyme Handley*, the seat of the Legh family, contiguous to Macclesfield Forest, which would separate Cheshire from Derbyshire, and is stated in Ormerod's History, to have been part of the forest of Lime, so called, by reason of its standing on the *Limes*, or border of Cheshire,§ then advancing into Staffordshire along the high grounds of Cloud Hill, Mow Cop, Linley, (probably *Limeley*) Wood, Bignall Hill, Apedale, Podmore Hall, Fynney Green, Madeley Park, and Woore, we get to Audlem, (*Old Lime*, or *Aldelime*, as it is written in Domesday);¶ and this is the only tract, which, according to Lucius, can

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* Gibson's Camden, p. 530. † Edition, 1711, vol. VII. p. 23.
‡ Vide Rot. Lit. Claus. vol. I. p. 66, &c. ‖ Gibson's Edition, p. 555.
§ Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. III. p. 336. ¶ 265, a.

have separated Cheshire from the rest of England. The country is now mostly denuded of its woody honours; but it is identified as the *Lime Woodlands*, by incontrovertible evidence, connected with the names of places in Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Salop, as we now proceed to show.—We hardly venture to assert that *Ashton-under-Line* should be *under Lyme*, though we find it so written in an old Rental, inserted in a recent History of Lancashire.* We therefore commence with *Lyme Handley* (the affix *Handley*, probably, signifying *End-ley*, the uttermost ley or pasture, and meant to distinguish it from *Old Lyme* at the other extremity). We pass over a good deal of ground at present unexplored, to Chesterton-under-Lyme, (whose ancient name of Mediolanum, we dare not transform to *Mediolimam*, though such discrepancies are often found in ancient writers). We then come to *Bure-wardes-Lyme*, (of which we shall give a short dissertation in our history of *Burslem)*; we have then *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, *Madeley-under-Lyme*, *Whitmore-under-Lyme*,† *Norton in Salop*, (described as "*juxta nemus quod Lima dicitur*," in the Cartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Shrewsbury), *Betton-under-Lyme*, also in Salop,‡ and *Old Lyme (Audlem* in Cheshire). After having got together these various attestations to the truth of Monk Lucius' description of Lyme Woodlands, with some pains and research, we were most agreeably fortified in our conclusion, by meeting with a copy of the charter of Randle Blundeville, Earl Palatine of Chester, of the date of 1218, in which, after granting certain privileges, and prescribing certain services, to his Barons, (for he had his local Parliament), he expressly declares, that in regard of the great services they did him in Cheshire, none of them should do him service *beyond the Lyme*, (extra Limam), but at their

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* Corry's Hist. vol. II. p. 508. † Cal. Rot. Cart. 115, 176.
‡ Vide Collectanea Topographica and Etymologica, vol. I. p. 26.

own free will, and his cost.* Here, then, is a clear solution of the matter; for Randle, at that time held, by grant from the Crown, Newcastle in Staffordshire, *(extra Limam*, in reference to Cheshire), as well as other extensive possessions out of his own county, and he very properly exempted his Barons from services beyond the *Cordon* of Wood Land, the *nemus Lima* by which Cheshire was shut in from the rest of England, commencing to the north of Macclesfield, and extending at least as far as Audlem in a south-easterly direction. Camden brings another ancient witness to prove that the woods were interminable, *("silvæ infinitæ continuæ"* is the original Latin), in the vicinity of *Magdalea* in Staffordshire,† (which can be no other than *Madeley-under-Lyme)*, bordering on a lake of rather marvellous virtues, situate at the foot of a hill called *Mahull;* and which Dr. Plott conjectured to have been under the hill on which the castle of Helegh was seated.‡

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* Sir P. Leycester's Antiquities, p. 163.
† Camden (Edition 1586), p. 517. ‡ Plott, p. 44.

## CHAPTER II.

PARLIAMENTARY UNION OF TOWNS TO FORM THE BOROUGH.—EARLY INTRODUCTION OF THE EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE, PROBABLY BY THE ROMANS,—CERTAINLY BY THE SAXONS.—GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITY OF THE BOROUGH.—SAXON OWNERS, OR GOVERNORS, LEOFRIC, ALGAR;—NOTICES IN DOMESDAY-BOOK,—EDWIN AND MORCAR'S REVOLT.—ROBERT DE STAFFORD AND HIS PROPERTY.—ROADS,—GRAND TRUNK CANAL.—RELIGIOUS CONDITION,—MR. WESLEY'S VISITS AND SOCIETIES. SEPARATISTS FROM THE WESLEYANS,—VARIOUS RELIGIOUS SECTS,—EDUCATION.

The District, which, under the Reform Act, constitutes the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, comprises the several Townships of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Shelton, Penkhull, with Boothen, Lane End, Longton, Fenton Vivian, Fenton Culvert, Hamlet of Sneyd, and Vill of Rushton Grange,* which extend into the three parishes of Wolstanton, Burslem, and Stoke-upon-Trent. The township of Tunstall alone is in Wolstanton; the township of Burslem, the hamlet of Sneyd, and vill of Rushton Grange, are within the parish of Burslem; and the remaining townships are within the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. The town of Stoke is the nominal head of the borough, though not the largest town; but that parish, embracing within its limits the principal part of the borough, the paramount title of Stoke was very properly assigned to the associated district.

We shall notice what concerns the District at large, before we introduce an account of the several towns and places in

* Vide Act, 2 W. IV., c. 45.

particular; and, having in our first chapter written perhaps more than enough in reference to its history in the British and Roman periods, shall more cursorily proceed through the subsequent stages, by which the Borough has arrived at its present extensive population and commercial importance.

It is not necessary, except for the information of strangers, to state, that solely to the manufacture of EARTHENWARE, for which this District has been immemorially celebrated, does it owe its advancement. Some intelligent persons have thought that the Potteries established here have existed from the time of the Romans; and discoveries have been made of very ancient foundations of ovens and buildings, which establish the fact of their having been of very remote erection.* The Romans were celebrated for their figuline productions; and some of the soldiers, or settlers at the neighbouring Station of Mediolanum, may first have introduced the Potters' Art into this neighbourhood. Upon this, however, we are not prepared to insist: but we shall contend for the fact of the *Tilewright's* (or Potters') Art being established here during the Saxon period, as a certain inference, from the name of *Tellwright* (formerly written *Tylright*), being here located in the most ancient period to which our provincial researches have gone; a name that must have originated before the word *Potter* was introduced by the Normans, and whilst their Saxon predecessors exercised the figuline art, which they called "*Tigelwyrtena-Cræft.*"†

There is nothing in any public record, or ancient historical document, which gives prominence to the District, as the seat of this manufacture; and, until the time when Dr. Plott wrote his Natural History of the county (published in 1686), the Potteries established here remained alto-

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* Aikins's Manchester, p. 524.

† Vide Saxon Gospels, *Matt.* xxvii. v. 10.

gether unnoticed. He mentions Burslem as being the seat of the *greatest* Pottery then carried on in the county; but does not say, whether other neighbouring Potteries then existed, though he speaks of tobacco-pipes being manufactured at Newcastle, and that three sorts of clay were procured from between Shelton and Hanley Green.*

But, to proceed with our intended geographical and historical sketch of the Borough as before defined; we notice, that it occupies a tract of about seven miles and a half from north to south, and of unequal breadth from one to three miles, and contains an area of more than twelve square miles. In latitude 53° N. and 2° 10″ W. longitude from Greenwich. The elevation of the surface, which at Stoke is level with the banks of the Trent, does not rise more than about 250 feet above it, at the highest eminences of Penkhull, Hanley Hill, and Tunstall. The climate is not, therefore, liable to any great deviations from the ordinary temperature of the inland counties in the same latitude; but is, in some degree, mitigated by the great combustion of coals which the manufactories and habitations require.

A great portion of this District, comprising the manors of Wolstanton, Penkhull, and Shelton, was, at and before the Conquest,† part of the possessions of the Crown; and had, probably, continued such from the early partition of the country, by the Saxon invaders; when, having subdued the Britons, each monarch of the Octarchy assumed to himself the Lion's share of his conquered territory. The contiguous district of Wolstanton, Penkhull, and Shelton, which probably extended further than those townships do at present, and certainly included the present town and territory of Newcastle, united with many other adjoining or neighbouring possessions of the Crown, formed a very extensive domain, and would be worthy of a royal castle or seat, for the use of the Sovereign, or his representative: but

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* Plott, pp. 121, 122. † Domesday, 246, b.

we are not prepared to say, that any such was maintained nearer than that at Bury Bank, within one mile of Stone, where Wolferus, King of Mercia, (circa A. D. 666), had a palatial residence, according to the general testimony of ancient authors.* We may, however, hazard a bare conjecture, that in the name of *Penkhull*, the last syllable contains a corrupted memorial of the *Hall* of some Saxon Thane, who, prior to the conquest, may have been the represensative of his royal master in those parts of his Mercian domains. The earldom or dukedom of *Mercia*, (one of the largest kingdoms which arose out of the Saxon domination, and in which Staffordshire was included), remained an office of the first rank, after the union of the whole monarchy, by Egbert, (A. D. 827). During a great part of the reign of Edward the Confessor, this title was held by the wise and patriotic Leofric, the husband of Godiva, whose equestrian progress through Coventry has immortalized her memory for benevolence and firmness of character, if not for female delicacy. Leofric died in 1057,† and was succeeded by his son Algar, who is mentioned in Domesday as having held considerable portions of the royal demesnes in this part of Staffordshire, in the reign of King Edward.

Algar, however, died seven years before the Conquest, and his sons Edwin and Morcar, (Earls of Mercia and Northumberland), who both survived the battle of Hastings, (A. D. 1066), and made their submission to the Conqueror, are, for reasons unknown, not set down as *ex*-proprietors of the Staffordshire estates of their father. They were goaded to take up arms on behalf of their enslaved countrymen in the year 1071,‡ and Edwin being betrayed into the hands of the Normans, met an untimely fate; when his estates were, of course, confiscated, and most of those in Staffordshire remained in the King's hands

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* Vide Plott, p. 407. † Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. vol. II. p. 369.
‡ Henry, vol. V. p. 22.

at the Domesday survey. The devastating vengeance which William inflicted on the English revolters, may probably account for the immense tract of waste lands in Staffordshire, mentioned in Domesday,* where about thirty lordships are specified in succession, including Biddulph, Endon, Bucknall, Shelton, Cheadle, and its vicinity; to which list is appended the very laconic, but melancholy observation, "All this land of the King is waste!" There were also many lordships of other proprietors lying waste; among which was *Fenton*, consisting of three carucates, or plough lands, whereof one *Allward* was tenant in capite (or lord), and who, at the same time, held two carucates under cultivation, in *Burslem*, belonging to Robert de Stafford, as chief lord. He was a relative of the Conqueror,—his Father Richard was standard-bearer of Normandy, and was descended from Malahusius, uncle of Duke Rollo. This Robert held no less than one hundred and fifty lordships† at the time of Domesday, of which, more than half lay in Staffordshire, including Norton-in-the-moors, Chell, Madeley, Burslem, Hulton, and Rushton, in this immediate neighbourhood. He, with his brother Nigel, came in with the Conqueror, whose kinsmen they were, and he liberally rewarded both out of the spoils of the English proprietors.‡

After the Norman Conquest, the property of the several townships, now coupled together by Parliament for election purposes, underwent the ordinary vicissitudes to which all worldly possessions are subject, as we shall hereafter shew in the particular account we intend to give of the respective towns; and they had little connexion or community of interests, until within the last century, when the great improvement and extension of the local manufactures gradually enlarged these scattered hamlets, and drew them

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* P. 216, b.

† Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. p. 226.

‡ Ellis's Introduction, vol. I. 487.

nearer in local position; and their commercial identity produced a closer bond of social union.

The public roads throughout the District, like most other roads in the kingdom, not excepting some of the great thoroughfares, were in a very wretched plight,—narrow,—circuitous,—miry, and inconvenient; of which fact, as well as of the general state of the Potteries in the year 1762, we have the following account, in a case or petition, preferred to Parliament by the inhabitants, in favor of an Act for making a Turnpike Road, from the Liverpool and London Road at Lawton, to Stoke-upon-Trent; there to unite with the Newcastle and Uttoxeter Turnpike Road, which had been recently improved :—

"In Burslem, and its neighbourhood, are near one hundred and fifty separate Potteries, for making various kinds of stone and earthenware; which, together, find constant employment and support for near seven thousand people. The ware in these Potteries is exported in vast quantities from London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and other sea-ports, to our several colonies in America and the West Indies, as well as to almost every port in Europe. Great quantities of flint-stones are used in making some of the ware, which are brought by sea, from different parts of the coast, to Liverpool and Hull: and the clay for making the white ware is brought from Devonshire and Cornwall, chiefly to Liverpool; the materials from whence are brought by water, up the rivers Mersey and Weaver, to Winsford, in Cheshire; those from Hull, up the Trent, to Willington; and from Winsford and Willington, the whole are brought by land-carriage to Burslem. The ware, when made, is conveyed to Liverpool and Hull, in the same manner as the materials are brought from those places.

"Many thousand tons of shipping, and seamen in proportion, which in summer trade to the northern seas, are employed in winter in carrying materials for the Burslem ware: and, as much salt is consumed in glazing one

species of it, as pays annually near £5,000 duty to Government. Add to these considerations the prodigious quantity of coals used in the Potteries, and the loading and freight this manufacture constantly supplies, as well for land-carriage as inland navigation, and it will appear, that the manufacturers, sailors, bargemen, carriers, colliers, men employed in the salt-works, and others who are supported by the pot trade, amount to a great many thousand people; and every shilling received for ware at foreign markets is so much clear gain to the nation, as not one foreigner is employed in, or any material imported from abroad for any branch of it; and the trade flourishes so much, as to have increased two-thirds within the last fourteen years.

"The Potters concerned in this very considerable manufacture, presuming from the above and many other reasons that might be offered, the Pot trade not unworthy the attention of Parliament, have presented a petition for leave to bring in a Bill to repair and widen the road from the Red Bull, at Lawton, in Cheshire, to Cliff Bank, in Staffordshire; which runs quite through the Potteries, and falls at each end into a Turnpike road. This road, especially the northern road from Burslem to the Red Bull, is so very narrow, deep, and foundrous, as to be almost impassable for carriages; and, in the winter, almost for pack-horses; for which reason, the carriages, with materials and ware, to and from Liverpool, and the salt-works in Cheshire, are obliged to go to Newcastle, and from thence to the Red Bull, which is nine miles and a half, (whereof three miles and a half, viz. from Burslem to Newcastle, are not Turnpike road), instead of five miles, which is the distance from Burslem to the Red Bull, by the road prayed to be amended."

It seems, from the concluding part of this statement, (which we omit), that the people of Newcastle, of that day, were extremely hostile to the intended Act of Parliament for improving the thoroughfare through the Potteries, on

account of the injurious effects they anticipated, by the diversion of carriages and travellers, from their town, and had raised every possible opposition to the measure, in Parliament; but the Act, nevertheless, passed in the Session of 1763, with an abridgment of the road at its south end, it being made to terminate at Burslem, instead of proceeding onward to Cliff Bank, Stoke.

Hence greater facility of communication was opened between the Potteries and the River Weaver at Winsford; but far more extensive means were yet required to meet the rapidly increasing energies of British manufactures; and the great desideratum of an inland communication between the German ocean and the Irish sea was, within a few years afterwards, effected by that noble undertaking, the Canal from the Trent to the Mersey, intersecting this District, and giving to and receiving from it such an extraordinary degree of traffic, as left all former experience far behind. Of this great national work, which is so intimately connected with the history of the Staffordshire Potteries, we propose to give a particular account in a future chapter.

The general state of the trade in 1762, is well described in the paper we have just quoted; which shews also, that pack-horses, as well as waggons, were then employed in carrying goods and raw materials to and from the Potteries. How limited the extent of business must have been at that time, (though it is said, there were nearly one hundred and fifty pot-works existing), in comparison with its present magnitude, we may not feel much difficulty in estimating; and, though there is no great increase in the number of establishments, yet the immense augmentation of many of them, will account for and well explain the great and rapid extension of buildings and population, since the Grand Trunk Canal was completed in the year 1777; from which period the commercial importance of the District may, with great propriety, be dated.

Previous to that time, it appears by the document quoted,

that salt was principally employed for glazing the ware; and no foreign material was used in the manufacture. The change, in this respect, is remarkable—there being now no salt whatever used, and the glazes being mostly compounded of foreign productions. The fumes arising from the ancient process of glazing with salt, filled the atmosphere with dense clouds of smoke, and gave to the District, in those days, a most dismal aud uninviting aspect.

The houses of the towns or villages were mean and poor (with very few exceptions), scattered up and down, and mostly covered with thatch. The manners of the inhabitants were not superior to their habitations; and their pleasures and amusements at their wakes and holidays were gross and brutal; such as bull-baiting, cock-throwing, goose-riding, and the like. There were no respectable, or regular shopkeepers; but all the groceries, drapery goods, and most of the butcher's meat, were obtained from Newcastle, which had, therefore, a manifest interest, and appears to have felt a corresponding disposition to prevent that rivalry, which the increased facilities of good roads and better communication through the Potteries would naturally produce.

Relative to the state of Religion in the times we are speaking of, some extracts shall be given from the Rev. J. Wesley's journal, who first visited Burslem in 1760, and established there one of his earliest societies in the county. The parish-church of Stoke, the parochial chapel of Burslem, a small chapel of private foundation at Hanley, and another at Lane End, were then the only places of worship belonging to the Establishment; and the clergy of that day were not like the vigilant and pious men we have the happiness to number amongst us in modern times; whose superior zeal and attainments may, in some measure, be owing to the holy and jealous "provokings" of Mr. Wesley, and his successors. The clergy of the old school, indeed, too generally left their parishioners to find their own way to heaven, unless they would voluntarily put themselves in the way of hearing their weekly ministrations, and

learn, from the formulary of the church, the pure and unadulterated word.

Mr. Wesley thus describes some of his visits to these parts; and his remarks possess an interest beyond their immediate relation to the state of religion:—

"1760, *March 8th.*—Went from Wolverhampton to Burslem, (near Newcastle under Lyme), a scattered town on the top of a hill, inhabited almost entirely by Potters; a multitude of whom assembled at five in the evening. Deep attention sat on every face, though as yet accompanied with deep ignorance; but, if the heart be toward God, he will, in due time, enlighten the understanding."

"—— *Sunday, 9th.*—I preached at eight, to near double the number—some quite innocent of thought; five or six were laughing and talking till I had near done, and one of them threw a clod of earth which struck me on the side of the head; but it neither disturbed me nor the congregation."

"1761, *March 9th.*—Preached at Burslem at half-past five, in an open place on the top of the hill, to a large and attentive congregation, though it rained almost all the time, and the air was extremely cold. The next morning (being Good Friday), preached at eight, and again in the evening; the cold considerably lessened the congregation, —so small are the things which divert mankind from what ought to be the means of their eternal salvation."

"1764, *July 20th.*—It rained all the day till seven in the evening, when I began preaching at Burslem. Even the *poor Potters* here are a more civilized people than the *better sort*, (so called) at Congleton."

"1768, *March 25th.*—Preached at Burslem, in the new house."*

* This building still exists (1838), but is applied to the purpose of a warehouse at the manufactory, (formerly of Mr. John Robinson, one of Mr. Wesley's familiar friends,) now the property of Messrs. Samuel and Joseph Alcock.

"1781, *March 8th.*—I returned to Burslem. How is the whole face of this country changed in about twenty years! Since which, inhabitants have continually flowed in from every side. Hence the wilderness is literally become a fruitful field. Houses, villages, towns, have sprung up: and the country is not more improved than the people. The word of God has had free course among them; sinners are daily awakened and converted to God, and believers grow in the knowledge of Christ. In the evening the house was filled with people, and with the presence of God. This constrained me to extend the service a good deal longer than I am accustomed to do."

"1782, *April 26th.*—I found many at Burslem under sad apprehensions* of the public danger; so I applied to them those comfortable words, "I will not destroy it for ten's sake."

"1784, *March 29th.*—From Stafford went to Lane End, a village two or three miles from Newcastle. It was piercing cold, but the preaching-house would not hold a fourth part of the people, so I preached in the open air, the moon giving us clear light, though not much heat. The house was filled at five in the morning, and God again applied his word."

"—— *March 30th.*—I preached in the new preaching-house at Hanley Green, but this was far too small to hold the congregation. Indeed the country is all on fire, and the flame is still spreading from village to village."

"—— *March 31st.*—I reached Burslem, where we had the first society in the county, and it is still the largest, and the most in earnest. Came to our old steady friends here; but he with whom I used to lodge, is no more seen,

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* This related to the war with the American colonies, and the breaking up of Lord North's Administration.

(Mr. William Bourne). He trusted the Americans with all his substance, and they cheated him out of all; so he came home and died, leaving an amiable widow and six or seven children. I preached from the text, "Our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." We have scarce had such a time since we came from London."

"1786, *April 28th.*—At Lane End, I was constrained to preach abroad. It was past seven, and piercing cold, but God warmed our hearts."

"1787, *March 29th.*—Preached at Lane End, and in the evening at Burslem. Preachers and people provoking one another to love and to good works, in such a manner as was never seen before."

"1788, *March 31st.*—Preached at Lane End at six in the evening; the chapel not being able to contain one third of the congregation."

"—— *April 1st.*—Went on to Burslem, where the work of God still prospers exceedingly. The chapel would not contain one half of the people, so I ordered a table to be placed in the yard, and though the wind was very high and very cold, they stood very patiently. Afterwards I spent a comfortable hour with the society, who completely filled the house."

"1790, *Sunday, March 28th.*—I preached soon after one, in Mr. Myatt's yard, at Lane End; the house would not contain a quarter of the people. At Burslem, also, I was obliged to preach abroad; such were the multitudes of the people."

"—— *Monday, 29th.*—At nine I preached in the new chapel at Tunstall, *the most elegant I have seen since I left Bath.* The people seemed to devour the word."

This is the last entry in reference to the labours of this venerable divine, in the Potteries. He was then in his 88th year, and died within a few months afterwards. Persons are still living, (1838), who describe this, his

farewell sermon, as the most powerful and pathetic that ever came from his lips.

We have made rather copious extracts from the journal of this good man, as conveying the most animated picture of the religious state of this district, and a just account of its altered appearance, during a period of thirty years. We have, however, curtailed the reverend gentleman's remarks in most instances, as well for brevity, as to avoid the imputation of an undue bias towards his system. Certainly, his descriptions are of a most glowing and cheering kind, and seem rather applicable to the state of a warm-hearted society, under the influence of new impressions, than to the cool sobriety into which his societies have since generally subsided. The inhabitants of the Potteries, as he describes them, might have been thought to be indissolubly wedded to their first love; yet, alas, for the fickleness and frailty of the human heart and affections! dissensions sprung up, ere long, among the flock which Wesley had gathered and cherished, as in his own bosom; and it would have vexed his righteous soul to have witnessed the schisms which have subsequently taken place among his professed followers.

An author, who wrote in or prior to the year 1795, said of the Pottery District, "There are a great variety of sects in the Pottery,—few places have so great a diversity of opinion on the score of religion as this;"* and, since that period, there has been a very considerable extension of the dissenting bodies.

In or about the year 1797, a great secession took place from the Wesleyan connexion on the ground of church government, and the too stringent discipline which the hierarchy, or Conference, established by Mr. Wesley, exacted from the members of his societies, lay as well as clerical. Mr. Alexander Kilham, a preacher, took a very

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* Aikin's Manchester, p. 519.

active part in producing that separation; and the seceding party are often designated, from him, "Kilhamites;" though the appellation they assume to themselves, is, "the Methodist New Connexion." They have one very large Chapel and some smaller ones and Schools, at Hanley and Shelton, the latter being their metropolitan station; and also a Chapel and School at each of the other Pottery towns.

Another large secession from the Wesleyans, viz. that of the "Primitives," or "Ranters," took place in the year 1808, in the Burslem circuit, in consequence of the expulsion, for breach of duty or discipline, of some members, who immediately set up for themselves, and have laboured vigorously and successfully, among the more rude and uneducated portion of the surrounding neighbourhood; and very extensively spread themselves throughout England and Wales. Their metropolitan station is at Tunstall, where they have a large Chapel and Schools. They have bound themselves by the terms of a Conference Deed, enrolled upon a similar plan to that of Mr. Wesley. A very large swarm, also, left the parent hive at Burslem, in 1836, consisting of the Teachers and Scholars belonging to what was before called the Burslem Sunday School, *par eminence*. These separatists from the Wesleyans have not attached themselves, at present, to any particular leader.

Besides these sects, there are in all, or most of the Pottery towns, Chapels and Schools belonging to the Baptists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Christian Society, (as the congregations under the care of the Rev. Robert Aitkens, a recent seceder from the Established Church, choose to designate themselves, with somewhat singular modesty); the Quakers have also a meeting-house at Stoke; and the Unitarians, a few years since, built one at Hanley, but in raising a congregation, they did not, we think, succeed. Add to these, two Roman Catholic chapels, one erected at Lane End, within the last twenty years, and one at

Cobridge, of ancient date; together with all the churches and chapels of the establishment, which have lately multiplied nearly three-fold, and are still increasing; and we count of the priests, ministers, and teachers, of all these religious institutions, a formidable phalanx of spiritual warriors, arrayed against the great adversary of mankind, and engaged in spreading religion. Nevertheless, we are bound to confess, that vice and crime are by no means subdued; and that, although sects have multiplied, many thousands of the population can scarcely be said to be enrolled in any of their ranks.

We will not hazard an opinion of the effect which a division of the protestant community into such numerous sections, is calculated to produce: we are told, however, on the highest authority, that a "house divided against itself cannot stand;" and the present age appears to be putting the truth of this axiom to the test. When the experiment shall have been fully made, we may either be brought back to the uniform standard of papal ascendancy, or otherwise fall victims amidst the wreck of the disjointed fabric we are so assiduously endeavouring to rear.

Of the preponderance of the non-conformist bodies in this district, the reason is obvious: they sprang up, spontaneously, to supply the dearth of Church accommodation, and the lack of zeal, or talent, among the ministry of the Establishment; which, until within a very recent period, were facts undeniable; and, they certainly give a favourable illustration of the elastic principle of the voluntary system.

Before we close the Chapter, we shall venture to make a few remarks on the subject of Education; which is, or according to our views, ought to be, intimately connected with Religion. The Education of the children of the Working Classes,—to which we confine our observations,—has been, for nearly half a century, assiduously cultivated in Sunday Schools, connected with the Church, and various Nonconformist Bodies; but more particularly the

latter; and for twenty years past, or thereabouts, has been also further promoted by National and British Schools, erected in the several towns within the Borough: all of them having been carried on by means of local subscriptions, and charity sermons, adequate to the respective objects. The effects of the early and general application of the rudiments of learning to the youthful mind, are sufficiently evident in the improved intelligence of the great mass of the population. In numerous instances, a foundation has been laid, on which has been raised a sound and goodly superstructure of literary attainments; and men of humble parentage, who acquired their initiatory learning in these youthful seminaries, have reason to rejoice at the generous provision made for the diffusion of *useful knowledge*. We wish we could assure ourselves, however, that all, or even the principal portion of the knowledge there acquired, has been, or is really useful. The facility with which a *little learning* is attained, may render the acquisition baneful, unless it be accompanied by the infusion of pure religious and moral principles. The fear of God, we are told, is the beginning of wisdom; and another sage, inferior only to Solomon,* summed up the whole of his System of Ethicks, in these two words, "KNOW THYSELF." This apothegm is said to have been inscribed, in golden letters, upon the Temple of the Delphian Apollo; and was believed to have issued from the mouth of the Deity. Socrates, the greatest of the Grecian Philosophers, in all his conferences and discourses, sought to lead his scholars to an acquaintance with themselves. We wish the managers of our Schools would, in this respect, imitate the example of a heathen teacher; for we infer, from the visible fruits of the instruction imparted, that it too frequently tends to make the learners, when out of their pupilage, forget themselves; and to regard their slender

* Thales, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

acquirements somewhat too highly;—that it produces a degree of self-confiding independence, quite at variance with that Divine and most apposite lesson, "As the clay is in the Potter's hand, so are ye in mine hand, O House of Israel!"* We conceive that, in the generality of these Schools, the very important doctrines of Christian humility, and natural fallibility, and a regard for the sacred obligations of the sabbath, are not enough insisted on: and we, therefore, with all freedom and faithfulness, submit our opinion to the consideration of those whose philanthropy is enlisted in the cause of national education.

Of morals, which are so materially influenced by education, we will add a few concluding words. The general conduct of the people appears in a favourable light, for the rarity of the more atrocious crimes by which society is sometimes outraged; but of the vices which a promiscuous employment of both sexes in the manufactories tends to encourage, we cannot speak in the same satisfactory terms. An orderly and peaceable demeanour, except in some instances of political excitement, (which we lament to be obliged to notice), has marked the character of the populace, even in periods of great privation, which the ebbing course of trade occasionally produces; but, when the tide of prosperity sets in, a recklessness of the future very generally manifests itself, and the large earnings of the artisan, and his family, are too often squandered in deleterious draughts at the liquor-shops, or those numerous and obscure houses, where the word, "*Licensed*," followed by the disgusting announcement—"*to be drunk on the Premises*"—is interpreted as a legislative invitation to the free indulgence, by the people, of their darling propensity. We call a case to mind, (and there are many parallel ones) of a workman, who lately died, at the age of fifty-three, whose earnings, when he

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* Jer. xviii, v. 6.

chose to work, and the earnings of his family, had, for more than twenty years, averaged upwards of £3 per week; and who, if he had been a sober character, exercised common prudence, and been content with moderate fare, in meat and drink, might have accumulated at least £1,000; and, probably, lived out the common term of human life, instead of dying of diseased viscera, and premature old age, in the Parish Workhouse, where he closed his eyes!

We are not warranted, here, in recommending total abstinence doctrines, nor are we inclined to deny to any portion of mankind, the rational and temperate use of all the good gifts which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to spread abroad, for man's solace as well as sustenance, and "making glad his heart;" but we record with unfeigned regret our solemn conviction that the vice of Drunkenness, which the policy of our Legislature, for some years past, has tended to encourage, by multiplying *Beer-shops* to an unlimited extent, for the advantage of the agricultural interest, has had, and continues to have, the effect of demoralizing the labouring community to a most fearful extent—that it greatly enlarges our criminal calendars—estranges the poor man from his domestic comforts—counteracts the educational efforts of the philanthropist—and by its brutalizing tendency renders the unhappy victim totally averse from, and unfit for, the sacred duties of the sabbath, which he is allowed to desecrate as he pleases, with the exception of a convenient interval, for sobering himself at home, during the hours of divine service!

# CHAPTER III.

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE IN THE 18TH CENTURY.—TABLES OF POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE PERIODS; ALSO OF RATED PROPERTY, DWELLING-HOUSES, AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISES.—EARLIEST NOTICE OF BURSLEM POTTERIES.—THE BUTTER-POT.—ANCIENT POT-WORK.—SALT-GLAZING.—ELERS'S SAMIAN WARE—THEIR SECRETS SURREPTITIOUSLY OBTAINED.—INTRODUCTION OF FLINT AND WHITE CLAYS,—WHITE STONE-WARE;—PLASTER-MOULDS INTRODUCED, MORE EMINENT POTTERS.—JOSIAH WEDGWOOD'S IMPROVEMENTS.—CHAMPION'S PATENT PORCELAIN.—PULVERIZED FLINT, BRINDLEY'S MILLS, AND WEDGWOOD'S MACHINERY FOR PREPARING THE COMPOUND CLAY.—MODERN POTWORK.—FLUCTUATIONS OF TRADE.—WESLEY'S AND FRANKLIN'S REMARKS ON SPECULATIONS.—ASSOCIATION OF MASTERS FOR PURPOSES OF THE TRADE; BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES.—DISPUTE WITH AMERICA, 1814.—POLITICAL EXCITEMENTS.—VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATIONS IN 1798 AND 1803.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF TOWNSHIPS. POLICE ACTS FOR BURSLEM AND HANLEY.—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—NEW ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—ELECTIONS.—POPULAR VIOLENCE.—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OR COMMITTEE OF TRADE.—COMBINATIONS OF WORKMEN.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—NEWSPAPER-PRESS.

The rapid advance of the local Manufactures, and the consequent increase of the population, reckoning from about the middle of the 18th Century, have, perhaps, not been surpassed relatively, during the same period, in any of the great trading and manufacturing towns and districts of England. In the Memorial, or Petition, before referred to, which was presented to the House of Commons in 1762,* the population of the whole of the Potteries was computed at near seven thousand persons; which we have reason to think was below the real number, for Burslem parish alone contained near three thousand persons at that period, as may be collected from an examination of the Parish Registers; and if we suppose the population of the District generally to have merely doubled within the

* See p. 28.

preceding twenty-five years (which has been about the ratio of its ordinary increase of late) we may venture to set down the number at four thousand persons a century ago. The impulse given to the Trade, after the completion of the Grand Trunk Canal, in 1777, produced a rapid advance of population. Proceeding, therefore, to the year 1785, we find, that the late Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, (who was then examined before a Committee of the Privy Council, and at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament, upon a contemplated commercial arrangement with Ireland,) estimated the population employed in, or depending upon, this Manufacture, at from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. We will take the population within what is now the Borough of Stoke, at the lowest amount mentioned by Mr. Wedgwood at that period, and set it down at fifteen thousand persons. In the year 1801, when the first Parliamentary Census was taken, the population exhibited an increase more than three-fold within the preceding forty years; and a further period of less than forty years has produced almost an equal arithmetical progression; for, upon a careful examination of the parochial returns, and public documents, to which we have had free access, we can with great confidence set down the total population of the Borough, at the present time, at about sixty-three thousand persons. We subjoin two Tables,—one shewing the successive Population Returns from the year 1801 to 1831, of the Parishes and Townships included within the Borough, with columns of the previous population, given in round numbers, as far back as we have any data for reference, and the other Table exhibiting the superficial contents, and amount of rated property, of the several Townships, and the number of persons, who, by renting Tenements of Ten Pounds per Annum, or upwards, were first registered under the Reform Act, in 1832, as being entitled to the Elective Franchise; and of those who stand upon the Register for the present year, 1838.

## TABLE I.

Shewing the Population of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, and its progressive increase during a period of 100 years:—

| Townships. | 1738 | 1762 | 1785 | 1801 | 1811 | 1821 | 1831 | 1838 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tunstall | 200 | 300 | 500 | 800 | 1,677 | 2,622 | 3,673 | 6,608 |
| Burslem, Sneyd, and Rushton Grange | 1,800 | 2,800 | 4,800 | 6,486 | 8,478 | 9,815 | 12,572 | 14,486 |
| Hanley & Shelton | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,600 | 7,940 | 9,568 | 12,956 | 16,408 | 18,249 |
| Penkhull with Boothen, comprising Stoke | 300 | 700 | 1,400 | 2,680 | 3,851 | 4,915 | 5,997 | 6,780 |
| Fenton, Vivian, and Fenton Culvert | 200 | 400 | 700 | 1,800 | 2,506 | 3,000 | 3,710 | 4,890 |
| Longton & Lane End | 500 | 1,300 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,930 | 7,100 | 9,608 | 11,987 |
| Population | 4,000 | 7,500 | 15,000 | 23,626 | 31,010 | 40,408 | 51,968 | 63,000 |

## TABLE II.

Shewing the Superficial Contents of the Borough,—the annual rated Value of Property,—the number of Dwelling-houses in 1838,—and the number of Persons returned on the Registers, as entitled to the Elective Franchise in 1832 and 1838:—

| Townships. | Acres. | Property assessed, 1837. | Houses. | Electors, 1832. | Electors, 1838. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tunstall | 800 | £13,451 4 4 | 1,370 | 96 | 115 |
| Burslem, Sneyd, and Rushton Grange | 1,450 | *35,622 1 0 | 2,748 | 357 | 394 |
| Hanley and Shelton | 1,530 | 35,629 16 6 | 4,082 | 405 | 534 |
| Penkull and Boothen (with Stoke) | 1.660 | †33,933 6 8 | 1,520 | 284 | 220 |
| Fenton Vivian, and Fenton Culvert | 1,620 | | 934 | | 95 |
| Longton & Lane End | 800 | 18,439 6 8 | 2,417 | 207 | 303 |
| | 7,860 | £137,075 15 2 | 13,071 | 1,349 | 1,661 |

* *All the Coal Mines and Canal Property in the Parish (Abbey Hulton included) are comprised in this amount.*

† *This amount embraces all the Canal Property in Stoke Parish.*

It is not our intention here to give a History of the Potter's Art in general, or of our local manufacture in

particular; we shall reserve that subject for the concluding portion of the present work, if the public countenance shall afford us reason to think that such an extension of it may be acceptable. We propose, however, to make some general observations relative to the causes which have operated, from time to time, to promote so great an advancement of this manufacture; and, to give a general view of the progress of events, not restricted to matters of topographical or historical detail; but extending to the various circumstances by which this Trade, concurrently with the Cotton and Silk Manufactures, and other branches of our national industry, has risen to its present unrivalled eminence.

Of the origin of the Earthen Manufacture at Burslem and the neighbourhood, the destructive hand of time has left no record; but the causes of its establishment here are obvious enough, from the combined natural advantages presented by abundance of Coals, which the District supplies, Clays proper for working on the wheel, and Saggar Marl, all of them found near the surface; and although the clays were dark-coloured, and the vessels wrought of them by the primitive Potters, came out from the fire opaque and dun, they were dense and substantial, and well adapted for domestic uses, during the long period which preceded the introduction of modern luxuries.

In 1686, when Dr. Plott published his Natural History of Staffordshire,* he described four sorts of clay from which the various kinds of Ware were fashioned, and which, he says, were dug round about the Town of Burslem, all within half a mile's distance.† From this account we may conclude, that the seat of the Pottery was at that time circumscribed pretty much within those limits. He described the qualities of those several clays; and the *slips* by which some of the superior wares were ornamented; also, the different descriptions of articles

* Plott, p. 415. † Ibid. p. 122.

manufactured, and the operations of the artizans, with so much minuteness, as must convince every reader that he had attentively witnessed what he described. After the firings were completed, " they then draw them," (he proceeds), " for sale, which is chiefly to the poor crate-men, who carry them at their backs all over the country." One considerable branch of the Trade, at that time of day, seems to have been the *Butter-pot*,—a coarse, *cylindrical*, unglazed vessel, in which the butter, sold at Uttoxeter Market, (and no doubt other neighbouring markets), was bought up by the London dealers. We extract the passage here referred to, which is rather curious, and is preceded by an observation, that the London Cheesemongers had set up a factorage for butter and cheese, at Uttoxeter; and that they frequently laid out £500 in those articles on a market-day :—

" The butter they buy by the pot, of a long, cylindrical " form, made at Burslem, in this county, of a certain size " so as not to weigh above 6lbs. at most, and yet to con- " tain, at least, 14lbs. of butter, according to an Act of " Parliament made about fourteen or sixteen years ago,* for " regulating the abuse of this trade, in the make of the Pots, " and false packing of the Butter, which before was laid " good for a little depth at the top, and bad at the bottom, " and sometimes set in rolls, only touching at the top, " and standing hollow below at a great distance from the " sides of the pot. To prevent these little country moor- " landish cheats (than whom no people whatever are es- " teemed more subtle), the factors keep a surveyor all the " summer, here, who, if he have any ground to suspect " any of the pots, tries them with an instrument of iron " made like a cheese-taster."†

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* This Act was passed A. D. 1661, (13 and 14 Car. II. cap. 26,) and proves that Dr. Plott's account must have been written about 1676.

† Plott, p. 109.

At that period, as Dr. Plott informs us, "a Potter's oven was ordinarily about eight feet high, and six feet wide, of a round, coped form." It was, no doubt, sheltered by some kind of out-work, or penthouse, to preserve the regularity of the heat; which, according to the testimony of elderly people, was in the most ancient times a wall of clods, but afterwards of broken seggars, roofed over with boughs and clods, and appropriately termed a hovel. One such hovel, with thatched sheds, as workshops, attached, for the Thrower, Presser, Handler, (Stouker) and other *operatives*,* perhaps from five to eight in number, at a single work; and a drying shed, similar to those now used at our Tileries; a tank for preparing the diluted clay, in which it was evaporated to the proper consistency by the heat of the sun, (and thence called a sun-pan,) with a *smoke-house*, as it was termed, for drying the green ware more expeditiously,—this cluster of mean buildings gives a specimen of the ancient Potwork, until near the middle of the last century, when a spirit of improvement and enterprize gradually arose, and some of the more successful and spirited of the manufacturers began to erect for themselves respectable houses, and improve and enlarge their old-fashioned laboratories. Soon after, Dr. Plott wrote, *viz.* about the year 1690, the practice of glazing with salt was introduced; lead ore, or *Smithum*, having been the fusible material previously used for glaze, which Dr. Plott says† was procured in Fown's Field, on the side of Lawton Park, which is within five miles of Burslem,‡ and sold to the Potters at six or seven shillings per ton.

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* We use this word, in deference to the improved language of the present day;—we need hardly say such a word would have puzzled the poor Potters a century ago.

† Page 166.

‡ In 1831, the vein was traced up to the vicinity of Trubshaw Colliery, and some favourable specimens were obtained; but the speculator died, and the work was abandoned.

It has been thought by some, that the salt glaze was in use before this period; but Plott would certainly have mentioned it had he known of it, and there can be no doubt that his remarks were made from personal observation; and the more correct opinion, we think, is, that the process of glazing with salt first was practised by two ingenious foreigners, of the name of Elers, who set up a small Potwork at Bradwell, within two miles of Burslem; from whence the people flocked in astonishment to see the immense volumes of smoke which rose from the Dutchmen's ovens.* The same individuals also introduced an improved kind of unglazed red ware, of a delicate sort, resembling that called *Samian*, for which some of the clays of this vicinity were suitable; but they did not long continue their operations in Staffordshire; being eyed with the utmost jealousy and inquisitiveness, by the native Potters; and they removed the seat of their manufacture to the neighbourhood of London. Their practice of glazing with salt was, however, according to general tradition, obtained surreptitiously by the Burslem Potters, by the artifice of a workman, who, feigning himself an idiot, got access to their works; and while they took no notice of the apparent dolt, he took sufficient notice of their mode of glazing and other particulars, to enable him to communicate the secrets to his employers, who soon adopted the discovery, and for a considerable period the use of salt, which was poured by degrees into the tops of the ovens, during the process of baking the ware, and whilst in a state of intense heat, was found to answer all the purposes, and for a long time almost superseded the use of the lead glaze. The quantity of salt consumed in this way must, indeed, have been enormous; for, in the paper before referred to, of the date of 1762,† it is stated, that the Excise duty it contributed to Government amounted to near five thousand pounds per annum.

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* Aikin's Manchester, p. 526. † See p. 29.

Soon after the commencement of the 18th century, the whiter clays from Dorsetshire and Devonshire began to be used by the Staffordshire Potters, in washing or lining the insides, and ornamenting the outsides of their wares; and, about the year 1720, a considerable improvement was made, by using calcined flint-stone, at first as a wash or dip, and afterwards incorporating it with the clays. The merit of first introducing Flint is generally attributed to Mr. William Astbury, of Shelton,* who, in his journey to London, stopping at an inn at Dunstable, noticed the very soft and delicate nature of some burnt flint-stone, when mixed with water (the ostler having used the powdered flint as a remedy for a disorder in his horse's eyes); and thence conceived the idea of applying it to the purposes of his trade.

Several individuals, soon after this time, engaged in the Earthen Manufactures with spirit, and introduced further improvements, whose names deserve honourable mention in our pages.

In 1733, Ralph Shaw, of Burslem, obtained a patent for making a description of ware, the body of which was of a chocolate colour, the inside lined with a white slip, and glazed with salt; but the other Potters contested his right to such a monopoly, and in an action brought to try the validity of the patent, at Stafford Assizes, it was declared to be void.

A mixture of flint with the native clays was the basis of the *white stone ware*, which, being washed in a slip of Devonshire clay, and glazed with salt, produced an excellent and durable article, which obtained great reputation and very extensive sale, and became the staple commodity of the district for many years. Vast quantities, even at that time of day, were exported to the British Colonies of America and the West Indies, as well as

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* Aikin's Manchester, p. 526.

almost to every port in Europe,* and yielded profitable returns to those engaged in the trade.

Aaron Wedgwood, of Burslem, who died in 1743, at the age of 76, was successful in this line of business; and his sons, Thomas and John, carried it on and improved it, for about twenty years afterwards, when they retired with ample fortunes. These brothers erected the first brick-built manufactory roofed with tiles; and in the year 1750, built a handsome house in Burslem, called, from its superior size and elevation, "The Big House;" a name it still retains. About the same time, Enoch Booth, of Tunstall, commenced manufacturing an improved article, called Cream-coloured Ware, which was coated with a glaze of lead ore and ground-flint; and this description of goods also obtained great favour and circulation. A very material improvement in flat and pressed wares was soon afterwards introduced by Ralph Daniel, of Cobridge, who, having visited the Potteries in France, brought back with him a mould of cast gypsum, being the first of the kind known in the English Potteries, and which being readily multiplied, afforded great facilities for the making of modelled articles. Mr. Thomas Whieldon established a Potwork at Fenton Low, and brought forth some elegant varieties called agate, cauliflower, and melon wares, compounded of native and Devonshire clays and flint; and, within a period of less than forty years, acquired an independent fortune by his business; after retiring from which, he served the office of High Sheriff of Staffordshire in the year 1788. He erected a large mansion at Little Fenton, adjoining to the town of Stoke, called Fenton Hall, now verging fast to decay for lack of occupation and care; and which is, probably, destined to be soon removed, to make way for the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

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* See p. 28.

Mr. William Littler, of Brownhills, near Burslem, whose father had carried on business there as a Potter, and left to his son a small landed estate, embarked in some expensive attempts to produce an article resembling oriental china; he commenced business about the year 1745, when he attained his majority, and a few years afterwards removed the seat of his manufacture to Longton Hall, where he prosecuted his experiments with very good success, as regarded the beauty and delicacy of his china, but with disastrous results to himself, for he soon sacrificed his patrimony in the speculation, and was obliged to abandon it. The specimens we have seen of Mr. Littler's china exhibit great lightness and beauty, and would certainly have won their way in after times. Mr. Littler had the merit of first making use of the fluid glaze which Mr. Enoch Booth afterwards improved upon.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood commenced business in Burslem, in the year 1756, and first occupied a small house and Potwork, where the new Market-house now stands. He afterwards held a more extensive set of works, which, from his having erected a cupola, with a bell, was called the Bell Works, and in a very successful manner prosecuted the business, introducing numerous improvements in its manual and chemical details, as well as in the extent and variety of its productions. During the progress of making the Grand Trunk Canal, he purchased a considerable estate in Shelton, which it intersected, and erected on its banks a very extensive manufactory; also an elegant mansion near, for his own residence, and a great number of cottages for his workmen contiguous to the manufactory, to which new village he gave the classical name, "Etruria," and removed thither partly in 1769, and wholly in 1771. We think it incumbent upon us, to bestow more than ordinary notice upon the biography of a gentleman, to whose genius and enterprise the District is so greatly indebted; and shall, therefore, reserve that subject for the Chapter describing "Etruria," in the topographical part of our work.

The manufacture of China Ware, to any good purpose, was first begun by the firm of Hollins, Warburton, Daniel, & Co. of Shelton, about the year 1780, they having purchased from the ingenious Mr. Champion, of Bristol, author of a work, entitled, "Considerations on American Commerce," his interest in the Patent obtained by Mr. Cookworthy, Chemist, of Plymouth, for the making of Porcelain. This was a new era in the annals of our trade, the manufacture of Porcelain having since spread so extensively as to have acquired, at the present time, an equal share of attention with the more ordinary description of goods manufactured. The most successful China-manufacturer of his time was Mr. Josiah Spode, of Stoke, who acquired a very large fortune in business, and erected at Penkhull a noble mansion, called the Mount, about the year 1803, which now belongs to his grand-son, of the same name, a minor.

To speak of the living manufacturers, by whom the business of the District has been advanced and improved, or most successfully prosecuted, would necessarily lead us to greater lengths than we think it prudent to extend this portion of our work; and might also subject us to the charge of making invidious selections, and propitiating particular favour;—a charge, which, from a lively remembrance of the past, we are most desirous of avoiding for the future.—We shall, therefore, reserve our notices of living characters, for the chapters containing our local descriptions; and proceed to general historical matters, relating to the Borough at large.

It may be right to retrace our footsteps a little, by adverting to the use of pulverized Flint-stone, in pottery ware; and to give some further particulars respecting that important combination.

In the first place, when Mr. Astbury tried his experiment, the flints, being calcined, were pounded in an iron mortar, until perfectly levigated; and being but sparingly used, this answered the demand for some time; but, when the use of Flint became more common, this tedious process

would no longer suffice, and the ingenious Brindley, (whose original occupation was that of a millwright), erected a windmill at Burslem, for the purpose of grinding the calcined flint in a dry state; and also adapted some neighbouring water-mills to the same purpose. It was not, we think, until about the time of Mr. Wedgwood settling at Etruria, that the practice commenced of grinding the flint mixed with water; for which suggestion it is said the Trade was indebted to an ingenious plumber and glazier, named Bedson. As flint became afterwards so largely in use, not only did Mr. Wedgwood erect a steam-mill for stamping and grinding it, but almost all the neighbouring flour-mills, worked by water, were put in requisition to meet the increasing demand; and now several powerful water-mills at a considerable distance, and many additional steam-mills in the neighbourhood, are required, for keeping up the necessary supply of flint, Cornish-stone, and other vitreous substances, which are compounded with the clays in the Porcelain and Earthenware Manufactures, or used as glazes to give them lustre.

We have described a primitive Potwork, such as commonly existed within a century past.* Now our Potworks exhibit a very altered character, and some of the larger manufactories present such an extensive and imposing group, as may worthily employ the skilful-tracing hand, and the labours of graphic art. We hope, indeed, to be enabled, in the course of our work, to exhibit some of the most striking of them. A large "Workhouse Bank," (that being the provincial appellation), presents a quadrangle of lofty warehouses, and work-rooms, with intermediate ranges, dividing the space into several areas,—a cluster, or row, of towering *hovels*, tapering upwards like Egyptian Pyramids, or with embattled tops, realizing the picture of a large fortification; a lofty chimney resembling

* Page 46.

a Pharos, except that the one sent forth brilliant streams of light, and the other emits dense clouds of smoke. This stately assemblage of brick-built objects must be regarded as a striking picture, by the contemplative stranger, passing through the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

The houses of the more opulent manufacturers, and professional gentlemen, as well as the new Churches, Chapels, and other Public Buildings, which have sprung up of late years, (Engravings of several of which will be supplied as accompaniments to our local descriptions), claim, equally with the manufactories, particular notice in a work which professes to contain a descriptive History of this District; but concerning these, we can only here make this passing and general remark.

That we may perform the part of faithful historians, we must not refrain from making a few observations, upon the reverses which have checked the career of the Pottery Trade; and in casting a retrospective glance over the course of events for thirty or forty years, the unwelcome fact is forced upon our notice, that, notwithstanding the great increase of the business, and the improvements, and trebled population to which it has given rise, the success of individuals who have embarked in it has been extremely hazardous, and their failure has been the result, in more than a majority of instances. We do not hesitate, indeed, to assert, that during the period we refer to, we have witnessed the ruin of a larger number of Potters than are now engaged in the trade. On the other hand, we have seen many individuals, who, from the condition of operatives, have by their industry, talents, and prudence, acquired deserved respectability, and even opulence; whilst others, who succeeded to established businesses, have by contrary courses gone the downward road: but generally, those who, without knowledge and experience, have embarked their money in what appeared a thriving trade, have felt the retrograde movement of Fortune's wheel. The fact seems to be, that a competent

knowledge of the principles of the business, and the chemical combinations it involves, a vigilant attention to its numerous and various details, and the faculty to discover, and take advantage of, favourable openings in the market, —all these circumstances combined, appear essential to success in this branch of our National Manufactures; which, consequently, holds forth no great temptation to the cupidity of the speculator: and, though it has conferred affluence on a fortunate few, has been by no means lavish in its bounty to the many who have engaged in it.

The numerous subordinate trades dependant on the principal one—such as Colour Makers, Paper Makers, Crate Makers, Engine and Lathe Makers, Copper-plate Engravers, Bricklayers, Smiths, Coopers, and others, flourish, or languish, according to the prosperity, or stagnation, of the *main Business;* and all these, with the Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, and other Tradesmen, who indirectly participate in its success, are entitled to equal consideration in estimating the aggregate advantages derived from its establishment and prosecution. Like other branches of English Manufactures, that of Earthenware and China has been sometimes carried to excess; and the failures we have adverted to have, in many instances, been the consequence of indirectly forcing goods into the markets. The Rev. J. Wesley, in 1784,* speaks of a deceased friend of his, who trusted the Americans with all his substance—and adds, rather harshly, "They cheated him out of all." Dr. Franklin, however, in a letter addressed to Mr. Wright, the Banker, dated, from Philadelphia, in the year 1789,† vindicated his countrymen from the imputation of dishonesty; and threw the blame on the English merchants, who, he says, acted imprudently, in forcing such quantities of goods on the Americans, which had not been ordered by them, and

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* See p. 34. † Print. in Gent. Mag. June 1838, p. 603.

were beyond the facilities of their country to consume in any reasonable time; and the surplus of which was, therefore, sent to vendues, or auction-houses, where it was frequently sold for less than prime cost, to the great loss of the indiscreet adventurers: and he pithily adds, "I see in your English newspapers frequent mention made of our being out of credit with you; to us, it appears we have abundantly too much, and that your exporting merchants are rather out of their senses!"

Spirit of Franklin! look down upon the subsequent course of English adventure, and remind the manufacturers and merchants of the present day, of the little respect they have paid to thy sage, though severe, reflections!

We have said that the District had, formerly, little local connexion, or social adhesion. Detached in position, separated by parochial limits, and wanting a common civil bond of unity, the inhabitants possessed few of those cementing qualities, which tend to establish identity of action and character, except what concerned the general interests of their Trade. When, during the last protracted Continental War, the Minister of the day was driven to the most ingenious expedients to carry it on,—and, at one time, meditated an Excise duty on Earthenware; and at another time a Window Tax on Warehouses and Manufactories, the Potters were sufficiently alive to the disastrous consequences of these measures, to associate, petition, and remonstrate against them. When the Government, for the purpose of counteracting the effect of Buonaparte's famous Berlin and Milan Decrees, which excluded British Commerce from the Ports on the Continent, thought proper to retaliate by declaring a General Blockade against these Ports, by which means the American merchants were excluded, and their Government retorted upon this country by measures of Embargo and Non-intercourse,—on this most vital occasion, the energies of the Manufacturers and Work-people were alike roused, and

every engine was employed, in the way of Meetings, Petitions, Deputations, and otherwise, to procure the obnoxious Orders in Council of the British Government to be rescinded, which was effected in June, 1812; and a revival of the American Trade immediately succeeded; which, however, soon received a check, by the short war with that Republic, in 1814.

During the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, when the epidemic of Political Reform was extremely rife throughout the nation, several Radical Gatherings took place in different parts of this Borough, particularly one at Burslem, on the 27th January, 1817; and one at Hanley on 1st November, 1819; at which some itinerant orators from a distance, (who were afterwards prosecuted for sedition,) declaimed against the burthen of taxes—the corrupt state of the Representation, the stagnation of trade occasioned by the bad measures of Government, and the poverty and oppression of the Labouring Classes; and strong Resolutions were passed in favour of Parliamentary Reform, Vote by Ballot, and the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from Parliament; which were deemed sovereign remedies for all political and commercial maladies. Attempts were also made to form Political Clubs, to carry the views of the Reformers into effect; but most of the manufacturers and respectable inhabitants stood aloof from these Associations, either from disapprobation of their measures, or fearing that the peace of the neighbourhood might be endangered by their proceedings; against which, precautionary measures were taken, and at most of the Towns, very strong Resolutions, disavowing the proceedings of these itinerant politicians, and denouncing their mischievous tendency, were entered into, and very generally circulated. The demagogues, however, affected to excite no ill-feeling among the working classes towards their employers; but the tendency of their levelling doctrines, whatever they might profess, could hardly fail to produce such a result: and we do not

expect to be contradicted in asserting, that from the excitement of that period may be dated, whatever political fervour the operative classes, in this District, have since manifested; as well as the combinations, or Trades' Unions, by which they have since greatly injured themselves, and inconvenienced their employers. The following effusion of some malevolent pen, was picked up at one of the periods, now referred to :—

"*To all Tyrannic Employers:*"—

"Tyrants! short will be your hour;
"Soon must end your gloomy power;
"Soon shall vengeance hear our call,
"And shouting millions hail your fall!"

Happily the times passed over without any further disturbances than the pelting of some members of the volunteer cavalry, assembled to watch these meetings, upon their return from duty.

We should scarcely be excused in omitting all notice of the Military Associations, which manifested the loyalty of the Pottery District, and provided for the peace of the neighbourhood, during the last war, when the British shores were threatened with an invasion from France. In the early part of 1798, when the French Directory talked loudly of sending over the "Army of England," which they had assembled on the opposite coast, Volunteer Corps were formed in various parts of the country, to supply the place of the militia and regular troops, in case their services should be required to face the enemy. A troop of Cavalry was raised, at that period, under Captain Commandant Sir John Edenson Heathcote, of Longton, to whom succeeded Josiah Spode, Esq. of Stoke. The troop consisted of about seventy young men, from various parts of the Borough, mounted and equipped at their own expence.

We cannot forbear contrasting the above despicable effusion with a few poetical lines, which one of these

patriots caused to be engraved on the blade of his sword; as descriptive of the loyal enthusiasm which then pervaded the country; and no doubt would again be elicited, were any similar danger to arise, than which, happily, nothing seems now more distant in prospect:—

> " Leagu'd with my friends the glitt'ring sword I bear,
> " To guard from hostile arm my country dear;
> " Not to oppress, devastate, or enslave,—
> " But England's soil from Gallic rage to save;
> " Not to maintain those " Rights of Man" unjust,
> " Which tend to treason, plunder, blood, and lust;
> " But to preserve our altars, hearths, and laws,
> " And bleed or conquer in this holy cause."

A corps of Volunteer Infantry, of about seventy men, also armed and equipped at their individual expence, or by local subscription, was raised at Burslem, and commanded by Captain William Sneyd, of Bradwell, and other similar corps were formed at Hanley, Stoke, and Lane End, commanded by Captains John Smith, of Great Fenton, Edward Keeling, of Northwood, and Robert Parker, of Park Hall. But these corps were disbanded at the Peace of 1802; after having been called out on only a few occasions, to quell some tumultuous proceedings in the years of scarcity of 1800 and 1801, when the populace proceeded to break into the corn and flour shops, and to vend at their own prices the provisions therein found; the temperate humanity evinced by Colonel Walter Sneyd, of the Staffordshire militia, on the most trying of these occasions, (he happening then to be at Keel, instead of Windsor, where he was generally stationed in attendance on King George III.), met with universal approbation at the time, and remains a subject of deserved eulogy to the present day.

On the renewal of the war with France, in 1803, when more vigorous preparations for the long-intended invasion of England were made by Napoleon; an Act of the British Parliament was passed, enabling his Majesty to call out the whole mass of the people, fit to bear

arms, in different classes, and to discipline a certain portion of them immediately. The spontaneous zeal of the people, however, anticipated the measures of Government, and all compulsory levies were rendered unnecessary, by an array throughout the country of more than half a million of loyal volunteers. In the several parts of this Borough, distinct corps of infantry put themselves under training, and were accepted by the Government. The Longport volunteers, which included also the Burslem and Tunstall levies, consisted of three companies, of eighty rank and file each, commanded by Major John Davenport, (now one of the representatives of the Borough, in Parliament). The Hanley and Shelton volunteers mustered six companies, and were commanded by Lieutenant-colonel James Whitehead. The Stoke, Penkhull, and Fenton volunteers formed a corps of four companies, and were commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Daniel Whalley; and the Lane End volunteers formed another corps of four companies, commanded by Major William Turner,—thus constituting a local force, including officers and subalterns, of more than 1,400 gallant men, ready to repel the common enemy, or to supply the place of the regular troops and militia, in the event of their being engaged on foreign service.

We would gladly have given the names of the other gentlemen by whom these different corps were officered, in order that posterity might award them their due meed of honour; but we are afraid of dilating too much on any particular part of the General History of the District, of which we can only afford to give an abridgment.

In regard to the Police of the Borough, we have to observe, that notwithstanding the increasing growth of the population, and the consequent necessity for some improved system, the civil Government of the several Townships remained, until after the commencement of the 19th century, nearly the same as it was modelled by King Alfred, almost a thousand years before, (allowing him to

have been the founder of the system of Constablewicks, Headboroughs, &c.) These primitive officers were appointed at the respective Courts Leet, or sworn in by the Magistrates; and it was not till about the year 1813, that some of the townships resolved each on an annual appointment of one of their principal inhabitants to be Chief Constable, to overlook the conduct of the ordinary constables, and to act as head ministerial officer in all matters of a public nature. This system lasted, with reference to Burslem and Hanley, until each of those towns, in 1825, obtained Acts for lighting, watching, and regulating their police; and the former practice continues, and is kept up in the other townships within the Borough, which are not at present regulated by any local Act. But although Burslem has its Chief Constable, and Hanley its Chief Bailiff, each appointed by Commissioners under their respective Acts, these officers are totally destitute of powers to render them really efficient or respectable; and there appears to be a general call for a local Magistracy, and an enlarged system of municipal Police.

Before the Elective Franchise under Earl Grey's Reform Act was conferred on the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, with Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other towns and places of considerable importance and population, their local and particular interests in Parliament were necessarily confided to their County Representatives, or to the members for the nearest boroughs or cities with which they happened to be connected. The two members for the county of Stafford, returned under the old system, did not enjoy very idle or enviable situations, in consequence of the multiplied demands which the manufacturing interests now comprised within the North and Southern Divisions of the county, made upon their time and attention; And, with respect to the inhabitants of the Potteries, they had for many years looked upon an election at the neighbouring Borough of Newcastle as an affair which so far concerned them, as to justify their active interference in it

whenever the opportunity arose. It may be reasonably presumed, therefore, that when the grand scheme was brought forward by Lord John Russell, in the year 1831, for purifying the House of Commons of the corruption, and correcting the anomalies which the unreforming policy of several preceding centuries had accumulated, the inhabitants of this District generally hailed the auspicious announcement as likely to exalt them in national importance, and advance their local interests, by conferring upon them the privilege of returning a member, or members, to Parliament; consequently, they nearly all became Reformers and Advocates of the Government measure, and zealously pressed their claims to participate in the promised boon.

In the first draught of the Reform Bill, the Staffordshire Potteries were omitted; but soon afterwards the Minister corrected his oversight, and set down the district for a single member. The importunities, however, of the inhabitants, who met, in their different towns, as well as aggregately, induced the Government to admit "THE BOROUGH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT" to the honour of returning two Members, and thus fully satisfied the desires of the constituency. There was some difference of sentiment amongst the principal inhabitants, in reference to the title by which the proposed new Borough should be designated; but they at length acquiesced in the propriety of that which had been selected, as it comprized the largest parochial division, and prevented the jealousies which would have arisen, if either Burslem or Hanley had been made the head of the Borough.

Of the violent Parliamentary struggles which took place to ensure the success of this organic change in the Commons' House,—the outrages perpetrated by lawless mobs at Bristol, Nottingham, Derby, and elsewhere; and the menacing and formidable popular arrays in the metropolis, which overawed one branch, at least, of the Legislature; we intend not to speak, as they properly belong to

National History. Happily, for the peace of our neighbourhood, the Reformers, *per fas aut nefas*, confined themselves to mere display of strength and numbers, and the exhibition of banners and ensigns, of rather portentous character.

The first Election was fixed for Monday, the 10th of December, 1832, and the Polling took place on the two following days. The Candidates were Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. of Etruria; John Davenport, Esq. of Longport; Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq. of Longton Hall; and George Miles Mason, Esq. of Fenton; all being extensive manufacturers except Mr. Heathcote, and he intimately connected by property and situation with the Borough; and all of them professed Friends of Reform; though the two last-named gentlemen were deemed more decidedly so than the two former; and Mr. Davenport less so than any of the others. The contest was managed by the friends of the several candidates with the utmost zeal, and on the final close of the Poll, Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Davenport were declared by the returning officer to be duly elected. The numbers polled at the several polling places were as under:—

| | Wedgwood. | Davenport. | Heathcote. | Mason. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Burslem..... | 285 | 383 | 22 | 82 |
| " Hanley ..... | 300 | 120 | 207 | 56 |
| " Stoke ..... | 137 | 87 | 146 | 45 |
| " Lane End .... | 100 | 35 | 213 | 49 |
| | 822 | 625 | 588 | 232 |

The whole number of Electors who polled on this occasion was 1350.

This first Election did not pass off very peaceably; for, on the day of Nomination, at Stoke, whilst Mr. Davenport was addressing the Electors, missiles were profusely thrown into the hustings, which inflicted some severe contusions on several gentlemen, and drove the Candidates and their friends to seek shelter in the adjoining Town Hall; and, on the afternoon of the first day of poll-

ing, at Lane End, the mob proceeded to demolish the windows of the Crown and Anchor Inn, where Mr. Davenport's Committee were assembled; and that gentleman was indebted for his personal safety, to an escort formed by the more respectable portion of the friends of the adverse candidates. Several of the houses and manufactories at Lane End, belonging to those who espoused Mr. Davenport's cause, were likewise attacked at night, and the windows demolished by the lawless mob. At Hanley, too, on the second day, when Mr. Davenport's success became certain, the enraged populace proceeded to similar outrages; but, at the two other polling places, Stoke and Burslem, where Mr. Davenport's interest preponderated, perfect tranquillity prevailed. We consider ourselves bound, as faithful Chroniclers, so far to record the events which marked the memorable epoch, when the Parliamentary Representation of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent commenced. We disclaim all political bias in our remarks; and if our facts should displease any section of our readers, we leave to themselves the moral application they are calculated to supply.

A dissolution of Parliament having taken place under the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, the Election for this Borough took place on Tuesday, January 6, 1835. Mr. Wedgwood having declared his intention to retire, the friends of Mr. Heathcote, who had been unsuccessful at the first election, pressed him to offer himself as Mr. Wedgwood's successor; to which, rather reluctantly, he consented. A manifestation was made on the part of John Wood, Esq. of Brownhills, to come forward as a third candidate; but he withdrew from the contest, under the apprehension that he might prejudice the cause of Mr. Davenport, who with Mr. Heathcote were then elected without opposition. Mr. Heathcote, however, sat only one Session, and retired in January, 1836, on the ground of impaired health, and numerous personal engagements incompatible with his Parliamentary duties. The various

political parties were now rather taken by surprise, and the liberal party not meeting with a suitable candidate in their own neighbourhood, invited Colonel George Anson, (brother of the Earl of Lichfield, and who had unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of the County at the preceding General Election,) to offer himself, who accordingly accepted the invitation. Mr. G. M. Mason's friends were dissatisfied that *he* was overlooked; but had not time to organize any opposition in his favour, and the Conservative party being unable to find a competitor, Colonel Anson " walked over the course." This Election took place on the 15th of February.

In consequence of the lamented demise of His Majesty, William IV., whose short reign will be an epoch in British history, another General Election speedily occurred; and, as the event of a dissolution did not happen unawares, ample time was afforded for the respective parties to try their strength. The liberal party were again under the necessity of seeking for candidates unconnected with the Borough; and Colonel Anson having determined to try another battle for the Southern Division of the County, his party were driven to the necessity of bringing forward two new men. These were Matthew Bridges, Esq. a gentleman of Bristol, and Frank Cynric Sheridan, Esq. a grandson of the eminent Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The Conservative portion of the Electors had got up a requisition to William Taylor Copeland, Esq., an Alderman of the City of London, (and who was become largely connected with this Borough, by having purchased the extensive China Manufactory of the late Josiah Spode, Esq.,) to offer himself in conjunction with Mr. Davenport, the former member; to which application, the Alderman at once responded. Mr. Davenport, however, was reluctant to be again put in nomination, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, but was prevailed upon to comply with the wishes of his friends, to nominate and re-elect him without any personal trouble or expence.

The two Conservative Candidates had manifest advantages over their opponents, on account of their intimate local connexion with the Borough; but the liberal party were resolute in their determination not to yield the palm of victory without a struggle. We wish we could pass over the events of this Election, without being compelled to speak of the disgraceful scenes to which it gave rise. Monday, the 24th of July, 1837, was appointed for the Nomination, at Hanley; when considerable excitement prevailed, and some stones were thrown at that part of the hustings occupied by the Conservative Candidates and their friends. The Poll proceeded on the following day; and at the close stood as follows:—

| | Davenport. | Copeland. | Bridges. | Sheridan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Tunstall..... | 80 | 77 | 16 | 17 |
| Burslem .... | 254 | 239 | 57 | 58 |
| Hanley ..... | 50 | 50 | 98 | 100 |
| Shelton ..... | 74 | 81 | 90 | 90 |
| Stoke..... | 126 | 143 | 19 | 17 |
| Fenton ..... | 39 | 44 | 23 | 22 |
| Lane End .... | 47 | 47 | 169 | 165 |
| | 670 | 681 | 472 | 469 |

On this occasion, the number of Electors polled for the Borough was 1176 only; several of Mr. Davenport's friends being deterred from voting.*

As soon as it was known to the populace at Lane End, that Messrs. Bridges and Sheridan were defeated, much ill-humour was manifested there; and in the evening, the mob commenced breaking the windows of the houses and manufactories belonging to the friends of the successful Candidates, at an appalling rate; and not only windows, but shutters, doors, &c. fell before their fury; large bludgeons were used by the rioters, in their lawless pro-

* We stated, p. 62, that the number of Electors who polled in 1832 was 1350. This is an error; the number was 1175 only.

ceedings. The violence and rapidity of the attack spread consternation among the inhabitants, and the Police and Special Constables became entirely powerless. The Police-office fell beneath the attacks of the assailants, who liberated a notorious character confined in it on a charge of felony. Their outrageous proceedings did not cease until after midnight, and the next morning several acting magistrates came to the scene of the riots; one of whom, (Captain Powys), was attacked in a most brutal manner by a desperate character, who was protected by his associates. A troop of the Staffordshire Yeomanry had been assembled in the neighbourhood, and on being marched past the church-yard of Lane End, they were fiercely assailed from thence, with brick-bats and missiles, whilst the rioters were secure from their approach. However, they cleared the streets, and with the aid of several gentlemen in the Liberal interest, who exerted themselves most indefatigably, the mob were ultimately dispersed, though not until after they had levied contributions in money and liquor, from many of the peaceable inhabitants, as the price of immunity from their violence.

We subjoin the names of the *Returning Officers* for the Borough, who have been appointed by the High Sheriff, according to the direction of the Reform Act, for the seven years, since it came into operation :—

1832. Thomas Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, Esq.
1833. John Tomlinson, of Cliff Ville, Esq.
1834. Enoch Wood, of Burslem, Esq.
1835. William Bishop, of Shelton Hall, Esq.
1836. John Hendley Sheridan, of Lane End, Esq.
1837. Job Meigh, of Shelton, Esq.
1838. (Not announced.)

We have alluded to some occasional associations of the Manufacturers; and have now further to remark, that many of them united in the year 1813, under the appellation of a Chamber of Commerce, to advance the prices

of their goods, and adopted a Price List, commencing January 1, 1814; by which all the ordinary species of ware are yet regulated; though, we believe, large discounts have been conceded in many instances, and the net prices have been thus materially reduced. In September 1825, a Committee was formed, "for the promotion of Measures calculated to benefit the General Trade of the Potteries;" but the energies of the manufacturers, as a body, were never fully developed, until 1836, a crisis which will long be remembered.

The Trade had been for some time previously in a very prosperous state, when the masters were called to encounter a formidable COMBINATION OF THE WORKMEN, to raise wages, and prescribe Regulations for their advantage. The operatives, by mandate from their Union Lodge, systematically *turned out* in a mass from any manufactory where their Prices and Rules were not granted, and the unemployed were supported by weekly allowances from those who were in work. This procedure greatly inconvenienced many of the *Masters*, and induced some to forego that character, and submit to the dictates of their workmen. But the evil became so great at length, that nearly all the Manufacturers combined in their turn; held weekly General Meetings as a Chamber of Commerce for upholding their interests and ascendancy, and completely closed their Works for a period of several months, until the men were reduced to the necessity of returning to their labour upon the footing on which they stood before the disputes arose. This struggle terminated early in 1837.

Very soon after this period commenced a great stagnation of the American trade, which enhanced the severe privations the people had previously undergone, and reduced numerous families to extreme suffering during the severe and protracted winter of 1837-8. On this occasion, liberal subscriptions were contributed by the more favoured classes, and partial relief was administered in food, coals, and clothing; and though confined to the most neces-

sitous, yet was it instrumental, through the Divine blessing, in warding off the extremities of famine, cold, and nakedness, and in preserving the public health from the inroads of disease.

Of the Public Institutions within the Borough for the relief of the poor during sickness, and for other objects, and especially of that excellent Institution—The North Staffordshire Infirmary, we purpose to speak when we come to their particular localities; and we shall now conclude our general remarks with one additional subject, which seems properly to belong to them.

The Newspaper Press of the Pottery District originated at Hanley, on the 1st Jan. 1809, and was set on foot by a subscription-fund contributed by several gentlemen of the Potteries and Newcastle, anxious to possess an advertizing medium in this part of the county. This weekly organ was called, "The Pottery Gazette and Newcastle-under-Lyme Advertizer;" and its leading articles were written by the celebrated John Gifford, Editor of the Quarterly Review, and according to his politics, were decidedly *Tory* and aristocratical. The typographical department was conducted by the Author of the present work. This Journal fell to the ground in April, 1810.

Another "Pottery Gazette" was commenced in Jan. 1822, by Mr. James Amphlett. This was edited and printed at Hanley; it professed independence and neutrality in politics, but fell into grievous obliquities on local and personal subjects; and having incurred some prosecutions for libel, became defunct in 1828.

In the year 1824, the "Pottery Mercury" was introduced by Mr. Thomas Allbut, and likewise published at Hanley. It was started in opposition to the *Gazette*, and proceeded on moderate, but decidedly Liberal principles; which it has since steadily maintained; and it is now conducted by Mr. William Allbut and Mr. W. S. Kennedy, under the altered title of "The North Staffordshire Mercury." The circulation exceeds 1000 weekly.

## CHAPTER IV.

# Tunstall.

TUNSTALL,—LOCAL SITUATION,—SUPERFICES, &c.—ETYMOLOGY—ITS OMISSION IN DOMESDAY ACCOUNTED FOR.—ERDEWICK'S NOTICE.—MANORIAL TERRITORY.—BARONS AUDLEY, LORDS OF TUNSTALL.—ORIGIN OF MANORS.—FIEF OF THE NEW-CASTLE,—SNEYD, AND EARLS OF BATH, JOINT LORDS,—SNEYD AND BOWYER; FINALLY, SNEYD ONLY.—TENURES OF ESTATES.—PHYTHYON OF TUNSTALL.—SUIT RESPECTING HIS GARDEN-PLACE.—BATTLE OF BLORE HEATH.—TUNSTALL MANOR COURT.—MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY OF SNEYD,—ALSO OF CHILD.—OTHER LANDED PROPRIETORS.—ENCLOSURE OF TOWN-FIELDS.

Our Topographical History of the Borough commences with its most northern member,—TUNSTALL; which, from being a small village of scattered habitations, has lately become a large and populous town.

It is situate upon the main road leading through the Potteries from Manchester and Liverpool towards London; three miles from the Cheshire boundary of the county of Stafford. The township contains 795 statute acres, and is within the extensive parish of Wolstanton, which embraces eleven other vills or hamlets, and in the whole, encloses an area of more than 10,000 acres. The present population of Tunstall, we have stated at 6,600 persons; and our Table, given before,* exhibits such an extraordinary increase within the present century, as can be scarcely paralleled. Indeed, persons are still living, of very advanced age, who declare, that within their memory, there were not above fifty houses in the whole township, where there are now nearly 1,400.

* See Tab. I. p. 43.

The name of this place bespeaks its Anglo-Saxon origin; and has been thought to be compounded of *Tun* (town), and *Stall* (an elevated seat); but according to Verstegan,* its etymology should be *Tuns-deal*, the word *deal* signifying *part;* and in this instance, being probably referable to its forming a portion of the parish to which it belongs, or of some adjoining territory. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and therefore must have been included either in the manor of Wolstanton, which was an unusually large one, comprising ten carucates of cultivated land (equal to 1,400 acres), besides a wood, one mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad; or, with greater probability, was described along with CHELL, *(Celle)*, to which it immediately adjoins, and which is set down as containing four carucates of land, besides wood-lands two miles in length, and one in breadth; a tract vastly exceeding the two hamlets of Chell at the present time. Wolstanton then belonged to the King,† and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had been holden by Algar, Earl of Mercia. Chell belonged to Robert de Stafford, having been holden in King Edward's days, by Godeva,‡ (probably the Countess Godiva, wife of Leofric, and mother of Algar).§ There was at Wolstanton, a priest, endowed with lands,

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* Restitution of Decayed Intelligencies, p. 325.

† Extract from Domesday as to *Wolstanton* (246 b).—REX *tenet Wlstaneton.—Algar comes tenuit. Ibi II Hidæ cum appendicibus. Ibi II carucatæ in dominio, et XIIII villani et II bordarii cum presbytero habent VIII carucatas. Silva I leuca longa et una quarantena lata. T.R.E. valebit C solidos, modo VI libras.*

‡ " Ex eodem quoad *Chell*" (249 a).—IPSE ROBERTUS *(de Stafford) tenet in* Celle *unam virgatam terræ et Robertus de eo. Godeva tenuit et libera fuit. Terra est IIII carucarum. In dominio est una et VII villani et I bordarius cum I caruca et dimidia. Ibi molendinum de XII denariis et una acra prati. Silva II leucæ longa et una lata. Valet XX solidos.*

§ *Lady Godiva also held half a hide in* MADELEY *after the Conquest.* (Domesday, 249 a.)

and consequently a church; though the present venerable structure, whose lofty spire forms so striking an object to all the surrounding neighbourhood, is (principally at least) of more recent erection. We propose to add something relative to the ecclesiastical peculiarity of Wolstanton, and to notice the other hamlets in this extensive parish, in our subsequent pages. For the present, we shall confine ourselves more immediately to Tunstall.

Erdeswick conjectured that Tunstall might have been a member of Thursfield,* (*Turvoldesfeld* in Domesday), but the two hamlets do not immediately adjoin, and Thursfield is described as about only half the extent of Chell, to which we are the more inclined to attach Tunstall, because it always seems to have been consorted with that lordship, and not always with Thursfield.

The Manor of Tunstall embraces thirteen or fourteen contiguous vills or hamlets; but is not commensurate with, or confined within, the parish of Wolstanton; and comprises portions of the adjoining parishes of Burslem and Norton in the Moors.† These several vills or hamlets, in the reign of King John, or Henry III., centred in the ancestor of the Barons Audley, of Heleigh, whose Baronial Castle was seated on a commanding eminence, six miles West of Tunstall, but is now wholly dilapidated; and Tunstall being the nucleus of this adjoining territory, a manor-house was, no doubt, there erected, at which all the neighbouring tenants were required to do suit and service. The situation of the ancient Manor-house is, by tradition, ascertained to have been nearly in the centre of the present town, as will be hereafter noticed.

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* Harwood's Erdeswick, p. 17.

† The hamlets and places within the jurisdiction of Tunstall Court, are *Tunstall*, *Burslem*, *Sneyd*, *Chell*, *Bemersley*, *Wedgwood*, *Thursfield*, *Stadmoreslow*, *Brierehurst*, *Ranscliff*, *Oldcott*, *Chatterley*, and *Bradwell*. Though *Rushton Grange* has been rated as a member, it cannot be really such, for reasons which will hereafter appear when speaking of that vill.

It cannot be uninteresting, or irrelevant, to say something here concerning the origin of Manors. They were, strictly speaking, not known in England prior to the Norman Conquest, but were then introduced; and the vills and places mentioned in Domesday, are all designated *Manors*, when a term of repetition was needed. After that survey, the Conqueror divided his kingdom into Knight's fees; one of which is said to be equal to five hides, or six hundred acres of improved land; and these were held by the King's tenants in capite (or vassals of the Crown), who were bound to render military and other stated services, and pecuniary aids. The holders of large territories were the greater Barons: those who held less than twenty Knight's fees, were stiled lesser Barons. Such of these Barons as had extensive fees or possessions adjacent, united them into one Manor, for the convenience of holding their Courts; and granted out the lands to their tenants, upon rents and services to be rendered at the Manorial Court; but our most early public Records shew, that each vill or hamlet was still considered a distinct Manor.

In a grant of Free Warren to James de Audley, (37 Henry III., 1253), a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix,* the *Manors* of Tunstall, Chatterley, Burslem, Chell, and several others now merged in Tunstall, are separately named, proving that they were not then consolidated, but were alike independent lordships. But, by the practice we have described, the place where the Manor-house stood, became, in process of time, paramount; and so, we believe, originated the extensive Manor of Tunstall, as well as many others. Probably too, they fluctuated in their extent, according to the pleasure of their Lords,† until, by the statute, "Quia emptores" (18 Edward I.), no fresh subinfeudation being allowed,

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* No. IV.—And vide Testa de Nevill, pp. 50, 52.

† Introduction to Domesday, vol. I. p. 234.

they became permanently fixed, as they have ever since continued.

Henry de Audley held the lordship of Tunstall in the early part of the reign of King Henry III.; it having descended to him from his father Adam, who, in right of his wife Patronella, the daughter of Eugenulphus de Gresley, by Edelina his wife, had Tunstall, Chatterley, and Chell, in frank marriage, (as Erdeswick supposes), which had all aforetime belonged to the Earldom of Chester, and been granted out in fee-farm. Henry de Audley obtained a release of the rent-services from Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, his wife's uncle, and his great friend.* On the death of Henry, in 1246, these lordships went to his son, James de Audley, who obtained from the Crown the grant of Free Warren, already mentioned. His son, Nicholas, the first *Baron* Audley, (anno 21 Edward I., about four years before he had summons to Parliament), was sued by the King for two parts of the Manor of Tunstall, and his mother Ela for the other third part (which she held in dower); and he was required, by writ of Quo Warranto, to shew by what title he held pleas of the Crown in Endon, Tunstall, Aldythle, Horton, Chesterton, Bettlelegh, and Alstonefield; and he pleaded, as to the Manor of Tunstall, a prescriptive title to *View of frank pledge* (viz. a Court-Leet, &c. &c.) by virtue of the gift made to his ancestor Adam, by Eugenulphus de Gresley and Edelina ux. which plea was adjudged in his favour upon the Grand Assize.†

The Manor of Tunstall, with Chatterley, Bradwell, Thursfield, and Normacott, was held by Henry de Audley, as a fief under the Manor of Newcastle; as appears by the Testa de Nevill, an ancient Record,‡ by grand serjeantry,

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* Vide Chartam, No. III. (Appendix).

† Placita de Quo Warranto, vol. I. p. 710, et Abbrevatio placitorum, p. 231.

‡ Page 526.

viz. the duty of performing Castle-guard, on foot, with a bow and arrows, for eight days, in time of war, at his own charge. There cannot be a reasonable doubt, that, upon the erection of the *New Castle* (probably in the time of Henry I.), such services as specified in this Record were imposed on several neighbouring Manors, for the purpose of maintaining garrison there in time of peace as well as war.

Tunstall, with its adjuncts, remained in the hands of the Barons Audley until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it came into the possession of Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwell; (or rather two parts of it); and we think he had it in the first instance as guardian of his infant grandson, George, 13th Baron Audley, afterwards Earl of Castlehaven, who, after he came of age, dissipated his estates, and sold two parts of the Manor of Tunstall, with his estates in Chatterley, Chell, Burslem, Sneyd, &c. to his uncle, Ralph Sneyd, Esq.* The other third part of the Manor went, upon the death of Nicholas, 5th Baron Audley, the last male heir of that family, in 1391, to his sister, Margaret, who married Fulke Fitzwarine, the ancestor of the Earls of Bath, who continued Lords in parcenary, along with the Sneyds, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and held separate Courts Baron, as we happen to know by existing Rolls. We believe, William, Earl of Bath, about the year 1619, parted with his manorial rights to Robert Bowyer, of Knypersley, with whose descendants the same remained, until they were sold by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. (the son and heir of Dorothy Bowyer, by Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow), to Ralph Sneyd, Esq. (the grandfather of Ralph Sneyd, Esq. the present sole Lord of the Manor).

The estates within this Manor were mostly of copyhold tenure, but have been generally enfranchised for more

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* See Harwood's Erdeswick, pp. 18, 79.

than two centuries past, and nothing but freehold property is now known, except from the evidence of ancient documents; many of which have come to our hands. Of some of these documents we have given copies, or extracts, in the Appendix,* not wishing improperly to interrupt the thread of our historical remarks. But we may be pardoned for a slight digression concerning Phythyon of Tunstall, (who has already become an historical character), and concerning his "Garden-place that lyeth in Tunstall."

We have inserted in the Appendix, a transcript of an ancient deed, dated the last day of July 1459,† which was first printed in Pitt's History of Staffordshire;‡ and we have added an unbroken chain of documents to bring down the title of Phythyon's Garden to the present time. The instrument, with which we commence, seems to be in the nature of a Will, by which Phythyon leaves his Garden-place in Tunstall to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his daughter Margery, the wife of John Bancroft;—the next document in order (B) is later by eight years (1467) and is an inquisition or verdict of a Jury in a suit in the Manor Court, confirming the title of John and Margery Bancroft, under the deceased's will, against John of Tunstall, unless he produced better evidence in his favour by the following Lady-day. The next document (C) bears date in 1501, being thirty-four years later in time, and proves that the litigation between the Bancrofts and Tunstall was not yet concluded; and here one *Thomas* Bancroft appears on the stage (probably the son of John and Margery), and John Tunstall is charged as unjustly detaining the *Cottage* and Garden from him. But right at last prevailed; and in 1548, *John* Bancroft is proved to have died, seised of the Cottage and Garden, according to the custom of the Manor, and his sister Joan was admitted tenant as his heir. This little property, so

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* Nos. V, VI. † No. VI. A. ‡ P. 395.

pertinaciously contended for in Tunstall Court, really becomes a subject of historical interest at this very distant period. Who (it will be enquired) was Phythyon of Tunstall? No doubt a military vassal of Audley, the Lord of Tunstall of that day, viz. James, the 7th Baron, who commanded the army arrayed on behalf of the tottering authority of King Henry VI., in the battle of Blore Heath, against that of the Duke of York, commanded by the Earl of Salisbury, where Lord Audley fought and fell, together with two thousand four hundred of his men, on the 23d Sept. 1459, (within two months after the date of Phythyon's will).* It cannot be thought a forced conjecture, that Phythyon was summoned by his feudal chief to serve on that disastrous occasion, and that just before he joined the army he executed the deed or will referred to. Probably he fell in the slaughter of the Lancastrian troops, leaving to his relatives the legacy of a legal warfare respecting his small Garden-place, more than equal in duration to the military conflicts between the Royal Houses of Lancaster and York, and which now, at the distance of nearly four centuries, furnishes a theme for the curious contemplation of his Tunstall descendants.

The above-mentioned documents prove that the Manor Court of Tunstall exercised a territorial jurisdiction in civil causes, within its limits, as well as the ordinary functions of a Court Leet and Court Baron. Mention is made of the Queen's Court Leet of Tunstall, in a suit in Chancery, between Robert Rathbone and James Rowley and others, in the reign of Elizabeth, as we gather from the Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery, lately published by the Commissioners of Public Records.† This suit regarded

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* Henry's Hist. G. B. Vol. IX. p. 160. It is matter of tradition, that Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.) witnessed this battle from the Tower of Muccleston Church, at the distance of little more than a mile, and after the defeat of her army, fled to Eccleshall Church for sanctuary.

† Vol. I. p. 389.

a Messuage and Lands in Ranscliff, stated to be holden of the *Earl of Bath* as of his Manor of Tunstall; and proves, as do several Court Rolls we have seen, that the Manorial franchise was exercised by the joint Lords independently of each other, for distinct portions of the Manorial territory; a practice, we believe, to be only warranted by the peculiar nature of a tenancy in coparcenary.

The Reeve and Constable of the Leet of Tunstall must have been important civil officers in their day.* We are only able to specify the name of one of the Reeves, viz. *John Unwent* (probably Unwyn) gentleman, who was returned to serve the office of Reeve, for a Messuage in Ranscliff, at the Earl of Bath's Court Baron, held 41 Elizabeth (1599);† but we have an unbroken List of the several Constables and their residences, for eighty years—from 1612 to 1691, which, as containing a Register of the principal yeomanry of the district, for so long a period, we have inserted in the Appendix.‡

The authority of Tunstall Court, like most other similar feudal institutions, has long become obsolete; and, either

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* The following "*Constable's Lune*" has fallen into our hands:—it is without date, and we are inclined to think it to have been a weekly rate levied by authority of the Long Parliament during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I. for paying the Parliamentary troops then quartered in this part of Staffordshire.—(Vide Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 62, &c.)

"A Single Constable's Lune in Tunstall Constablewick.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Tunstall - - | 8 | 8 | "Oldcoat - - | 5 | 10 |
| "Chatterley - | 6 | 2 | "Stadmorslow | 4 | 8 |
| "Ranscliff - | 5 | 0 | "Wedgwood - | 3 | 8 |
| "Burslem - | 10 | 0 | "Brerehurst - | 6 | 0 |
| "Sneyd - - | 10 | 0 | "Rushton Grange | 3 | 0 |
| "Bemersley - | 10 | 0 | "Broadwall - | 2 | 0 |
| "Chell - - | 4 | 4 | | | |
| "Thursfield - | 5 | 8 | | £4 | 5 0 |

† Ex. MS. penes S. Child, Esq. ‡ No. VII.

from the late Lord of the Manor being indifferent to the assertion of his rights, or for some other reason, its sittings were suspended for many years. But, in the year 1826, it was revived, and has been since annually held as an audit for chief rents, for swearing in constables, &c. and as a festive meeting and bond of connexion between the Lord and his Tenants.

The Mines of Ironstone with which the Manor of Tunstall abounds, appear to have been wrought at an early period; for, in the 10th of Edward II. (1316) upon an Inquisition post mortem, to enquire respecting the possessions of Nicholas de Audley, deceased, and Joan, Countess of Lincoln, his wife, the vill of Tunstall, with two mills, the iron ore *(minera ferri)*, and £8 18*s.* 6*d.* rents, were returned as part of their estates.* The mines of iron were also excepted in a lease of Tunstall Hall and Lands, made by Sir William Sneyd, in 1547, to Robert Parker, mentioned hereafter.

The present Lord of the Manor, and chief landed proprietor, in Tunstall, is Ralph Sneyd, Esq. of Keel Hall, the representative and lineal descendant of Sir William Sneyd, of whom we have before spoken. Of this ancient house we have subsequently annexed a pedigree. Owing to circumstances,† its earlier history is enveloped in some obscurity, and we have set down that alone, for which there is authentic documentary evidence. There are, however, many collateral proofs of its note and consideration, long before the period at which our table of descent commences; viz. that of the marriage of Henry de Sneyde with the daughter and heiress of Nicholas de

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* Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, vol. I. p. 389.

† The family records were twice subjected to the flames; once in 1644, by the soldiery of the Commonwealth, who pillaged the mansion at Keel, pursuant to the orders of the Parliamentary Committee then sitting at Stafford; and again, accidentally, by a fire in the Evidence Room about a century later.—(Vide Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 63.)

Tunstall, temp. Edward II. (1310). Amongst others, may be adduced, the large tract, in the parish of Burslem, which, from immemorial time has borne the name of *Sneyd;* of which, the principal part still remains in the possession of the head of the family, and whence they probably sprung; also, a Deed for the purchase of land, temp. Henry III. which has escaped conflagration;—and, the speedy resumption of the original name after the marriage with the heiress of De Tunstall; for it appears from extant Deeds, that some of the immediate descendants of that union were called "De Tunstall" *otherwise* Sneyd, but the *alias* was retained only three or four generations.

The tradition runs, that the *Fleur-de-lys* in the family escutcheon was an augmentation granted for deeds done in the French wars under the Plantagenet Kings; and the legend is powerfully supported by the fact that Henry de Sneyd, the first in the annexed pedigree, and his son Nicholas, bore upon their shield the *scythe* without addition, but 'Richard de Tunstall otherwise Sneyde' (the third in descent from Henry), who was one of the four Knights who accompanied James Lord Audley, to France, under the Black Prince, bore at his death the arms as they are borne at present, viz. "*argent* a scythe in pale, and on the dexter side of the handle a fleur-de-lys;" *sable*,*—and in those times no Knight or Esquire could arbitrarily assume a blazon to which he was unable to prove his title.†

Erdeswicke calls William Sneyd, citizen of Chester, (and who was the grandfather of Sir William Sneyd,) "The Raiser of that House;"‡—and it is incontestible that he appears to have been the one of a long line of ancestry who most enlarged its possessions; but his grandson,

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* See Edmondson.

† See the celebrated cause between Scrope and Grosvenor, tried at Chester, before the Earl Marshall, 10 Richard II.

‡ Harwood's Erds. p. 20.

Sir William, by Crown Grants and judicious purchases, made considerable additions, as did *his* son Ralph Sneyd, Esquire, who died about 1603, seised of a vast estate. Many of their lands were, however, sold in after-times, to defray the debt contracted during the great Rebellion, in support of the Royal cause; for the furtherance of which, as appears from the Petition to the Privy Council, of William Sneyd, Esq., (who sat as Member for the County of Stafford in the Parliament which voted the Restoration of King Charles II.) *his* elder brother Ralph,—who was Member for Staffordshire in the long Parliament, and afterwards held a Colonel's commission in the King's service, in which he fell in 1649, expended £20,000,—a large sum for a private gentleman in those days. Sir William Sneyd was a soldier under Henry VIII. and was in the army of the Duke of Somerset, Protector, which invaded Scotland in the first year of Edward VI. It would appear from a Lease granted by him to Robert Parker, (Anno 1 Edward VI.)* that he must have participated in the victory of *Pinkey*, which was gained 10th September, 1547. He resided at Bradwell,† from whence the chief residence of the family was transferred to

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* In the hands of Smith Child, Esq. is a Lease dated 29th Henry VIII., from William Sneyd, Esq. to Robert Parker, of a Messuage in Tunstall, for his life. Another Lease from Sir William Sneyd, Knight, (the same individual) to Robert Parker, bears date 14th *August*, 1547 (anno 1. Edw. VI.) "Of the chief House or Hall "of Tunstall, in consyderation for the trewe, dyligent, and acceptable "service of the said Robert, and also that he goith wyth me in his "owne person this viage to serve the Kynge's Majestie in his Warres "in Scotland."

† "Within the Manor of Tunstall lyeth Bradwell, which hath long "been the inheritance, and was formerly the chief seat of the Sneyds; "it is a member of Chadderley, and came with it from Eugenulph de "Gresley and Aliva his wife to the possession of Henry de Aldithlegh, "to whom Ranulph, Earl of Chester, about the beginning of "Henry III., granted all his chief rents there. From the Audleys it "came with Tunstall, &c. &c. to the Tuchetts, where it continued till

Keel,* in the time of his son Ralph, and the reign of Elizabeth, and we infer, that, before the purchase of the Bradwell estate, "the chief House or Hall" of Tunstall, mentioned in the lease cited in the last page, was their seat, and was previously the seat of the Tunstall family.

Walter Sneyd, Esq. the late representative of this ancient House, who died in 1829, was Colonel of the Staffordshire militia, from 1791 to 1805, and in great favour with King George III. upon whom he was in constant attendance with a part of the regiment at Windsor, for many years.—We refer to the Pedigree which follows.

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"John Tuchett, Lord of Audley, 2d Henry IV. passed away all his "messuages, lands, and tenements in Bradwell, in fee-farm to Richard "Sneyd, which Richard was descended from Nicholas, the son of "Henry de Sneyd, who was seised of lands in Bradwell, Temp. "Ed. III. From him descended Sir William Sneyd, Knt. who died "14 Eliz. being then possess't of the lands of Tunstall, Keele, Ches-"terton, and Norton in the Moors, Co. Staff., of Wisterston, "[Wistason] Co. Chest., with Lytheston and Glenfield, Co. Leic., "all of which descended to Ralph, his son, progenitor to William "Sneyd, Esq., whose son and heir Ralph Sneyd, Esq., hath now his "residence at Bradwell."—(Extract from the Chetwynd Folio MSS. in the possession of Earl Talbot, p. 8.)

Plot, who wrote in 1670, mentions Bradwell, with several other seats, which "doe shew a great deal of present or of past magnificence." The mansion has been principally pulled down, and the extensive deer-park, of which Robert *Parker* was the quondam keeper, disparked.

* *Keele.*—"Keele was given by King Henry II. to the "Templars, A. D. 1180, (Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 546—552), for which "they then received eight marks yearly. When the Templars were "condemned and dissolved by the Council of Vienna, in the time of "Pope Clement, A. D. 1311, all their possessions were annex'd to the "Knights Hospitallers, (afterwards Knights of Malta); and the Lord-"ship of Keele was by them possess't, till the dissolution of 32 Henry "VIII., and was purchased from the Crown by Sir William Sneyd, "of Bradwell, Knight, 36 Henry VIII., whose son, Ralph Sneyd, "built here a very fair house of stone; since which time it has con-"tinued the chief seat of this Family, and is now the inheritance of "William Sneyd, Esq. 1679."—(Chetwynd MSS. p. 11.)

Henry Sneyde, of Tunstall, Com. Staff. Temp. Edw. II. A. D. 1310. = Margaret, Dr. of Nicholas *de* Tunstall.

Nicholas Sneyde, alias de Tunstall, Temp. Edw. III.

Richard de Tunstall, alias Sneyde, fought at Poictiers, 1356.

Richard de Tunstall, alias Sneyde, to whom John Tuchett, Lord Audley, and others, granted their Lands in Bradwell, 2 Hen IV. A. D. 1400.

William Sneyde, of Tunstall and Bradwell, 4 Hen. IV. A. D. 1402.

Richard Sneyde, settled the Manor of Bradwell, 10 Hen. V. A. D. 1423. married to = Agnes.

Nicholas Sneyde, of Bradwell, A. D. 1445 = Margaret. Dr. of Robt. Downes, of Shrigley.

William Sneyde, Citizen of Chester, and Mayor, 1516—1531. = Joan Alice, Dr. and Heir of Roger Ledsam.

Richard Sneyde, Recorder of Chester, 1518 to 1533, and M. P. for that City. = Ann Foulhurst, of Crewe.

Sir William Sneyde of Bradwell, Knight, had grant of Keel, 36 Hen. VIII. and of the Advowson of Wolstanton, 9 Eliz. (ob. 1571). = Ann, Dr. of Thomas Barrow, of Fluckersbrook. =Jane Chetwynd, Wid. 2d Wife.

*a* *a*

(*See next page.*)

*(Maternal Pedigree.)*

King Edward III. = Queen Phillipp

Thomas of Woodstock. = Eleanor, Dr. of Humph Bohun, E. of Here and Essex.

William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe. = Anne.

William Lord Fitzwarine. = Thomasine, of R. Hankf Esq.

Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine. = Elizabeth, S & Heir of J Lord Dynh

Sir Edw. Stanhope. = Elizabeth.

Edward, Duke of Somerset, Protec. = Anne.

Catherine, Granddaughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, Dr. of K. Hen. VII. and his Queen Eliz. Dr. of K. Edw. IV. = Edward, E. of H ford.

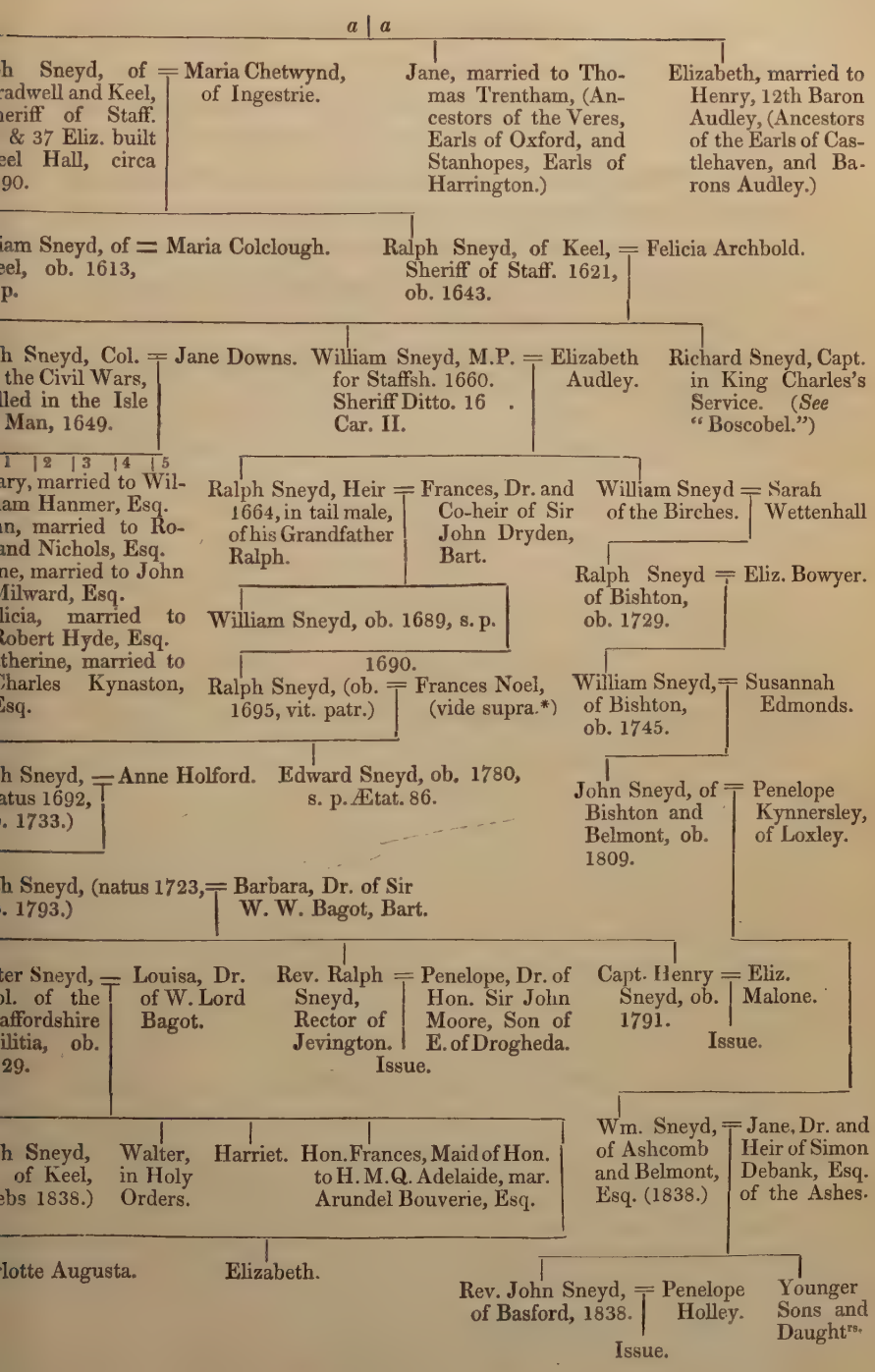
Edward Lord Beauchamp = Honore, Dr. o R. Rogers.

Sir Ferdinando Sutton, K. B. Son and Heir of Edward Ld. Dudley. = Honora.

Humble Lord Ward = Frances, Baroness Dud jure suo.

Frances = Sir William Noel, I of Kirkby Mallo

Frances, who married (1690), 1st Ralph Sn Esq. of Keel,—(vide infra)* and had a ward's 3 other husbands.


a | a
h Sneyd, of radwell and Keel, heriff of Staff. & 37 Eliz. built eel Hall, circa 90.
Maria Chetwynd, of Ingestrie.
Jane, married to Thomas Trentham, (Ancestors of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, and Stanhopes, Earls of Harrington.)
Elizabeth, married to Henry, 12th Baron Audley, (Ancestors of the Earls of Castlehaven, and Barons Audley.)
iam Sneyd, of eel, ob. 1613, p.
Maria Colclough.
Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, Sheriff of Staff. 1621, ob. 1643.
Felicia Archbold.
h Sneyd, Col. the Civil Wars, lled in the Isle Man, 1649.
Jane Downs.
William Sneyd, M.P. for Staffsh. 1660. Sheriff Ditto. 16 . Car. II.
Elizabeth Audley.
Richard Sneyd, Capt. in King Charles's Service. (See "Boscobel.")
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
ary, married to William Hanmer, Esq.
n, married to Rond Nichols, Esq.
ne, married to John Milward, Esq.
licia, married to Robert Hyde, Esq.
therine, married to Charles Kynaston, Esq.
Ralph Sneyd, Heir 1664, in tail male, of his Grandfather Ralph.
Frances, Dr. and Co-heir of Sir John Dryden, Bart.
William Sneyd of the Birches.
Sarah Wettenhall
Ralph Sneyd of Bishton, ob. 1729.
Eliz. Bowyer.
William Sneyd, ob. 1689, s. p.
1690.
Ralph Sneyd, (ob. 1695, vit. patr.)
Frances Noel, (vide supra.*)
William Sneyd, of Bishton, ob. 1745.
Susannah Edmonds.
h Sneyd, atus 1692, . 1733.)
Anne Holford.
Edward Sneyd, ob. 1780, s. p. Ætat. 86.
John Sneyd, of Bishton and Belmont, ob. 1809.
Penelope Kynnersley, of Loxley.
h Sneyd, (natus 1723, . 1793.)
Barbara, Dr. of Sir W. W. Bagot, Bart.
ter Sneyd, ol. of the affordshire ilitia, ob. 29.
Louisa, Dr. of W. Lord Bagot.
Rev. Ralph Sneyd, Rector of Jevington.
Penelope, Dr. of Hon. Sir John Moore, Son of E. of Drogheda.
Issue.
Capt. Henry Sneyd, ob. 1791.
Eliz. Malone.
Issue.
h Sneyd, of Keel, ebs 1838.)
Walter, in Holy Orders.
Harriet.
Hon. Frances, Maid of Hon. to H. M. Q. Adelaide, mar. Arundel Bouverie, Esq.
Wm. Sneyd, of Ashcomb and Belmont, Esq. (1838.)
Jane, Dr. and Heir of Simon Debank, Esq. of the Ashes.
lotte Augusta.
Elizabeth.
Rev. John Sneyd, of Basford, 1838.
Penelope Holley.
Issue.
Younger Sons and Daughtrs.

It appears by the preceding account of the Sneyd Family, that they suffered great losses by their loyalty during the civil wars, now nearly two centuries ago. The following letter, which we extract from Shaw's Staffordshire,* was written when the outrages committed at Keel House were fresh in the recollection of the writer; and there can be no doubt that its accompaniments furnished Mr. Chetwynd with the notes we now, for the first time, have the privilege to publish.

"*This for the Honoured Walter Chetwyne, Esq. at Ingestree, with a little Box and Pedigree.*

"MOST HONOURED SIR, "*Stafford, January* 14, 1679.

"I was in hope to have met with you at the Sessions, to have delivered this "enclosed with my own hands: I have left the Deed of Purchase of Bradwell "with my Brother, which was in Henry the IVths days, as you may see by the "Deed. Most of my writings were lost when Keel was plundered,¶ so that I "cannot give you so satisfactory account of my Pedigree which otherwise I "might, and, therefore, have returned such answer to your queries as I can at "present. Sir, you will infinitely oblige all the Gentry of the County with "your noble and worthy undertaking, especially your most affectionate Kinsman "and faithful servant, "WILLIAM SNEYD."

¶ Order of the Parliamentary Committee at Stafford:—"1642. Feb. 29. That Keele House be forth-"with demolished by Capt. Barbar's souldiers, and that Mr. Fitzherbert's house be forthwith demolished "by Capt. Stone's souldiers." (Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 64.)

"1643. May 1. Mrs. Sneyd, Wife of Ralph Sneyd, Esq. of Keel, to pay to the Committee at Stafford, "£400. Mrs. Sneyd to have all the Goods remaining at Keel House, except vessels of brass and wood, "corn and white meat."— (Shaw's 2d vol. p. 3.)

We ought not to omit mentioning, that one of the members of the House of Keel was mainly instrumental in providing an asylum for King Charles II., after the unfortunate battle of Worcester, (Sept. 1651.) Captain Richard Sneyd, the younger brother of the writer of the above letter, conducted the Earl of Derby to Boscobel House, after the defeat of his troops at Wigan (25th Aug.); and from Boscobel, the Earl joined the King at Worcester, just before his disastrous encounter with the Parliamentary Forces there, and immediately afterwards conducted his Majesty through many difficulties back to Boscobel, where he remained for some days, until he found means to escape under the guise of Mrs. Lane's groom, to Bristol, and thence, after much further difficulty, found his way to France.†

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* Vol. II. p. vi. † See a little Book, entitled "Boscobel," or the History of His Sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preservation, after the Battle of Worcester.—3d Sept. 1651.—Printed at London, 1660.

Another principal landed Proprietor in Tunstall is Smith Child, Esq., of Newfield, an acting Magistrate of the County, who inherits the estates of the Baddeleys, his ancestors on the female side, who have been seated here for four centuries, at least, and where his paternal grandfather, Admiral Smith Child, (whose mother was Mary Baddeley,) died in 1813, at the advanced age of 83. The Newfield and other estates belonging to Mr. Thomas Baddeley, were settled by him upon the marriage of his nephew, Captain (afterwards Admiral) Child, with his cousin Margaret Roylance, daughter of Mr. Thomas Roylance, of Townhouse, in Audley, in the year 1764; and by the death of their eldest surviving son, in his father's life-time, these estates descended to *his* son, the present proprietor, during his infancy.

Admiral Child entered the service in 1747, under the auspices of Earl Gower, and as the nautical disciple of Lord Anson. He first went to sea in the *Chester*, commanded by Sir Richard Spry; afterwards he entered the *Devonshire,* Captain Matthew Buckle; then into the *Unicorn*, and cruised in the Mediterranean, where he received notice of having obtained his commission, and was ordered to England; he was then appointed Junior Lieutenant in the *Princess Royal*, commanded by Sir Charles Saunders. He served at the sieges of Pondicherry and Louisbourg, and commanded the *Europe* in the two actions off the Chesapeake, in 1781, with such credit as enabled him to obtain preferment for most of her officers. The following year his eldest son, Thomas, (a youth of great intrepidity and promise,) perished in the unfortunate *Ville de Paris.* In 1795, Captain Child took the command of the *Commerce de Marseilles*, mounting 128 guns, which sailed on a secret expedition with one thousand troops on board, besides five hundred seamen, and stores and provisions for four months; but she was found not to be seaworthy, and was obliged to be brought back to port after being a few weeks only at sea, to the very great disap-

pointment of her commander; as he often mentioned in after-life. Captain Child attained his flag on Valentine's Day, 1799. He was, during some time previously, the regulating officer of the impress service at Liverpool, and received the honorary freedom of that Borough. After his advancement to the flag, he was not employed in actual service, but resided in Newcastle-under-Lyme for some years; and, as an honorary member of that Corporation, he was very heartily greeted by a brother Admiral, his late Majesty King William IV., then Duke of Clarence, when he, with the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) visited Staffordshire, in 1806.

The family of Child is said to be of Worcestershire extraction, but the Admiral's immediate ancestors, for several generations, had been seated in the Parish of Audley in this County, where they possessed considerable property, which was mostly dissipated by Smith Child, the Admiral's father, who was a man of polished manners, but wasteful in his habits. Once, during a visit to Scotland, (where he went on mercantile business,) he was introduced to and entertained by the Duke of Hamilton, whom he accompanied in one of his hunting excursions (such as are described in Sir Walter Scott's Waverley), and being in that country during the expedition of the ill-fated Charles Stuart, in 1745, he was twice arrested, after the defeat of the rebel forces, on suspicion of being the Pretender, to whom he bore a strong resemblance. He travelled from Scotland in company with Lord Glenorchy, who advised him to bring his son up to the Navy, and introduced him to Lord Anson, the Circumnavigator, at that time one of the Lords of the Admiralty, under whose patronage he commenced his career, as we have already stated.

We annex a Pedigree of the Family of Child, with the line of the Baddeleys, which terminated by the union of Mary Baddeley with Smith Child (the Admiral's father).

# PEDIGREE OF CHILD, OF NEWFIELD.

William Baddeley, owner of a Copyhold Messuage and Land, in Tunstall, 10 Edward IV. (1471)—*See* Appendix, No. V.

Thomas Baddeley, of Tunstall, ob. 1546.

Richard Baddeley, of the same, ob. 1563.

John Baddeley, of the same, ob. 1597.

Thomas Baddeley, Brother of John, 1613.

Thomas Baddeley, Jun. 1621.

Thomas Baddeley, ob. 1705.

1623.
William Chylde, of = Clara Eardley.

1660.
Smith Childe, of Boyles Hall, Audley. = Ann Kelsall.

1690.
Smith Child, of Boyles Hall. = Margaret Stringer.

1699.
Randle Baddeley, ob. 1733. = Elizabeth Machin, of Botteslow.

Smith Child, of Miles Green, Audley. = Mary.

Thomas Baddeley, of Newfield, called "Ruler," ob. 1770. = Mary Cartwright.

Thomas, ob. infans.

John, ob. s. p.
Randle, ob. s. p.
Anne, married W. Stanier.

1764.
Smith Child, Admiral of the Blue, ob. 1813. = Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Roylance, Esq.

William, died in India, s. p.
Thomas, a Purser in the Navy, ob. s. p.
John Child, of Cheadle, Solicitor (Issue.)

Thomas, lost in the Ville de Paris, 1782.

Smith, ob. cœlebs 1819.

Roylance, living 1838, s. p.

Baddeley Child, = Catherine Ford,

Rev. Smith Child, M. A.
Margaret.
Elizabeth, married Rev. — Blunt.

1806.
John George Child, ob. 1811, at Newfield. = Elizabeth Parsons, of Wiscasset, Massachussets, U. S.

1835.
Smith Child, of Newfield, Esq. 1838. = Sarah Hill, of Stallington.

Smith Hill Child, born 1837.

(*Arms.*)

*Gules*—a chevron *ermine* between three eagles close, *argent*.
Crest, an eagle with wings displayed, enfolded by a serpent (*argent*.)

Other principal landed proprietors in Tunstall, are Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq. of Greenway Bank, Mrs. Sparrow, of Bishton, and her sister Miss Moreton, Mr. Philip Egerton Wedgwood, of Burslem, Mr. John Smith, of Tatnall, Mr. Thomas Cartlich, and Messrs. William and Edward Adams, in right of their wives, the daughters of the late Jesse Breeze, Esq. of Greenfields. There are a great number of smaller proprietors, and most or all of the landed property in Tunstall has frequently changed hands, in modern times,—except the estates of Mr. Sneyd and Mr. Child.

The open Townfields within the Hamlet of Tunstall were enclosed in 1614, by agreement among the several proprietors of that day, who were only nine in number, viz. Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Ralph Adderley, Thomas Baddeley, Thomas Wood, Richard Knight, Thomas Brett, Henry Bourne, William Bourne, and John Hill. As the document may be material towards identifying the possessions of present or recent owners of lands, and shews the ancient dissevered condition of the property, we insert a copy of the "*Breviat,*" or instrument of Enclosure, in our Appendix.*

One of the fields to be enclosed was called the *Church* field, a name still attached to some lands lying on the West side of the town, and which would seem to corroborate the tradition that a church formerly existed here.† But if any such there were, it must have been destroyed before the Norman Conquest, probably in the warfare between the Saxons and Danes; and as the earliest churches were entirely constructed of wood,‡ it cannot be matter of surprise, that no vestiges now remain of the structure. Human bones, apparently of very remote sepulture, have been at different times dug up, near the old Wesleyan Chapel, which is contiguous to the ancient village; and this seems to fortify the tradition, though it does not render the matter at all conclusive.

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* No. VIII. † See Aikin's Manchester, p. 518.

‡ Henry's Hist. G. B. vol. IV. 112.

## CHAPTER V.

# Tunstall,

*(Concluded.)*

ITS EXISTING STATE.—CHRIST CHURCH.—VALUE OF THE LIVING.—THOMAS CHILD, AN OLD INHABITANT.—ENOCH BOOTH.—ANTHONY KEELING,—SANDEMANIAN SOCIETY.—COMMENCEMENT OF MODERN TUNSTALL.—POLICE FORMATION.—MARKET PROPRIETARY.—COURT-HOUSE.—ESTABLISHMENT OF MARKET.—BUILDING SOCIETY.—WESLEYAN CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.—NEW CONNEXION CHAPEL,—PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS,—HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS, AND THEIR PRESENT POSITION.—CHINA AND EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORIES,—TILERIES,—COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BRICKS AND TILES,—CHEMICAL WORKS,—COLLIERIES,—HARECASTLE TUNNELS,—PRINCIPAL DWELLING-HOUSES;—POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—SUPPLY OF WATER,—HIGHWAYS, REPAIRS, PRESIDENT BRADSHAW'S OPINION.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—CHARITABLE DONATIONS.—WAKES.—PUBLIC-HOUSES,—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.—ELECTORS ON THE COUNTY REGISTER.

It now devolves on us to describe the existing state of Tunstall, which, we have already intimated, is a Town almost wholly of modern erection. It is compactly built; and the new streets which have been formed within the last twenty years, terminate either in the Market Square, or the main Road, passing through the town from north to south, which is the *High Street* of the Town. Tunstall has not been built altogether *without a plan;* and has more regularity than any of the Pottery Towns, Stoke perhaps excepted; but the reproach of irregularity in the buildings, for which the Pottery District has been often reflected on, has, by means of modern improvements in most of the Towns, been in a great degree wiped away.

The want of Church accommodation at Tunstall was not seriously felt before the rapid extension of the population, which arose within the present century; but the distance which funerals had to be carried in all weathers, was a great inconvenience, and the few decided members of the establishment had to go no less than two miles to their proper place of worship, either at the Mother Church, or *New Chapel.* When, therefore, the Act for authorizing the building of new churches in populous places was passed, the inhabitants of Tunstall were early in their application for obtaining a church; but conflicting circumstances prevented the measure from being at first carried. In the year 1829, a fresh attempt was made, and the elegant structure called Christ Church, with a neat tower, surmounted by a low spire, (of which, the liberality of one of our valuable contributors enables us to give an Engraving,) was erected in 1831, under the direction of the Commis-

sioners, and consecrated by the late Bishop Ryder, on the 14th of August, 1832. The building is of stone, from the neighbouring quarries of Chell; and the style, of that plain description which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth; with lancet-shaped windows, and crocketted pinnacles. The situation is very eligible, at the point where the Turnpike Road from Bosley,* in Cheshire, through Biddulph and Chell, terminates in the main road through the Potteries. The land for the site was purchased at the price of £400, from Ralph Sneyd, Esq. who generously contributed the amount towards building a Parsonage House, which at present has not been commenced, though arrangements have been made for its speedy erection, on an elevated site about a quarter of a mile west of the church. The cost of the structure was £4,000; of which £1,000 were contributed by the inhabitants and others,† and the

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* For the making of this Turnpike Road, an Act was obtained in 1770.

† The Subscription was set on foot in May, 1829; and the following is a list of the contributors of £10 and upwards:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hon. & Rt. Rev. Henry Ryder, D. D. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry | 100 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|
| H. H. Williamson, Esq. | 100 | 0 |
| Smith Child, Esq. | 100 | 0 |
| Roylance Child, Esq. | 50 | 0 |
| Baddeley Child, Esq. | 50 | 0 |
| John Bateman, Esq. | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. Ralph Hall. | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. John Rathbone | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. John Meir | 50 | 0 |
| Thos. John Brindley, Esq. | 30 | 0 |
| Mr. Thos. Goodfellow | 25 | 0 |
| Mr. Thos. Peake | 25 | 0 |
| Mr. Sam. Rathbone | 25 | 0 |
| John Davenport, Esq. | 25 | 0 |
| Mr. Obadiah Booth | 21 | 0 |
| Mr. Charles Hulse. | 20 | 0 |
| Miss Moreton. | 20 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sparrow. | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Lowndes & Beech | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. H. & R. H. Haywood | 10 | 10 |
| Mr. Edward Challinor | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Walter Yates | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Joseph Booth. | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Cox | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Samuel Dunning | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. Edward Careless | 10 | 0 |
| The Representatives of Mr. John Boden | 10 | 0 |
| Messrs. T. Kinnersly and Sons | 10 | 0 |

remainder by the Commissioners. It will accommodate 1,000 persons; there are 125 pews, 639 private sittings; the others being free. The length of the building is 73 feet, and its breadth 44 feet. It has side galleries, and one at the west-end for an organ, of which, at present, it has only a temporary accommodation. The steeple is furnished with a solitary bell.

The land for the site and the cemetery is less than an acre and half, a very inadequate space for accommodating with sepulture a town that is doubling its population each fourteen years. It ought, indeed, to be enlarged, ere the opportunity of securing land adjacent be for ever lost. The Church has lately been made a District Church for the townships of Tunstall, Oldcott, and Ranscliff, to which it affords the accommodation they greatly needed prior to its erection; the only places of religious worship under the establishment, then in the parish, being the Mother Church of Wolstanton (two miles from Tunstall), and New Chapel, (about the like distance.) The income arising from the Pew Rents constitutes the whole of its present endowment, and is understood to be about £200; but it may be hoped the patron will be induced to enlarge it out of his improved income from the Tithe Compositions. The first incumbent was the Rev. William Carter, to whom succeeded, in 1835, the Rev. George Gayton Harvey, A. M. the present Vicar. The patronage accompanies that of the Mother Church of Wolstanton. A Sunday School is connected with the Church, and imparts instruction to about 500 children, some of whom are taught writing on the week-day evenings.

The Dwelling-houses, Chapels, Shops, and Streets, in the principal part of the modern town (the Market Square excepted) occupy a site of land, the greater part of which was, about a century ago, the property of Thomas Child, of Tunstall, yeoman,—probably a collateral relative of the Family of Child, now of Newfield. He resided in an

ancient brick-house still existing, (adjacent to the yard of a modern one now occupied by Mr. Davenport, Surgeon, and the property of Mr. John Meir,) which, as having been immemorially called the *Manor House*, may be considered as occupying the site of the Manorial or Court-House of former days.

Thomas Child left six daughters, one of whom, Ann, married Enoch Booth, who settled on part of the property of her father, as a Potter, and introduced some important improvements in the Art, as we have already mentioned;* Ann Booth, one of the children of that marriage, became the wife of Mr. Anthony Keeling, who, succeeding his father-in-law, carried on a flourishing business for many years at Tunstall; and, at the commencement of the present century, was the principal manufacturer there. He, about the year 1793, erected near his manufactory a large house, which still vies with any in the place for respectability, and now belongs to Mr. Thomas Goodfellow. Mr. Keeling was not equally successful during the latter portion of his life; and in 1810 retired on a small independence to Liverpool, where he died in 1816.

For many years this gentleman was the principal supporter of a place of religious worship on his premises, for a society of the sect of Christians called Sandemanians. Their number of members never exceeded eight; but they were in regular fellowship with other and larger congregations, of the same denomination, in London, &c. For some time after Mr. Keeling's removal, the society was maintained by its surviving members, but it has now entirely ceased at Tunstall and the neighbourhood.

With the year 1816, commenced the most general and important improvement of Tunstall, and its amazingly rapid advancement in buildings and population. The principal inhabitants having held some meetings to concert measures how best "to promote general good order and

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* Page 49.

tranquillity, and stop the increase of drunkenness and disorder," which, for want of any regular Police, had become very annoying to the peaceable public, it was resolved to obtain the assistance of a Police Officer, with a salary; and to have a principal inhabitant appointed Chief Constable, or Superintendent of the Police; and a Lock-up (or strong house) for the security of offenders, with a proper place for a fire-engine. A subscription was entered into for paying the Police Officer's salary, and other necessary expences; and the first Chief Constable who was appointed, and sworn in by the Magistrates, was John Henry Clive, Esq. (now of Chell), whose warrant is dated March 21, 1816. To this gentleman's exertions are chiefly owing the plan and erection of a building for public purposes, and the laying-out of a Market-Place, and establishing a Market; in order to which, he promoted a subscription, in shares of £25, among the inhabitants and owners of property, who entered into an agreement with Walter Sneyd, Esq. the then Lord of the Manor, for the purchase of a piece of land, called the *Stony Croft*, and erecting thereon a *Town Hall*, or Court House, combined with other objects of utility, which was immediately begun upon, and formed the germ of the new Town, which has since sprung up around it.

This Building is neat, and well-built, 47 feet long, by 24 feet in breadth. The lower part of the west-end is used as an engine-house, for two fire-engines, and for a prison or lock-up; the rest of the basement being arched, and used for storing the market-stalls. The upper story contains a handsome room, adapted for transacting public business, and is also used as a subscription news-room. A tablet records the names of the founders of the Market and Buildings, and the rules and regulations adopted by them, as given in the Appendix.*

The Market Square contains an area of nearly an acre.

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* No. IX.

The Market commenced on a very small scale at first, upon the erection of the Town Hall, but has since increased to some extent, for the sale of butcher's meat and vegetables; so that the stallages and profits for the present year (1838), are let at £150 10*s.* which is applied by the Trustees towards the interest of the debt on the Town Hall, and for public purposes. The chief market-day is Saturday; but there is also a small market on Monday.

A Building Society, begun in 1816, and of which many of the working Potters were members, gave rise to forty small houses, and the formation of two new streets, called Paradise Street, and Piccadilly, extending from the market-place westwardly.

The new Wesleyan Chapel and School-House are situate in Wesley Street. The Chapel, which is of brick, has a vestibule supported by Tuscan columns, and an entablature of stone, and is in every respect much more elegant and commodious than that which obtained from the venerable founder of Methodism, the eulogy before mentioned,* and now appropriated to the purpose of a school. The new edifice has most part of the body filled with pews and spacious galleries; it will accommodate upwards of 1,400 persons; is lighted with gas, warmed by heated air, and ventilated on an improved principle. A singular fact is, that without any previous arrangement, and without being known at the time, it was opened for public worship on Sunday, March 29, being the (45th) anniversary of Mr. Wesley's last sermon at Tunstall.†

The building recently erected for the schools connected with this Chapel is 75 feet long, 32 feet broad, and three stories in height. The ground-floor, which is to be the Boys' School, is divided, and has two committee-rooms attached. The uppermost story is partitioned into class-rooms for Girls. The middle room is the whole size of the building, and 13 feet high, and certainly the best and

* Page 34. † Ibid.

largest room in the town : these schools are calculated to accommodate 1,200 scholars. The corner-stone of the south-east angle was laid on the day of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838, amidst the crowded and joyous assemblage who then kept holiday. The names of the Trustees, and other particulars, are engraved on a brass plate, under which some coins, and pieces of earthenware and porcelain are deposited. Connected with these schools is one for adults, commenced in 1831, since which 280 men and 75 women have been received as pupils, taught to read their bibles, and supplied with means of religious and intellectual exercise, which were denied to them by the neglect of their parents in childhood and youth.

At the west-end of the Market Square is a Chapel belonging to the Methodists of the New Connexion ; the interior of which is adapted for a congregation of 600 persons.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel occupies a site that abuts on Wellington Place and Calver Street, and has therefore two fronts ; that in Wellington Place, which for twelve years was the principal entrance, is very plain ; the other, formed on the enlargement in 1832, is bold and elegant, protected by a spacious area and palisades. The chapel has galleries all round the inside, and will accommodate 1,200 ; but having been erected at two different periods, its length is rather disproportionate to its width.

On the opposite side of Calver Street, and in front of this chapel, is the Primitive Methodist Sunday School ; a spacious and suitable building, three stories in height, protected by palisades, and capable of accommodating more than 1,000 scholars. Connected with this institution is an Infant School, a laudable and interesting institution. To rescue children between the ages of two and six years, from the influence of bad example, and from vagrant habits ; to imbue their minds with religious and moral sentiments, by imparting instruction adapted to their infant

capacities, and to diminish the burden and care of their parents, must be admitted by every philanthropic mind, as objects of paramount importance in a manufacturing district. The parents of each child pay two-pence, weekly; and subscriptions are raised to make up deficiencies.

The Society of PRIMITIVE METHODISTS, (or *Ranters*, as they are frequently called,) originated at Tunstall; and as the sects of Religionists as well as Philosophers are generally named after their founders, those of this sect were at first called "*Clowsites*," from William Clowes, who was formerly a working Potter, and has been, since he applied himself to the work of the Ministry, one of the most indefatigable religious labourers of the present century. In his youth he was addicted to intemperance and dissolute habits, but in the year 1805 took a sober and religious turn, and became a member of the Wesleyan Society; and being a man of good natural capacity, which had received early culture of that humble kind which a Sunday and common Day-School could supply, and being, moreover, imbued with the warmest zeal in the cause of his new profession, he set out as a local preacher, (for which a rude eloquence happily qualified him,) among the Colliers and Cottagers of the neighbouring villages, to whom his missionary services were in the first instance offered; and where an ample sphere presented itself for proselytism, owing to the then dearth of Church or other religious instruction. The time he devoted to these religious labours, however, interfered materially with the labour of his hands, and a few of his friends at Tunstall and the neighbourhood thinking so indefatigable a labourer in the Christian vineyard worthy of his hire, agreed to subscribe a small sum each weekly, to defray his travelling and personal expenses, so as to enable him to devote himself wholly to the work of an itinerant preacher throughout the neighbourhood and the adjoining counties. He was in this manner employed and supported for a period of about eighteen months, and his eminent success

called forth from among the Wesleyan ranks other volunteers in the same benevolent service. Their uncultivated manners, boldness of language, and primitive dress and habits, distinguished them from the rest of their Methodist brethren, though they advanced no particular innovations in doctrine. They held field-meetings, termed Camp-meetings, of several days duration, in the Summer season, on the declivity of Mow Cop, a lofty eminence dividing Staffordshire from Cheshire, as well as in other open places, where tents were pitched, and temporary bedding and cooking accommodations were provided for distant comers; great numbers were attracted to these meetings, either by the novelty of the thing, or from higher motives, and their religious services were characterized by a boisterous fervour and extravagance which greatly fascinated the understandings of the peasantry who flocked to these assemblies. Such irregular proceedings engaged the attention of the Wesleyan body, to which most of these over-zealous persons then belonged, and as the rules of that Society did not sanction a self-elected ministry, or Camp-meetings, or such high-blown extasies and rhapsodies, some of the leading-men of the Clowsites were first admonished, and proving contumacious, were afterwards expelled from the Wesleyan Society. This happened in 1807, and hereupon a new society was formed, at the head of which were Mr. James Steele, of Tunstall, Mr. Hugh Bourne, and Mr. James Bourne, (both of Bemersley,) all of them men of humble station and acquirements, though above the rank of working people, together with Mr. Clowes, the zealous missionary. It was not, however, till 1811, that they organized any regular plan or system, but they then determined to send out preachers to a distance, and to establish circuits in a similar manner to the Wesleyan body, from which they had separated, and to promote the building of Chapels for their services. They soon afterwards adopted the appellation of "*Primitive Methodists*;" and, disregarding that dictum of St. Paul—

"that it is a shame for women to speak in the Church," they very commonly introduced females into their pulpits; (of unblemished reputation, we believe, without exception,) who could hardly fail to win over, by their modest eloquence, the hearts of their simple hearers, to the holy cause, for which they outstepped the sphere of woman's duty. The Patrons of the new sect established a Printing-Office for their Hymns, School Books, &c., at Bemersley, (about three miles from Tunstall,) the residence of Mr. Hugh Bourne, who still superintends that department, and edits a periodical work, called the Primitive Methodist Magazine. After the death of Mr. James Steele, in 1827, the two Messrs. Bourne and Mr. Clowes became the *Directory*, or governing power of the Connexion, and for the purpose of regulating and perpetuating their system, they three, under the sanction of a general meeting of delegates from their various circuits held in 1829, executed a Deed declaratory of their religious tenets, (which they assert to be no other than those of the Rev. J. Wesley and the Established Church,) and for the regulation of their societies. This Deed bears date the 5th day of February, 1830, and is the foundation charter of "The Primitive Methodist Connexion;" it is enrolled in Chancery, and copies of it are printed and circulated amongst the members. It directs in what manner an Annual Assembly, or Conference of Delegates from the several districts shall be held, prescribes their powers, and provides for the permanent maintenance of the body or connexion. The sect has advanced prodigiously within the thirty years that have elapsed since its commencement, so as to warrant its friends in alleging manifest evidence that their work is of God. It has been mostly confined to the humbler classes of society, and we believe the members are generally distinguished by the most peaceable demeanour, indifference to worldly politics, and inoffensive character. It appears, by their publications, that they had in the year 1836, in their 78 circuits,

802 chapels, 413 travelling preachers, and no less than 62,306 members in England, Wales, the Isle of Man, &c., which have during the two subsequent years (as we are informed) increased to more than 70,000.

We have been thus particular in our account of the Primitive Methodists, because Tunstall has the undoubted honour of their parentage, and is still their chief station, or head-quarters.

Within the Township of Tunstall are SEVENTEEN MANUFACTORIES, in the whole; viz. *three* of China as well as Earthenware, *twelve* of Earthenware only, and *two* of China toys; which may be rated in the following order, and belong to the individuals or firms under-mentioned: —*(China and Earthenware,)* Hancock and Wright,—Bill and Proctor,—Rathbone and Brummitt;—*(Earthenware)* Wood and Challinor,—Thomas Goodfellow,—John Meir and Son,—Joseph Heath and Co.—Hall and Holland,—William Adams, Jun. and Co. *(Greenfield,)*—Podmore, Walker, and Co. *(two Manufactories, Newfield and Tunstall,)*—James Beech, *(Sandyford, Old and New Manufactories,)*—Thomas Rowley,—Mayer and Mawdesley; —*(China Toys,* also *Black Egyptian,)* Michael Tunnicliff, John Harrison.

On the western side of Tunstall, on the long declivity which reaches to the banks of the canal, are the extensive works called the TILERIES; a name first applied to the centre and senior establishment of Mr. Thomas Peake; but which equally belongs to those of Messrs. Shufflebottom, Booth, and Collinson, at Clay Hills, and of Messrs. H. and R. H. Haywood, below Brown Hills. The clay on this brow has a semi-vitreous quality, being largely impregnated with iron; it has been partially worked for nearly a century past, but of late years its manufactured products have risen into increased importance; and are forwarded to distant parts of the kingdom; consisting of Tiles, Quarries, Building and Flooring Bricks, Pipes for conveying water, and other similar

articles, of very superior hardness and durability. Mr. Peake has connected with his establishment the manufacture of Vases, Urns, and Ornamental Garden-pots, which are either thrown on the wheel, or formed in moulds. Many elegant embossed articles, when painted like stone, resemble sculptured Vases, and fetch high prices, up to five guineas each. At these Works, Steam-engines are used for crushing and preparing the clay.

The present prices of Bricks and Tiles manufactured here, are as under; and we are enabled to give the prices of several of them, at neighbouring works, thirty-four years ago, from a printed document of that day:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hard Building Bricks, ..... | per 1000 | 27*s.* | in 1804, | 22*s.* 6*d.* |
| Dressed Front Bricks ..... | ,, | 55 | ,, | 30 |
| Ditto for Foot-paths..... | ,, | 45 | ,, | — |
| Ditto for Cottage floors, Polish | ,, | 50 | ,, | 50 |
| Flooring Quarries, 6 by 6 inches | ,, | 40 | ,, | 65 |
| Ditto 7½ by 7½ inc. | ,, | 60 | ,, | 75 |
| Ditto 9 by 9 inc. | ,, | 100 | ,, | 160 |
| Roofing Tiles, 11 by 7 inc. | ,, | 28 | ,, | 34 |
| Ridge Tiles with Caps, 12 inches, | each, | 5*d.* | ,, | 6*d.* |
| Kiln Tiles, 12 by 12 inches | ,, | 8 | ,, | 6 |
| Ditto, 9 by 9 inches | ,, | 5 | ,, | — |
| Water Pipes, 20 inches long, 3 inches bore | | 4½ | ,, | 5 |
| Ditto, ,, 4 ,, | | 5½ | ,, | 6 |
| Ditto, ,, 6 ,, | | 7 | ,, | 8 |
| Ditto, ,, 9 ,, | | 1*s.* | ,, | 1*s.* |

To account for the reduced prices of some of these articles, it must be observed, that the duties, in 1804, except on Common Bricks, which then, as now, paid 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1000, were generally higher than at present; and that Flooring Quarries, and Roofing Tiles, which then paid a duty of 24*s.* 2*d.* and 12*s.* 10*d.* per 1000 respectively, are now exempt from duty.

At Clay Hills is an extensive Chemical Laboratory, carried on by Mr. Roylance Child, and established in 1826, for the production of various crystallized salts, used

in this and the Lancashire manufacturing districts; such as borate of soda, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and sulphuric acid. The premises are situate on the east bank of the canal, within what was formerly an earthenware manufactory, erected by Mr. Thomas Knight, who, about forty years since, having acquired a handsome property as a Grocer, at Burslem, sacrificed it all by entering into business here as a Potter.

Within half-a-mile of Clay Hills, on the north, and near the extremity of the Township of Tunstall, the Canal perforates the high grounds which divide Staffordshire from Cheshire, in two distinct tunnels, which converge together at the ends; and more particularly noticed hereafter.

The Mines of Coal within the Township of Tunstall are of excellent quality for the ordinary uses of the Potter, and have only recently been wrought to any great extent. Several individuals, or firms, are now engaged in raising them more largely. H. H. Williamson, Esq., at Little Pits; Messrs. Child and Clive, at Clanway; Messrs. W. and E. Adams, at Greenfield; and Messrs. Joseph Heath and Co., at Botany Bay. We intend to enter more particularly into mining and geological matters hereafter.

The more respectable Dwelling-houses in Tunstall, entitled to a passing notice, are the following:—

Newfield Hall, the residence of Smith Child, Esq. of which a distant view is given in the plate of Tunstall Church. The house is of ancient foundation, but has been altered at different times, and modernized; though now but a plain and unpretending building.

Greenfield is a more striking edifice. It stands about four hundred yards eastward of the Church; and its offices and out-buildings form two wings. The present name is substituted for that of *Smithfield*, given to it by its founder, Theophilus Smith, who built it in the year 1791, and the neighbouring manufactory in 1793; and

whose tragic history we think it best to pass over in silence.

Of the houses in the town, we first notice GREEN-GATES, a handsome house, opposite the Church, belonging to, and occupied by Mr. John Meir, an old and successful Potter. The House and Potworks, which, with the estate adjoining, are now Mr. Meir's property, were erected by Mr. William Adams, in or about the year 1789; and from the then secluded situation of the works, they were called *Botany Bay*. Mr. Adams was brought up a working potter, and rose to eminence as a manufacturer of cream-colour, mocha, blue-printed, stone, and jasper wares; but his son, who was brought up a gentleman, fell into difficulties, and parted with his patrimony to Mr. Meir, about twenty years ago.

We have already noticed the dwelling-house of Mr. Goodfellow, (erected by Mr. A. Keeling.) We pass on to that of Mr. Ralph Hall, the successor of a worthy father of the same name lately deceased, by whom this house was erected, about thirty-five years ago. A good house has been recently built by Mr. Joseph Heath, in which he resides; and, at a short distance, is one erected, about sixty years since, by Mr. Joseph Smith, a Potter, (the uncle of Mr. John Smith, its present owner,) and then the best house in "our village," excepting Newfield, and a large old house at Clay-Hills, belonging at that period to the Prachett family, and now to Messrs. Shufflebottom & Co., which remains almost the only monument of antiquity in Tunstall. Mr. Joseph Smith, just mentioned, was the principal patron of Methodism, at Tunstall, in his day; aud by his liberality, the first chapel erected here in 1790,* was principally raised. In like manner, his brother and successor, Mr. John Smith, patronized the Primitive Methodists, on their first commencing in Tunstall; and

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* See pp. 34, &c.

accommodated them with a large apartment in his house for their assemblies.

We have spoken of the introduction of an improved plan of Local Police, superintended by a principal inhabitant; but the want of an available fund to pay the salaries of the acting officers, paralysed the institution after two years' continuance; and though at subsequent periods, when nightly depredations and dissolute practices became remarkably prevalent, attempts have been made by the respectable inhabitants to remedy these evils, nothing effectual has hitherto been done in this portion of the Borough; and it remains either for the establishment of a municipal incorporation, or the introduction of some general system of Police, to accomplish the important object.

In the winter of 1832, a subscription fund was set on foot for general improvements, and a society organized, called the "Tunstall Improvement Society," for preserving good order, punishing delinquencies, keeping the fire-engines manned and supplied, removing and preventing nuisances, and improving the public streets; and this society proceeded beneficially for some time, but like many other associations, purely voluntary, its operations were crippled, and ceased, after a while, for want of adequate funds.

However, in 1837, the inhabitants took the necessary steps to avail themselves of the benefit of the Watching and Lighting Act of 1830,* and having obtained the requisite consent at a public meeting, they laid an assessment of 6*d.* in the pound on buildings, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ on land, within the township, for carrying the measure into effect; and the more public roads and streets were accordingly lighted with gas, though sparingly; and watched, though insufficiently, during the winter of 1837; but in the following (the present) year, an opposition

* 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 27.

was raised, by some of the inhabitants, against this very moderate advancement of public utility; and the matter seems, at present, suspended.

Coal Gas has been brought to Tunstall by the British Gas Company, being conveyed by main pipes through Burslem, from their works at Shelton, a distance of nearly four miles, and is supplied at the rate of £3 per batwing-burner, for the winter term, (September to April inclusive.) Many of the shopkeepers have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, of lighting their shops with gas; and the use of it is becoming very general.

With regard to WATER, Tunstall has not, at present, the benefit of any public supply, beyond that of a town pump, frequently out of repair, and two or three head-springs of very good water, collected in wells near the town, very liable to fail in dry seasons, the inconvenience of which was much experienced in the summer of 1835, when the inhabitants seemed to be earnest in devising means to secure a supply less precarious; but did not follow up their good resolutions after the immediate necessity was over; and in the event of any fire gaining head, the want of a sufficiency of water will, probably, be very seriously felt and deplored.

We must not omit to mention the prescriptive liability of the township to repair its own HIGHWAYS, (which we believe is equally applicable to every other township in the parish of Wolstanton, and the neighbourhood.) This township has no great extent of ancient highways, (except Turnpike Roads,) to repair; but the surveyors, under sanction of the inhabitants, have liberally assisted in paving the foot-paths of the modern streets, with the hard blue bricks, for which the Tunstall tileries are so celebrated, upon the principle, that those who are taxed ought to have a proportionate benefit. As connected with the ancient state of the Highways, we shall insert in the

Appendix,* the copy of an opinion given by Serjeant John Bradshaw, (the regicide Judge), which is preserved by a gentleman, whose ancestors have been long seated at Tunstall, and to whom we are very largely indebted for the materials of this portion of our history. This document is of the date of 1656, when Bradshaw was Recorder of Newcastle, High Steward of Congleton;† and a resident at Greenway Hall, a mansion and estate in the immediate neighbourhood of Hulton Abbey.

Of Charitable Institutions in Tunstall, we have nothing to remark, beyond what we have already said respecting the Schools connected with the various religious bodies, or what are common to most other towns; such as Benefit and Benevolent Societies, Sick-clubs, &c. The oldest friendly society, which is called the *Amicable Club*, and now numbers about 270 members, was established here in 1791. Their Anniversary Feast is held on Tuesday, in the Wake Week; there are also three other men's clubs, and one women's club, which altogether number about 900 members; and three lodges or fraternities of Odd-fellows and similar clubs, who are fond of exhibiting their mystical insignia in solemn processions, for the amusement of the juvenile public.

It may be proper to notice particularly the few Benefactions given by benevolent persons in times past, for the use of the Poor of Tunstall, which are recorded on Tables in Wolstanton Church, and have been the subject of enquiry before the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts:—

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* No. X.

† This was an honour not unacceptable to Earl Rivers, on the demise of Bradshaw, in 1657. He had been Mayor of Congleton in 1637, the 13th of Charles, ere the fatal struggle between him and his Parliament commenced.

Mrs. Adderley, late of Blake Hall, in this County, left by her Will the sum of 50*s*. yearly to the poor householders of Tunstall; which is charged on lands in the Parish of Burslem, called the Pinnocks.*

John Cartlich,† late citizen and goldsmith, of London, by his Will gave £50 in trust, for the Poor of Tunstall; the interest to be given to such poor persons as receive no parochial relief.‡

Thomas Child, purser of His Majesty's ship the St. George, left by his Will (17th Dec. 1791,) the sum of £50; the interest at 4 per cent. to be paid to poor householders in the same manner.‡

William Baddeley, of Tunstall, by his Will, gave the sum of £30, in trust for the Poor of Tunstall and Chell; the interest to be paid on St. Thomas's Day, yearly, viz. 15*s*. to the Poor of Tunstall, and 5*s*. to the Poor of Chell. This £30 was in the hands of John Cartwright, of Chell, as Trustee.—[We have not been able to ascertain how this money is invested, and think it requires looking into.]

The inhabitants of Tunstall, as being within the chapelry of Newchapel, participate in the benefit of Dr. Hulme's endowment of a Grammar-School, for teaching eighteen poor Boys; and of an Apprentice Premium of £5 per annum, charged upon the School estate, in Odd Rode, as hereafter mentioned, and likewise in some other small benefactions or charities recorded on tables in the Mother Church, and in New Chapel.

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* We presume this annuity is still paid by the proprietor of the Pinnock's Estate.

† Mr. John Cartlich was a native of Tunstall, and the son of John Cartlich, a tailor there. After his father's death, on 1st of April, 1681, he was bound apprentice to Peter Floyer, citizen and goldsmith, of London, for the term of seven years; and, on the 15th Nov. 1689, was admitted to his freedom in that Worshipful Company. In 1714, his son, John Cartlich, was admitted by patrimony; and another son, William, in 1718. [These particulars are obtained from the Records of the Goldsmith's Company. The name of Cartlich is very common in the neighbourhood of Tunstall; and a family of that name are landed proprietors in Tunstall, Oldcott, and Chell.]

‡ These two sums of £50 each are secured upon lands at Harrisey Head; and the interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, is regularly paid at Shrovetide yearly, to the Minister of Tunstall, and Churchwardens, for the use of the Poor. Mr. Thomas Child, the purser, was brother of Admiral Child, before noticed.

Tunstall Wake is held on the first Sunday after St. Margaret's Day, (20th July), in honour (or rather dishonour) of the patroness of the Mother Church of Wolstanton; and is, like other similar *carnivals*, generally attended with drunkenness and disorder of several days' continuance. Of course, there is no scarcity of establishments to supply the fullest demands of the Demon of Ebriety. There are, indeed, but six licensed Ale-houses (including three respectable Inns) and two Liquor-shops; but fifty Retail Beer-houses make ample amends, and (shall we say?) enable the poor man conveniently to quench his thirst, or (rather) offer to him, at every step, a temptation quite irresistible, to squander the earnings which ought to be applied in the purchase of necessaries for his family.*

Before the year 1833, no regular solicitor had thought it worth his while to settle at Tunstall: there are now three members of that profession, and though it has been supposed that litigation is promoted by the increase of practitioners, we are not aware that any such results have, at present, been produced. There are four resident surgeons and apothecaries. Of Banking Establishments there are none nearer than at Burslem.

In the Township of Tunstall were registered, in 1832, on the revised list for the Northern division of the County, 116 Electors, of whom only 96 voted at the General Election, in December of that year, viz. for Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. 70,—for Edward Buller, Esq. 67,—and for Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. 32. In the year 1837, at the General Election in July, the number of the Electors registered, was 132; of whom 58 voted for the Hon. W. B. Baring,—51 for Mr. Buller,—and 39 for Sir O. Mosley.

We propose to give an account of these two Election Contests, as regards the entire Parish of Wolstanton, towards the conclusion of our next Chapter, which will be devoted to the General History of the Parish.

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* See Page 39.

## CHAPTER VI.

# Wolstanton.

THE PARISH AND VICARAGE,—VIVIAN, OF STOKE, FIRST VICAR.—ADVOWSON GIVEN BY HENRY III. TO HIS SON EDMUND, WITH NEWCASTLE.—KING EDWARD I. CALLS THE TITLE IN QUESTION,—RECTOR NICHOLAS DE AUDLEY.—POPE NICHOLAS'S VALOR.—SUBSEQUENT PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH, GRANTED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH TO SIR W. SNEYD.—REVENUE IN TIME OF HENRY VIII.—RECENT COMMUTATION OF TITHES, AND PRESENT REVENUES.—ETYMOLOGY OF WOLSTANTON.—HISTORY OF ST. WOLSTAN,—HIS ANCESTRY SETTLED AT DIMSDALE.—THE CHURCH DESCRIBED—MONUMENTS IN THE CHANCEL—ELEGANT ONE OF SIR W. SNEYD. — MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN CROMWELL'S TIME.— NEW MARRIAGE ACT,—PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS AND EXPENDITURE.—UNION WITH BURSLEM. — ANCIENT PAROCHIAL NOTICE. — COINS FOUND AT GOLDEN HILL IN VILL OF OLDCOTT. — THE SEVERAL HAMLETS AND PARTS DESCRIBED, VIZ. WOLSTANTON, KNUTTON, CHESTERTON, RED-STREET POTTERY AND GLASS-HOUSE, APEDALE FURNACE AND HALL. — CHATTERLEY, BRADWELL, DIMSDALE, — CHELL, OLDCOTT, GOLDEN-HILL, RANSCLIFF, — BRIERYHURST, KIDSGROVE COLLIERIES, CHURCH, AND SCHOOL.—HARECASTLE TUNNELS.—MOW-COP, STADMORESLOW, HARRISEYHEAD. — THURSFIELD, NEWCHAPEL, GRAMMAR-SCHOOL. — WEDGWOOD. — OBSERVATIONS ON RURAL NAMES. — INCREASED VALUE OF PROPERTY.—ELECTION STATISTICS.

We proceed, as we have already intimated our intention of doing, to say something relative to the Ecclesiastical History of the Parish of Wolstanton, of which Tunstall forms a part. The living is a Vicarage, in the patronage of Ralph Sneyd, Esq.; who is also Impropriator of the great Tithes; which have belonged to his ancestors since the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, when the Advowson and Impropriation of the Rectory were granted, by the

Crown, (Aug. 20, 1567,) to Sir William Sneyd; who was not only a valiant warrior, but a zealous champion of the principles of the Reformation.

The circumstance of the living being a *Vicarage*, would lead to the conclusion of its having been, formerly, annexed to some monastic foundation; but such never was the fact: and it forms one of the very few exceptions to the almost uniform history of Vicarages, in the Kingdom, which have mostly arisen by the appropriation of the church to some Religious House; whereupon the Abbot and Monks appointed a substitute *(Vicarius,)* to perform the duties of the Parish; endowing him with the small tithes, and other minor profits, but keeping the great tithes, and principal revenues, to themselves.

The Vill of Wolstanton, and consequently the church, belonged to the Crown at the time of the Domesday survey; and, as the church was within two miles of that of Stoke (which was likewise seated in a regal territory,) both of them might seem to be more than sufficient for the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood, at that early period, when the population was very scanty. King John was, probably, of this opinion; for by a charter, dated at Melburne, in the second year of his reign, (1200), he granted the perpetual vicarage of the church of Wolstanton, to his chaplain *(clerico suo)* Vivian of Stoke, upon what may be termed, a retiring pension of six marks per annum, to be paid to the Parson *(Rector)* of the same church, who, at that time, was Stephen de Burgennoey, and is stated to have concurred in the grant. The Charter directs the Bishop of the Diocese to receive and institute Vivian, Perpetual Vicar of Wolstanton forthwith;* who, being already Rector of Stoke, besides having other preferment, was seemingly well endowed: but, perhaps, he was rather the King's Steward, than the actual benefi-

* See Appendix, No. I.

cial incumbent; for John was, at that time, in want of money; and, according to Speed,* had been taking a journey into the North parts, to gather it. A transaction of this nature could then be legally effected, by the joint consent of the Patron, Parson, and Ordinary; and so, by this act of John, a *Sinecure Rectory* was created; it being a maxim of Ecclesiastical polity, that when a Vicar was endowed, all the spiritual functions should, by institution of the Bishop, devolve upon him.

The Advowson of this Church was included in the Grant of the Castle and Manor of Newcastle, made by King Kenry III. to his second son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, A. D. 1266;† but the Earl's title was called in question by his elder brother (King Edward I.,) by Quo warranto,‡ in 1293, at which time it appears, that *Nicholas de Alditheley* was the Parson, (*i. e.* sine-cure Rector;) doubtless the same personage, who, as will be noticed hereafter, when we come to speak of that family, was summoned to Parliament, in 1297, as first Baron Audley. These Audleys will appear to have had rather inordinate appetencies; and to have contrived to get hold of either the whole, or a portion, of most of the good things in their neighbourhood. Their original name, we should have thought, from their supposed origin, to have been taken from the village of *Ald-ley*, (or Audley,) written in their early charters, *Alditheley;* but, if we may hazard a conjecture, savouring of a pun, we think their right name must have been "*All-the-ley*," i. e. *the whole country*, as descriptive of their all-engrossing propensities.

In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1292, the Church of Wolstanton, with the Chapel belonging to it, (which we suppose to be that of *Keel*,) is rated at £26 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; of which the Pope granted the tenth, for the

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* Page 487. † Calend. Rot. Chart. p. 94.
‡ Placita de Quo Warr. p. 712.

term of six years, to King Edward the First, for defraying the expences of a Crusade. But, in the *Inquisitio nonarum*, made in the 14th Edward III. (circa 1340,) for the purpose of raising a subsidy for the Government, no account was taken of the revenues of Wolstanton Church; but whether or not, because the whole except the Vicar's stipend, found their way, at that period, into the Royal coffers, we know not. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who headed an insurrection against King Edward II., and was taken, attainted, and executed in 1322, died seised of the *Rectory* of Wolstanton, as appears by the Inquisition, taken in 1327,* when the attainder was reversed. Afterwards, the estates of this Earl were granted to his brother Henry, the second Earl; and, upon his demise, in 1345, descended to his son Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster,† whose daughter, Blanche, was the wife of John of Gaunt, the Great Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third: and we suppose, the Church of Wolstanton remained an appendage of the Manor of Newcastle, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, until it was granted to Sir William Sneyd, as before stated; when the first-fruits were reserved, payable to the Lords of the *Honour* of Tutbury; under which, this portion of the Duchy Property is held.

The Grant to Sir William Sneyd contained the reservation of a Rent-charge of £5 per annum, payable to the use of the poor of the Parish of Wolstanton, for ever; which might, at that period, be nearly equivalent to the whole burthen the parish sustained for maintaining its poor. It would, seemingly, have been more just, if the Rent-charge had been proportioned to the future value of the Tithes.

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* Cal. Inq. Post Mort. vol. II. p. 7.

† Sir O. Mosley's Hist. of Tutbury, p. 58.

At the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey (35 Hen. VIII.) the Revenues of the Church of Wolstanton are stated as under :—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Glebe Lands - - - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " Easter Roll - - - - - | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| " Tithes of Corn and Grain - - - | 17 | 17 | 8 |
| " Tithes of Wool and Lamb - - - | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| " Tithes of Hay - - - - - | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| " Small Tithes, called White Tithes - | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| " Oblations - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 32 | 18 | 0 |
| Abatement for Sinodals - - - - | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Clear Amount | £32 | 3 | 9 |

Now, when it is considered, that, in Pope Nicholas's valor, made two hundred and fifty years before, the income of the Church was stated at £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, which we presume, however, also included Keele, and that the value and weight of money had both diminished one half within that period, it becomes tolerably certain, that the survey of Henry the Eighth was formed upon a very inadequate scale; a fact, about which, all writers on the subject agree.

We believe, the great Tithes of this extensive Parish, which are now under process of commutation, have averaged, of late years, between £600 and £700 per annum, having been let to the tenants at a very moderate composition; but we understand that the composition agreed upon, under the Commutation Act, is £900, for the whole Parish, 1500 acres of land belonging to the Patron himself. The Vicarial Tithes have of late averaged nearly £200 per annum, and the Glebe Land, which contains 38 A. 0 R. 36 P., besides the Vicarage House and Garden, has made up the Vicar's income altogether about £300 per annum ; which, by the Commutation Plan, will be raised to about £350. The Rev. John Tyson, B.A. is the present Vicar, and was instituted in 1837.

Respecting the Etymology of WOLSTANTON, we wish to make a few observations; being very strongly impressed with the opinion, that it was conferred in honour of some worthy Saxon, of the name of Wolstan; a name borne by several eminent Ecclesiastics, prior to the Norman conquest; one of whom, Saint Wolstan, was then Bishop of Worcester, and who, we have reason to believe, was a native of this Parish, and a descendant of the Patriarch who gave his name to the village. The history of ST. WOLSTAN being rather curious, we propose to give a sketch of it.

This eminent man was formerly a Monk, and afterwards Prior of Worcester Abbey; and was raised by King Edward the Confessor to the episcopal dignity, in 1062. He assisted at the coronation of William the Conqueror, in 1066; and founded the present cathedral of Worcester, in 1084;—the earlier church having been destroyed by Hardicanute, the Dane, when he fired and ravaged that city, in 1041. Wolstan was remarkable for his zeal and piety, but deficient in the polemic and secular learning of the foreign Ecclesiastics, brought into England by William; and in a Synod, held at Westminster, in 1074, sentence of deposition was passed against him, by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; who is said to have introduced, about that time, the Romish doctrine of the corporeal presence of Christ, in the Eucharist, (called *transubstantiation*,) into the Creed of the Church of England;—a doctrine previously but little known, or regarded, by that Church.* Probably, Wolstan could not comprehend it, and was, therefore, deemed *ignorant* and *unlearned*, by his Metropolitan; these being the alleged

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* Henry, Vol. V. p. 277. The decided adoption of this doctrine by the Roman Church, took place in the 11th century. Its full establishment was fixed by the 4th Lateran Council, A. D. 1215.—(*Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Vol. II. p. 561; Vol. III. p. 243.)

grounds of his deprivation. He refused, however, to surrender his pastoral staff and ring, except at the shrine of the sovereign who had bestowed them; and going straight to the tomb of King Edward, there delivered himself as follows:—"Thou knowest, O holy king, how unwillingly I "undertook this office, and even by force; for, neither the "desire of the Prelates, the petition of the Monks, nor "the voice of the nobility, prevailed, till thy commands "obliged me; but now, See! a new King, new Laws; "a new Archbishop pronounces a new sentence. Thee, "they accuse of a fault, in making me a Bishop; and me, "of arrogance, in accepting the charge; and I admit the "justice of what they allege against me; nevertheless, to "them I will not, but to thee do I resign my staff." Then, raising his arm, he placed the staff upon the tomb, which was of stone, and, leaving it there, went, arrayed as a Monk, into the Chapter House. A messenger was dispatched, by the Archbishop, for the staff; but he found it so closely adhering to the stone, that it could not by any means be removed, neither could the King, nor the Archbishop himself, disengage it. Wolstan being sent for, the staff readily submitted to his touch; which being considered as a consummation of the miracle, he was restored to his episcopal dignity, and held the same till he died, in 1095, at the venerable age of 87.

We give this relation on the authority of Matthew Paris,* a writer of the 13th century; and, if the facts were authentic, it cannot be doubted that Wolstan deserved the honours of canonization, which were bestowed rather tardily upon him; it not being till the year 1203,† that this act of justice was done to his memory; at which period Matthew Paris flourished, and we may presume, therefore, he was well informed on the subject.

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* Matt. Paris, Opera, pp. 20, 21. (Edit. 1640.)

† Lives of the Saints, vol. I.

St. Wolstan is described, in the office of the Romish Church for his day (Jan. 19), as unlearned in secular knowledge, but earnest in spiritual discipline; as most eloquent in his native English; and, as having, by his powerful preaching, persuaded the citizens of Bristol, to forsake their iniquitous traffic in slaves; from which, neither the King's, nor the Bishop's authority, had been before able to deter them.*

Wolstan was the favourite saint of King John, in whose reign he was canonized, and who gave directions to have his own body interred by his side in the Cathedral of Worcester.† The Monks of Worcester thought so highly of their holy brother's sanctity, that, upon his canonization, they petitioned for, and obtained, from Bishop Sylvester, one of his ribs, which they mounted in a frame of gold, and placed on an altar, reared for the occasion, near that of St. Oswine, adjoining the old east window of their Cathedral. This sacred relique became an object of intense regard to the faithful, and many rich offerings presently flowed to St. Wolstan's shrine; but in 1216, when King John was at war with his Barons, and routed them on all hands, particularly at Worcester (under favour of St. Wolstan), these riches were revengefully taken by the citizens, and melted down, towards the discharge of a heavy fine imposed upon them, by Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, the King's lieutenant. King John was interred there, within a few months afterwards.‡

St. Wolstan is said by his cotemporary, Florentius, Monk of Worcester, to have been born in *Warwickshire*, of pious parents, his father being named Ealstan, and his mother Wolgena; but the Village and Church of Wolstanton were, doubtless, of earlier foundation; and there having been another and earlier Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, who in the year 924 was translated by King Athelstan to the

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* Supp. nov. ad Brev. et missal. Rom. 1823, p. 6.

† Speed, 506. ‡ Ibid.

DIMSDALE OLD HALL.

archiepiscopal see of York, and died in 956; and a third of the same name, also Archbishop of York, from 1002 to 1023,* and one of these having, according to a tradition, which we have in vain endeavoured to trace to the source of Monkish history, sprung from this secluded seat of Dimsdale, within half a mile of the village of Wolstanton, perhaps the name it bears, and the first erection of the Church may be assigned to the senior Archbishop of York.†

The venerable retreat of Dimsdale, the ancient seat of the Wolstans (if we may so designate it), deserves the notice of the Antiquary. Some parts of the stone-work of the old Hall have the appearance of great age; but the front is a more recent erection of brick; and some shields of arms, in a large wainscoted room in the interior, have the date of 1608, when the family of Brett, a race of ancient and honourable standing, was seated here. The house and estate now belong to the respectable family of Bennett, to the members of which we are indebted for the annexed view of Dimsdale Old Hall.

The CHURCH of Wolstanton is dedicated to St. Margaret. The *nave* appears to belong to an early period, as well as portions of the side-aisles; and the red sand-stone of which they are constructed, is much decayed by the corroding hand of time. These parts of the sacred edifice may have been of Saxon formation; but the upper parts of the body of the Church, and the battlements, are probably of the date of 1623, when the present roof appears to have been constructed, according to a superscription on the wall-plate of the south aisle as follow:—"Sir Thomas Colloclough, "Knight, 1623, John Brett, Esquier, Ralph Bourne, John "Macclesfield, John Woode, Churchwardens, Anno Do-"mini 1623." The steeple, which is a tower seventy-eight feet high, surmounted by a spire, rising sixty-five

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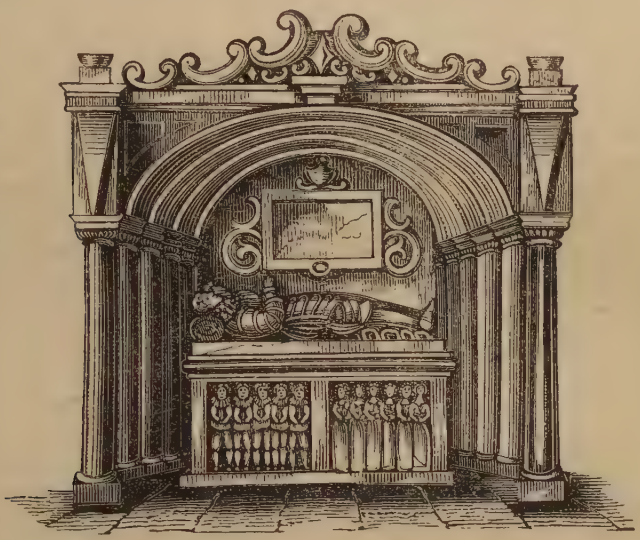
* 1 Anglia Sacra, p. 21.

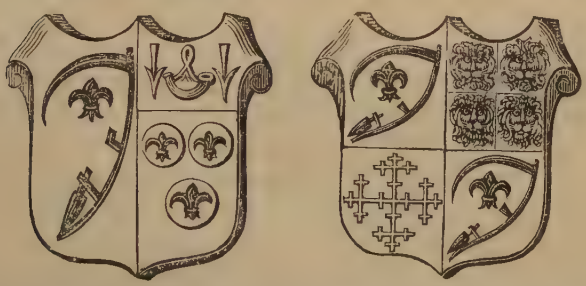
† The etymology is *Wulstaneston*, as appears by the most ancient records (Domesday excepted.)—*Vide* Rott. Litt. Patentium, p. 29 (2nd and 5th of K. John).

feet higher, stands on the north side, and not, as usual, at the west end. The church-yard contains almost two acres, and affords, from its elevated situation, a most complete and picturesque view of all the north portion of the Potteries, and southward of the eminences and woods of Keel, Trentham, Swinnerton, &c. The tower contains a clock, and six fine-toned bells, cast in 1714, and which are said to have been removed hither from the Church of Trentham. This lofty-seated steeple is a land-mark to all the surrounding neighbourhood; and though, within the last twenty-five years, it has been so injured by the electric fluid as to be obliged to be twice partly taken down and repaired, and its altitute has been a little lowered, it now seems likely to continue to point many future generations to the skies.

The Chancel, which is large, and separated from the Nave by a sharp-pointed arch, contains several elegant mural monuments of marble, most of them to members of the Sneyd Family; and one more particularly deserving notice, of which we are happy in being enabled to present an engraving. It is an altar tomb of alabaster, with a stately canopy of stone supported by Doric columns; and was erected to the memory of Sir William Sneyd and his lady, whose recumbent effigies, at full length, are placed on the slab of the tomb; the Knight is clad in plate armour, his plumed helmet serving for his pillow, and his gauntlets under his heels. The lady's costume is of the Elizabethan mode; their children, fifteen in number, are figured in panels, on the front and at the foot. The sculpture is very sharp and highly finished, but the lady's hands are broken off, and the faces are a little mutilated. The head of the tomb is occupied by two shields of arms, of which we also give drawings. The first has, on the dexter side, the escutcheon of Sneyd, impaling Barrow (Sir William's first marriage); viz., three torteaux, each charged with a fleur-de-lys, and on a chief charged with a hunting-horn between with two Pheons' heads. The other shield is quarterly, and bears, viz., 1 and 4 (*i. e., dexter-chief and*

*sinister base,*) the arms of Sneyd :—(*dexter base,*) a double cross crosslet :—(*sinister chief,*) four lion's (or leopard's) heads.





The following inscription is engraved on a brass plate, inserted in the wall, beneath the canopy :—

" Here lie the bodies of Sir William Sneide of Broadwall Knight
" and Dame Anne his wife one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas
" Barrow of Fluckersbrook in the County of Chester Esquier who had
" 5 sons and 10 daughters which Sir William died y^e^ 6^th^ of June 1571—"

The Registers of Wolstanton commence in the year 1628. During the Commonwealth they contain several entries of marriages contracted before a Magistrate, according to an Act of Cromwell's Parliament. The banns were published on three successive market-days, in the nearest market-

town; or, on three Sundays in the Parish Church; and the parties, after being united before a Justice, were obliged to enter their marriage in the Parish Register.*

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* The following are two of these entries, copied from Wolstanton Register:—

"Mr. John Milward, sonne of the Wor^full John Milward, of Snitterton, in the countie of Darbie, esq^r.; and M^rs. Jane Sneyd, daughter of the Wor^full M^rs. Jane Sneyd, of Bradwall, within the county of Stafford, widdowe, weare published, three severall Lords dayes, in the parish church of Wolstanton, in the countie of Stafford; and likewaise in the parish church of Darley, in the countie of Darbie aforesaid; viz. the 21^st and the 28^th dayes of December, and the 4^th day of Januarie, 1656; according to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided; (and noe exception made by any p'son) as by the certificates under the hands of the Regesters of Wolstanton and Darley, was made playnly to appear unto me; and the said M^r. John Milward and M^rs. Jane Sneyd weare married the 27^th day of Januarie, 1656, before me *Edward Brett*, esq^r. one of the Justices of the Peace for the countie of Stafford: witness my hand the day and year last above written, *Edward Brett*."

Again:

"Richard Marsh, son of Thomas Marsh, late of Wolstanton deceased, "and Ann Rowley, daughter of William Rowley, of Broadfield, weare "published three severall markett dayes at the Market Crosse in New-"castle under Lyme; viz. the first, the 8^th, and the 15^th dayes of "December, 1656, (and noe exception made by any p'son.) And the "said Richard Marsh and Ann Rowley weare married the 23^rd day of "December, 1656, before Edward Eardley, esq^r. one of the Justices "of the Peace for the countie of Stafford."—*Edward Eardley.*

The following was the form of marrying before a Magistrate during the Commonwealth. It was free from the objection taken to the Atheistical formula contained in our present "Act for Marriages."

"Man.

"I, *A. B.*, do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all "hearts, take thee, *C. D.*, for my wedded wife; and do also, in the "presence of God, and before these witnesses, promise to be unto thee "a loving and faithful husband.

"Woman.

"I, *C. D.*, do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all "hearts, take thee, *A. B.*, for my wedded husband; and do also, in "the presence of God, and before these witnesses, promise to be unto "thee a loving, faithful, and *obedient* wife."

So it appears we have now, at the distance of nearly two centuries, followed the precedent of the great Reformer, Cromwell, in rendering marriage a *civil contract;* except that our present law having left the parties at liberty to marry in church, as before, the young women, in general, are so attached to the pious practice of their mothers and grandmothers, that their graceless swains cannot obtain them on any other terms than going to Church, as usual, and receiving the nuptial benediction from the mouth of the Priest. We believe, indeed, that neither the Vicar of Wolstanton, nor the other clergy of the Establishment, have suffered any material loss of fees, since the "Act for Marriages" came into operation; for it appears, from a Return made to the House of Commons, for the six months ending 31st Dec. 1837, of all the marriages which had taken place, during that period, in London, only 285 had been contracted elsewhere than in the Church; and, that more than twenty times that number (or 6032,) had been solemnized at Church, as usual.

The Parish of Wolstanton, as we have already mentioned, embraces twelve contiguous vills, or hamlets, which are jointly contributory to the maintenance of the Poor; and are now united with the Parish of Burslem, under the late Poor-law Amendment Act, by the title of "The Wolstanton and Burslem Union."* There were, formerly, two known divisions of the Parish, called the north and south sides, for the better relief and superintendence of the Poor; but their rates were brought into a common fund. The south portion contained the townships of Wolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton, and Chatterley, (the *latter* including Bradwell and Dimsdale, which formerly were separate vills.) The north side comprised Tunstall,

* The expenditure of the Parish of Wolstanton, on account of the Poor, including County Rates, &c. for the year preceding the Union, viz. to Lady-day, 1838, was £2954 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for the preceding three years had averaged £2770 per annum.

Chell, Oldcott, Ranscliff, Brieryhurst, Stadmerslow, Thursfield, and Wedgwood, which constituted the Chapelry of Newchapel, and contributed to its repair, in addition to their quota to the Mother Church.

A Parochial Notice, of which we give a copy below,* was, in March, 1832, found inside the tiering of the roof of an old thatched-house, then pulled down at Golden Hill, together with a bag of silver coins, (mostly of the reign of Elizabeth,) of about two pounds weight, and thirty-six broad pieces of gold, of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Some of these coins were purchased by H. H. Williamson, Esq., of Greenway Bank, a gentleman who has a very extensive Numismatic collection. The time when this deposit was made, is ascertained by the date of the notice; at which period, the unfortunate King Charles was a prisoner in the hands of his rebel-

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* "These are to give notice, to those whose names are under-
"written, to be at the house of *Elnor* Baddelie, in Tunstall, upon
"Saturdaie, the seaventh daie of this instant August, by nyne of the
"clocke affore noon, to laye and assesse soe manie Lunes as shall then
"be thought needful for the p'ishe. use:—

"For Thursfield—Mr. William Rowley, John Salmon;
"For Chell—Mr. William Bourne, William Beech;
"For Tunstall—Thomas Baddelie, John Broade;
"For Ranscliffe—William Dickinson, William Tunstall;
"For Brerehurst—John Caulton, Randle Poole;
"For Oulcott—Robert Burslem, John Wood;
"For Stadmorelow—William Drakford, Richard Podmore;
"For Wedgwood—William Hamersley, Randle Kettle;

"It is desired the church-wardens that weare the last year, would
"meet at the time and place pfixt., then and theire to deliver in their
"account, els it is doubted it will hinder our pceedings.

"Raffe Prince,
"Randle Whytall, } Churchwardens.

"This note published July 5th, 1648."

The deposit might have been made by Mr. Randle Whytall, one of the Churchwardens, who at that time was the owner of a house called Hodgfield, in Oldcot, probably the very house pulled down in 1832.

lious subjects, by whom he was beheaded six months afterwards. Probably, the money was secreted during the panic which then prevailed; and its thrifty owner died without divulging the secret.

For the purpose of giving, at large, a cursory view of the Parish of Wolstanton, of which we have spoken so diffusely in some particulars, we shall now notice the several Townships in their order.

The Village and Township of Wolstanton contains 870 acres of land, principally copyhold, of the Manor of Newcastle; the chief proprietors being Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Mrs. Sparrow and Miss Moreton, (sisters and co-heiresses of Ralph Moreton, Esq., who died here in 1787, and to whose memory a beautiful marble tablet has been put up in the chancel of the Parish Church,) Mr. T. U. Hyatt, Richard Bent, M.D., Spencer Rogers, Esq., and Edward Wood, Esq.—The three latter gentlemen have elegant houses at a short distance from the village, (*Basford Hall*,* *Watlands*, and *Port Hill*;) Miss Moreton resides at another handsome house on the Marsh.

Knutton, which includes a considerable tract called Apedale, contains 1713 acres of land, including also Knutton Heath, lately a Common, on part of which Newcastle Races have long been, and continue to be holden; (the race-ground having been reserved, under an Act for enclosing the common fields belonging to that Borough). John Bennett, Esq. is Lord of the Manor of Knutton, and he and R. E. Heathcote, Esq., Ralph Sneyd, Esq., John Gardner, Esq., Messrs. Jellicoe, Sir Thomas F. Boughey, Bart., the Duke of Sutherland, and Thomas Fenton, Esq. are the principal landed proprietors.

Of the ancient state of Chesterton we have already

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* Whilst this part of our Work was in the Press, Basford Hall and Estate have been purchased by Edward Adams, Esq. We are happy in being enabled to give a view of the House.

spoken at large.* The Township and Manor which are co-extensive contain 1191 acres of freehold land, and a populous village, which demands the accommodation of an additional Church, (being two miles from Wolstanton,) and which we understand is now in prospect of being speedily afforded. The Manor formerly belonged to the Lords Audley,† of whom it was purchased by the family of Sneyd, and by them sold to Sir Gilbert Gerard, about 20 Elizabeth.‡ It is now the property of Thomas Kinnersly, Esq.; who, together with Ralph Sneyd, Esq. and R. E. Heathcote, Esq., are the chief landed proprietors. Excellent blue Bricks and Tiles are manufactured here, similar to those made at Tunstall, before noticed.§ At the village of Red-street,‖ which is principally within this Township, (but partly within the Parish of Audley,) Potworks have existed in very ancient times; but, at present, only one remains, and forms almost the sole establishment of the kind, in this neighbourhood, not included within the Borough of Stoke. There was also, formerly, a Glass-house,¶ for making broad-glass, at a place still bearing that name, now a farm-house.

In the glen below Chesterton, called Apedale, which divides the Parishes of Wolstanton and Audley, are blast-furnaces, for the smelting of iron ore, (held by Mr. Thomas Firmstone, under lease from R. E. Heathcote, Esq., Lord of the Manors of Apedale and Podmore,) which supply about two hundred tons of pig-iron weekly, for the South Staffordshire market. Mr. Heathcote has lately erected the Mansion, of which a view is presented, on a neighbouring summit, where is supposed to have been the original seat of the Audley family, before Helegh Castle was erected;** and where ancient and extensive foundations were discovered in preparing to build the new house.

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* Pp. 8, 15, &c. † Appendix, No. IV. ‡ Chetwynd MSS.
§ P. 100. ‖ *Ridge-street*, Chetwynd MSS. sed qu. *Road Street*.
¶ Vide Par. Reg. 1668. ** See Harwood Erds., p. 82.

APEDALE HALL,

*The Seat of [illegible] Fowler Esq*

The Newcastle Upper Canal, made by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., Mr. Heathcote's maternal grandfather, for the conveyance of his coals and iron-ore, terminates at Apedale.

Chatterley (the name of which Hamlet is now appropriated almost exclusively to two considerable farms lying adjacent, and belonging to Ralph Sneyd, Esq.) is by modern parochial estimation held to embrace *Bradwell* (the seat of the Sneyd Family, before they erected Keel Hall,) and likewise *Dimsdale*, formerly the seat of the Bretts, and now, and for several generations belonging to the family of Bennett. These three were all distinct Lordships in the most ancient times;* they contain together 1563 acres, being freehold, of which the Dimsdale estate contains 240 acres, and the rest principally belongs to Mr. Sneyd. The wood of Bradwell, 104 acres, occupies the eastern and northern sides of a steep hill, north of the House, and presented a highly picturesque feature towards Burslem and Tunstall, until within a few years past, that it has been a good deal despoiled of its sylvan beauties. The Hall of Bradwell has been transformed into a large farm-house, which was occupied by William Sneyd, Esq., uncle of the present proprietor, for many years previously to his death in 1836. We have already stated, that a Potwork was erected here by the Messrs. Elers,† but which existed a few years only; (from about the year 1694 to 1700).

The family of *Unwyn*, of Chatterley, was formerly of some consideration. William Unwyn had confirmed to him by Norroy King-at-arms (24th Elizabeth, 1581,) an armorial coat *azure*, bearing a crescent *or*, between three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, within a bordure engrailed;‡ and we have met with a pedigree carrying back his ancestry for

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* Vide Domesday, 250, *a*, and Appendix No. IV. In Domesday, Dimsdale, and Knutton are written *Dulmesdene* and *Clotone*. They belonged to Richard the Forester.—(See p. 139, and the Audley Pedigree at the end of the next chapter.)

† P. 47. ‡ Gwyllim, p. 132.

five preceding generations, commencing with the marriage of William Unwyn with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Stephen de Chatterley. *(Temp. Hen. VI.)* Of this marriage, the second son, John, settled at the Cloughs, or Harding's Wood, *(in Brerehurst,)* and his male descendants remained seated there till the time of Charles the First; the elder son, William, was the head of the Chatterley branch, which finally merged in the family of Draycott, of Painsley, by the marriage of Helen, daughter of the first-named William Unwyn, with Alban Draycott, whose son, Philip Draycott, left three daughters to share the inheritance:—Ann, the eldest, married to Sampson Coyney, of Weston Coyney, in 1633; and they conveyed their portion, in 1639, to John Unwyn of the Cloughs, in consideration of £1130.*

Of the eight Townships which form what is generally called the north side of Wolstanton Parish, TUNSTALL has been fully described; and the rest are all within that Manor, or Seigniory, viz.

CHELL, which has two Town-steads, called *Great-Chell* and *Little-Chell*; the former is the more populous, and seated on a commanding eminence, one mile north-east of Tunstall Church. The two Hamlets (as they are at present reckoned, merely as regards the repair of their roads) contain together 740 acres. James Brindley, the celebrated Engineer, died at Turnhurst, an ancient House and Estate in Great-Chell, formerly belonging to the family of Egerton, and since to the Alsagers; and now held in Trust for the Devisees of a maiden lady, the last survivor of that name. The other principal landed proprietors in the Chells are Ralph Sneyd, Esq., H. H. Williamson, Esq., Thomas Kirkham, Esq., and Messrs.

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* (Ex. MSS. penes Walter Hill Coyney, Esq.)—This John Unwyn, who died in 1641, left by his Will £80, to be lent out to young tradesmen belonging to the Parish of Audley.—See Table of Benefactions in Audley Church.

Dicken and Warren. We have already stated our reasons for thinking that Tunstall was associated with Chell in the Domesday survey, and afterwards. An eminent family, of the name of Bourne, were the principal owners of Chell, about a century ago; and had been long seated there. We believe the male line of the family then became extinct; and Sarah, the only daughter of Mr. John Bourne, having married Charles Crewe, Esq., transmitted the family estates to her daughters, Sarah and Ann; the latter of whom married John Lawton, of Lawton, Esq., the former, (1st.) John C. Glynn, Esq.; and (2dly,) William Swinnerton, Esq.

Oldcot contains 714 acres, and the principal estates belong to Sir Thomas F. Boughey, Bart., Smith Child, Thomas Kinnersley, Charles B. Lawton, Thomas Cartlich, and Robert Williamson, Esquires. The last-named gentleman works extensively the Coal Mines on his own and neighbouring lands, partly for supplying the Tunstall Potteries; but principally for the distant markets; whither they go by the Canal, to which he has a Railway, and an underground Branch Canal into the old Harecastle Tunnel; he likewise raises considerable quantities of ironstone, which is first calcined, and then forwarded for smelting, to South Staffordshire and Wales. A blast-furnace, formerly worked here, was discontinued about ten years ago.* The village of *Golden Hill*, situated on the main road to Liverpool, &c., one mile from Tunstall Church, is the Townstead of Oldcot, and contains a coarse pottery, and a considerable population, principally of colliers. Whence, however, its name of Golden Hill is derived, (as likewise that of a place similarly named at the other extremity of the Borough), we are at a loss to conjecture; unless from their mineral treasures being readily convertible into gold, according to the example in our

* At Latebrook.

Latin Grammar, (*effodiuntur opes:*) though another circumstance, equally probable, may have been the *hoard of gold*, which was hidden here during the civil wars; as we have already mentioned;—part whereof might have been discovered long ago, and so have conferred this seemingly unsuitable name on what must have been, formerly, a very poor spot. We leave the solution of this very *abstruse* problem to our erudite juvenile readers!

Ranscliff adjoins to Oldcot, on the West, and is a very small Hamlet of 375 acres, which are occupied in a few farms, belonging to Ralph Sneyd, Thomas Kinnersly, Robert Williamson, and R. E. Heathcote, Esquires. It includes a portion of the village of Kidcrew, and of the collieries and works carried on there.

Brieryhurst, or *Brerehurst*, is the most northwardly Lordship of the Parish, and adjoins to that of Lawton, in Cheshire. It contains 922 acres, belonging principally to Thomas Kinnersly, Charles B. Lawton, Ralph Sneyd, R. E. Heathcote, and John Bateman, Esquires. The Coal and Ironstone Mines are here very extensively wrought by Mr. Kinnersly, and Messrs. Sutton and Co., and several blast-furnaces have been lately erected by Mr. Kinnersly for smelting the iron ore, with which the neighbourhood abounds; but which has been only sparingly raised, until the recent demand for iron for railways, &c. has given increased importance to the trade in this district. *Kidsgrove*, (or Kidcrew, above noticed) is a populous village, seated in Ranscliff and Brieryhurst, on the main road leading to Liverpool and Manchester, and is occupied almost wholly by the colliers and others in the employ of Mr. Kinnersly. Near to Kidsgrove, the tunnels of Harecastle terminate northwardly, by which the Grand Trunk Canal is carried in two collateral channels under Harecastle Hill, for a distance of 2880 yards.

The Hamlet of Brerehurst extends to *Mow Cop*, along the ridge of which runs the boundary line between the counties of Chester and Stafford. This notable hill has

quite a mountainous character, and affords a rich prospect over the county of Chester, the view being bounded by the distant hills of Wales, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. Numerous white cottages stud its uneven declivities, on the Staffordshire side, and the Cheshire slope is covered with young plantations. On the summit is a building, appearing at a distance, like a ruined castle, but erected eighty or ninety years ago, by some of the principal gentry of the neighbourhood, as a place of pleasurable resort. This extreme part of the Parish of Wolstanton is nearly six miles from the Mother Church.

Thomas Kinnersly, Esq.,* whose seat of Clough Hall is at a short distance from Kidsgrove, but within the Parish of Audley, has lately erected, at a little distance from his house, and in the peaceful seclusion of surrounding woods, a church, for the accommodation of himself, his numerous tenants and dependants, and the neighbouring population. The church is of brick, with a tower furnished with six bells and a clock. The inside is chaste and elegant, and the windows have margins of stained glass; it has an end gallery furnished with an organ, and near to it is a large building in the cottage style, erected for a Sunday School, where five hundred children are instructed; all being done at the cost of the munificent founder of the church, who is about to add a parsonage-house, and to render the *tout ensemble* one of the most lovely contrasts to the murky confines of Kidcrew, enveloped in continual smoke, that can possibly be imagined.

Stadmerslow, (or, as it is often written, *Stodmonslow*,) is a Hamlet adjoining Brerehurst, on the east, and contains 601 acres, the principal part of which belongs to

* This gentleman served the office of High Sheriff of the County, in 1833. The Mansion of Clough Hall was built by John Gilbert, Esq. about the year 1800; and, after his decease, that and his adjoining Estates in the Parishes of Audley and Wolstanton were purchased by Thomas Kinnersly, Esq. an eminent Banker at Newcastle, the father of the present proprietor.

Edward Kinnersly, James Beech, Esquires, and Messrs. Higginson and Johnson. A collection of cottages, called *Harriseyhead*, is within this Hamlet.

Thursfield adjoins to Stadmerslow, on the west, and contains 559 acres; of which the principal part belongs to C. B. Lawton, Ralph Sneyd, and Edward Kinnersly, Esquires, and the Trustees of Miss Alsager. The village called *Newchapel*, is the Town-stead of Thursfield; and, no doubt, took its present name when the chapel was first erected, which, from documents that have come to our hands, we believe, was in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign; a sufficient length of time, to have rendered obsolete its now very incongruous name, and to have restored that of *Thursfield*, which may be supposed to have claim to a very high antiquity, and to be connected, if not coeval, with *Thurs-day*, which by the unanimous testimony of ancient authors, was the name given by our heathen ancestors, to the fifth day of the week, in honour of their god Thor, the Scandinavian Jupiter. At Newchapel is a free Grammar School, of the foundation of Doctor Robert Hulme, of Sandbach; who, by his Will, dated in 1714, devised an estate in Odd Rode (Cheshire), for its support, which now yields a rental of £100 per annum, or upwards.

The present chapel of Thursfield is a neat brick building, erected about eighty years ago, with a cupola and bell. It is well pewed, and will seat above three hundred persons. Though originally of the private foundation of the families of Bowyer (of Knipersly), Sneyd (of Bradwell), and Bourne (of Chell), the principal landowners, it has become a Perpetual Curacy, by augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty. It was the only place of worship in this large parish, belonging to the Establishment, besides the Mother Church, until the erection of that of Tunstall, in 1832. It has a spacious cemetery, in which lies interred, Brindley the Engineer.

The twelfth and last Hamlet in Wolstanton Parish,

and the least in the scale of population, is WEDGWOOD, having a small territory of 431 acres, which is principally the property of Lord Stowell, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., and Mrs. Smith; and in as much we have supposed Thursfield to have been named of the god *Thor*, so may the adjacent hamlet Wedgwood (q. d. *Woden's-wood*) have received its name from *Woden*, the Mars of the northern nations; though we submit this etymon with much diffidence,* we assume, however, with more confidence, that the various families of the name of *Wedgwood*, which are now, and have been long settled in this neighbourhood, derived their origin from this unimportant place, as we believe it has no namesake whatever in the "Villare Anglicum;" and we doubt not that it had the honour, at some now far by-gone period, of rearing and sending forth a race, whose name and fame should become familiar to the most distant parts of the civilized world.

It is remarkable, how very commonly the names of villages and hamlets in this vicinity, are to be found among the surnames of the present, or the former, population of the district; as, for instance, the family names of Burslem, Sneyd, Tunstall, Oldcot, Thursfield, Chatterley, Hanley, Bucknall, Bagnall, and Fenton; proving a fact, upon which we take leave to observe,—that the early inhabitants of the country, who were the chief resident proprietors, whether gentlemen, or yeomen, and who exercised none of the manual arts of a *Smith*, *Wright*, *Tailor*, *Weaver*, *Baker*, *&c.* nor were seated at *Wood*, *Ford*, *Heath*, *Marsh*, or *Green*, were generally designated from their native villages, and have transmitted their rural patronymics to their now distant posterity.

In a Parochial document of the date of 1765, which has come to our hands, the annual value of the rateable property within the eight Hamlets forming the Chapelry of Newchapel, or north side of Wolstanton Parish, is

* Wednesbury, (olim, *Wodensbury*) in the south of Staffordshire, is now pronounced *Wedgbury*.

stated to amount to £2338. Now, at the distance of eighty-two years, (*i. e.* in 1837) the same property, improved and expanded as it has been by Arts, Manufactures, and Mining operations, is assessed to the Poor's Rate, (not at its full value or rental, but less by about one-tenth,) at the annual sum of £28,494.

Before we take leave of the Parish of Wolstanton, we shall give a Table of its Political Statistics, shewing its Population in 1831, the number of its Electors standing upon the Registers for the Northern Division of the County of Stafford, in 1832, when the Registration commenced, and in the month of December of which year, the first election after the passing of the Reform Act took place, and gave rise to a vigorous trial of strength between political parties. Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. was the only candidate in the Tory, or Conservative interest; Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. and Edward Buller, Esq. came forward on the Liberal, or Whig interest, and were both returned. We also add the Election returns of 1837, when another similar contest took place, in which the Hon. William Bingham Baring was the Conservative candidate, and returned by a considerable majority over the two former Members, (Sir O. Mosley being left in the minority, and superseded by Mr. Baring.)

These statements will serve to shew, not only the weight which the Parish of Wolstanton holds in the scale of the County representation, but the fluctuation of political sentiment, during the five years which immediately followed our Parliamentary Reformation.

The gross return of the Poll, for the northern Division in 1832, was,—for Mosley, 4777;—for Buller, 4595;—and for Russell, 3387.

The like in 1837:—for Baring, 4233;—for Buller, 3182;—and for Mosley, 2351.

The total number of the Electors who polled in 1832, was 7752, and in 1837, only 7182. (Sir Oswald Mosley having withdrawn after the first day's poll.)

## PARISH OF WOLSTANTON.

| TOWNSHIPS. | Population per Census, 1831. | Registered Electors, 1832. | Polled 17th and 18th Dec. 1832, for | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mosley. | Buller. | Russell. |
| Wolstanton ..... | 1,083 | 28 | 16 | 17 | 7 |
| Knutton..... | 933 | 65 | 12 | 17 | 48 |
| Chesterton..... | 960 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| Chatterley ..... | 308 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| Tunstall..... | 3,673 | 116 | 70 | 67 | 32 |
| Chell ..... | 535 | 23 | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| Oldcott ..... | 822 | 35 | 6 | 8 | 22 |
| Ranscliff ..... | 835 | 8 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Brieryhurst ..... | 900 | 76 | 2 | 5 | 62 |
| Stadmerslow..... | 290 | 29 | .. | 1 | 26 |
| Thursfield..... | 389 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Wedgwood ..... | 125 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | 10,853 | 453 | 129 | 147 | 273 |

The total number of Electors who polled in Wolstanton Parish, in 1832, was 393.

The Registers for the year 1837, do not divide the Parish of Wolstanton into Townships; we are, therefore, only able to give the *gross* number of the Electors in the Parish, standing on the Register for that year, and of those who polled at the Election (31st July, and 1st August, 1837,) when W. B. Baring, Esq., and Edward Buller, Esq., were returned, which are as follows :—

Total number of Electors registered, 1837, = 576. Increase in the Parish since 1832, = 123.

Polled for Baring, 375; (increase over Russell in 1832, = 102.)

Polled for Buller, 93; (decrease below his return in 1832, = 54.)

Polled for Mosley, 157; (decrease below his return in 1832, = 28.)

Total number polled in Wolstanton Parish, 443.

We have thus taken a rapid survey of the whole Parish of Wolstanton, of which Tunstall forms the most important member, so as fully to justify the prophetic title given to it by its Saxon owners, of the *Town's-deal*,* for, in respect to its present consideration and value, it forms a great *deal* indeed of the Parish to which it belongs.

Having intimated, before, our opinion that the Parish of Wolstanton formerly embraced Keele,† we shall submit our reasons, which are these,—that the church-yard of Keele is still considered the freehold of the parson of Wolstanton;—that the Church is not noticed in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, the earliest General Record of Church property which our national archives contain (of the date of 1291), except as a *Capella* with Wolstanton, in which Parish there was then no other chapel; and, that the great tithes of Keele appear always to have gone with Wolstanton; at least, since the dissolution of the order of Knights Hospitallers, in the reign of Henry VIII.‡

In concluding our account of this first portion of the Borough, we must be allowed to give a sketch of ancient family biography, intimately connected with Tunstall.

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* See Page 70.

† Page 111, 113.—We take occasion, here, to correct an error in the Pedigree of the Sneyd Family (p. 83,) as to the date of the erection of Keel Hall, which should be about 1580, instead of 1590. The mansion has since undergone various alterations; and we understand is about to be still further enlarged and embellished; its worthy owner being attached to architectural and picturesque alterations in his domain and estates.

‡ See note, p. 81.

## CHAPTER VII.

# The Audley Family.

HENRY DE AUDLEY, FOUNDER OF HELEGH CASTLE AND HULTON ABBEY.—TIMES HE LIVED IN.—ROYAL CONFIRMATION OF HIS ESTATES.—LINEAGE.—INTRODUCTION OF FAMILY NAMES.—HIS WIFE.—HIS OFFICES UNDER HENRY III.—HIS DEATH.—JAMES DE AUDLEY (SON OF HENRY,) HIS DIGNITY, &c.—HIS ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—HIS ISSUE.—NICHOLAS, FIRST BARON AUDLEY.—THOMAS, SECOND BARON.—NICHOLAS, THIRD BARON.—JAMES, FOURTH BARON.—THE WARD OF ROGER MORTIMER, WHOSE DAUGHTER HE MARRIES.—HEROISM AT POICTIERS.—NICHOLAS, FIFTH BARON, LAST OF THE MALE LINE.—SIR JOHN TOUCHET, SIXTH BARON, A WARRIOR UNDER HENRY IV.—JAMES, SEVENTH BARON,—KILLED AT BLORE HEATH.—JOHN, EIGHTH BARON.—JAMES, NINTH BARON, REBELS, AND IS BEHEADED.—JOHN, TENTH BARON.—GEORGE, ELEVENTH BARON.—HENRY, TWELFTH BARON.—GEORGE, THIRTEENTH BARON, CREATED EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN,—WASTED HIS ESTATES.—SUBSEQUENT FORTUNES AND DECAY OF THE HOUSE.—REFLECTIONS.—CATALOGUE OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE ESTATES.—FAMILY PEDIGREE.

The Audley Family, which we have had occasion to mention so frequently, once possessed, not only the large manorial territory of Tunstall, but immense possessions besides, in the Northern parts of Staffordshire, as well as in Cheshire and Salop; and their honourable name and valiant deeds are highly conspicuous in our national annals.

The acknowledged founder of the greatness of this house, was Henry of Audley (or, *de Alditheley*,) who lived in the reigns of Kings John and Henry III.; erected the castle of Helegh, for his security on earth; and built and endowed the Abbey of Hulton, to propitiate the

favour of Heaven towards his soul, and the souls of all his ancestors and posterity.* His extensive possessions appear to have been partly hereditary, and partly acquired; and, out of them, he, in 1223, bestowed on the Abbot and Monks of Hulton, the Vills of Hulton and Rushton, the Wood of Sneyd, the Hay or Small Park of Cavermont, Lands in Bucknall and Normacot, and the Vills and Estates of Mixne, Bradnop, Middlecliff, Arpesford, Morridge, Oncott, and some others. Camden supposes this Henry to have been a person of singular virtue; or a very great favourite, or an able lawyer; or, perhaps, endowed with all those qualifications:† and Fuller, in his "Worthies," exclaims, "What man of men was this Henry, that so many of both sexes should centre their bounty upon him! was it for fear, or love,—or a mixture of both?"‡

Of the violence of the times in which he lived, Hume has given an interesting relation;§ from which, and all contemporary history, it appears, that during the long reign of Henry III., when the violent proceedings of the Barons sometimes drove that fickle monarch into unwarrantable courses; and at other times altogether superseded his authority; and when the monastic orders were endeavouring to engross the property of the kingdom to themselves, by the most unscrupulous means; other men's estates were held by a very precarious tenure, and were often wrested from them by the powerful chieftains, or artful priests; Henry thought a royal confirmation material for strengthening his title; and he obtained a very ample one, from the Crown, in the eleventh of Henry III. (1227,) of which we give a copy in the Appendix.‖ This might seem to imply, that he felt doubts as to his legal rights; but, it may bear a more favourable construction;

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* Vide Appendix, No. II.
† Gibson's Camden, p. 531.
‡ Fuller's Worthies, p. 50.
§ Cap. 12. ad finem.
‖ No. III.

for, before the Statute *De donis*,* all Estates of Inheritance were fees-simple; and if land had been given to a man, and the heirs of his body, this became a fee-simple, *conditional* on the donee having issue; who, after issue born, could alien the land, and thus defeat the gift to his heirs; but a further condition arose, that, if there should at any time be a failure of issue, the land should revert to the donor; so that the titles of purchasers became often insecure; and the times being unsettled, and many of the great Barons unscrupulous as to the means by which they acquired their possessions, a Charter of Confirmation from the King, as Lord paramount of the whole of his Dominions, was had recourse to, as the most effectual bar, against dormant reversions, as well as defective acquisitions.

Henry de Audley possessed not only great property, but power in an equal degree, and supported King John in all his contests with his Barons. Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, the greatest subject of England in his day, was his friend and patron, and appears to have been the uncle of his wife Bertred, whose mother Amicia, the wife of Ralph Mainwaring, an eminent person of Cheshire, was the sister (though illegitimate, as Sir Peter Leycester contends,†) of Earl Randle; and this Earl granted to him the Manor and Castle of Newhall, in the County of Chester, with other property.

Henry was the son of Adam, whose grandfather Adam is said, by Erdeswick, to be the first of that name he could discover, and to have been, likewise, the ancestor of the Family of Stanley, (now Earls of Derby;) and, as he infers from their armorial bearing, of the race of the Verduns; and Dugdale comes to the same conclusion. But this is uncertain; for Erdeswick afterwards distrusted his own previous opinion; and suggested, that the Audleys

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* 13 Edward I., A. D. 1274. † Antiq. p. 138.

may have been an ancient house, standing of themselves, though not at the first bearing that name, nor descended paternally from the Verduns. We think it sufficient, however, to commence with Adam, the great grandfather of Henry; and shall not attempt to trace the family back to their first great ancestor, whose name they adopted, and who lived 5000 years before; though we should by no means despair of doing so, by the aid of some of the old monkish historians, who reckoned only about forty-seven generations from Shem, the son of Noah, through the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon tribes, down to King Henry the Second of England.*

It may not be amiss, however, to observe here, further, with respect to Surnames, that soon after the Norman Conquest, in order to obviate the confusion incident to single names of persons, owners of lands began to borrow distinctive personal appellations from their possessions; which names were sometimes changed, as the parties, or their families, removed to other localities. Brethren of the same house, often adopted different surnames; and probably, Adam de *Audley* first assumed that appellative, from the Vill, or place at which he settled, and which was purchased or acquired from Nicholas de Verdun.

Henry de Audley is said, by Erdeswick, to have married Petronella, daughter of Eugenulphus de Gresley, (grandson of Nigel, the elder brother of Robert de Stafford,† mentioned in Domesday,) by Alina, or Edelina, grand-daughter of Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Darlaston; and by that marriage to have obtained *Tunstall*, *Chatterley*, and *Chell*. But Erdeswick, in this instance, appears to have been in error, as Dugdale gives his wife's name, *Bertred Mainwaring*; and it moreover appears, from the "*Placita de Quo Warranto*," (Temp. Edw. I.‡) which must be indisputable

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* Leycester's Antiquities, p. 24.

† See p. 27.

‡ Vol. I. p. 710.

in a matter of pedigree, that Tunstall, with Chatterley, Chell, and Normacote, first came to *Adam* de Aldithelev, by the gift of Eugenulphus de Gresley and Edelina ux.; so that their daughter Petronella was probably Henry's mother; and whatever might have been his paternal descent, she conferred a lustre on the Audley family as the great-grand-daughter of Nigel, (who was a son of Richard de Toeni, a relative of the Conqueror, as we have already stated,*) and as being descended maternally from Richard the Forester, the King's Ranger of Cannock, and father of Ormus le Guidon.

Henry was appointed Constable of Ulster and Cashel, by Hugh Lacey, Earl of Ulster; and had, from him, a confirmation of lands before granted to his father Adam. He served the office of Sheriff of Salop and Stafford, on behalf of Randle, Earl of Chester, during the first four years of King Henry III., and afterwards, for several years, on his own account;† was constable of Bridgnorth Castle, in 10 Hen. III.; and farmed the profits of both Counties, 13 Hen. III. That young King, in the seventh year of his reign, presented him with twelve hinds out of his forest of Cannock, to store the new park of Helegh, and fourteen years afterwards,‡ on the death of John Scot, Earl of Chester, without issue, appointed him Constable of Newcastle-under-Lyme, (which castle had been held by the Earls of Chester, in fee-farm, for some time previously.)

Henry de Audley died in 1246, and was succeeded by his son James; who inherited, with his father's honours and estates, the favour of his King. He also was appointed Constable of Newcastle, (35 Hen. III.) and was a Baron of the Welsh Marches. He had considerable possessions, and some castles, on the Borders; and was formidable to the Welsh marauders, who took the opportunity, during his absence in Germany, (on his attending the coronation of

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* See p. 27. † A. D. 1219—1227. ‡ A. D. 1237.

his friend Richard, Earl of Cornwall, as King of Almaine,) to devastate his lands, and burn some of his castles: but which, he amply avenged upon them, on his return. He was appointed Judge of Chester, in 1266, and held that office three or four years. In 1269, he went to the Holy Land; and afterwards was Chief Justiciary in Ireland,—an office equivalent to that of Lord Lieutenant,—where he was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1272, leaving four sons:—James, the eldest, who died the same, or the following year;—then Henry;—next William; and Nicholas the youngest. The three elder brothers appear to have left no issue. Henry died in 1277, and William in 1283, upon which Nicholas succeeded to the whole inheritance.

This Nicholas was the *first Baron Audley*, having been summoned to Parliament, by writ, 1296-7. He served Edward the First in his wars in Scotland and France, and was with the Earls of Warwick and Warrene, when they obtained a decisive victory at Dunbar, in 1296. He died in 1299, leaving his eldest son Thomas, second Baron, a minor; who died before he came of age, and was succeeded by his next brother Nicholas, third Baron, who married Joan, widow of Hugh Lacey, Earl of Lincoln; and left, at his death, in 1316, a son James, then only three years of age, the fourth Baron. During his minority, the infamous Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, a powerful Baron of that time, and paramour of Queen Isabel (wife of Edward II.), was appointed his guardian; and gave him his daughter, Joan, in marriage. It would appear that the custody of the Infant's estates was granted by the Crown to another individual,* Ralph Lord Camois;† so that Mortimer had, or claimed to have, a considerable debt against his ward; and exacted from him, whilst in his minority, a recognizance for ten thousand marks, probably as the price of his emancipation at an earlier age than the law prescribed: which debt,

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* Rot. Orig. Abbrev. vol. I. p. 283. † 18 Edw. II.

upon Mortimer's attainder, in the reign of Edward the Third, (1330,) fell to the Crown, and was, by the Monarch, generously cancelled. King Edward received the young Audley, who was nearly of his own age, to his especial favour; made him Governor of Berwick, in 1343; and, in 1348, created him one of the twenty-six Knights of the Garter, upon the first institution of that noble order. In 1356, Lord Audley served under Edward the Black Prince, in the battle of Poictiers; where, with his four Esquires, he performed such extraordinary feats, as distinguished him from all the gallant noblemen engaged. At length, being grievously wounded, his Esquires were constrained to bear him out of the field, lay him under a hedge, take off his armour, and bind up his wounds. As soon as the French were beaten, the Prince enquired for Lord Audley, and being informed that he lay in a litter hard by, said, "By my faith, of his hurts I am right sorry;—go and ask if he may be brought hither—otherwise I will go to him." Two Knights then went to Lord Audley, and said, "Sir, the Prince desireth to see you." He replied, "Aye, Sirs, I thank the prince;" and desired his servants to carry him in his litter; when his Highness embraced him with great kindness, and said, "Sir James, I, and all here present, acknowledge you to have distinguished yourself from us all, in the bloody business of this day; wherefore I retain you for ever to be my Knight, with five hundred marks of yearly revenue, which I will assign to you of my heritage in England." This annuity Lord Audley bestowed upon his four faithful Esquires; saying, "These my Esquires saved my life amidst my enemies; and, God be thanked, my ancestors have left me sufficient revenues to maintain you in my service:"* which noble conduct coming to the Prince's ears, he, sending for him,

* See p. 79, where Richard de Tunstall, alias Sneyde, is said to have been one of these four Esquires (or Knights,) and see the Pedigree of "Sneyd," p. 82.

said, "My Lord, we thank you for doing what we ought to have done ourselves; and we give you, besides, a pension of six hundred marks by the year."

In 1360, he again attended Edward III. and his sons in their wars in France. He first married, as we have said, Joan, daughter of Roger Mortimer, by whom he had a son, Nicholas, and two daughters:—1st. Joan, who married Sir John Touchet, and left issue, to whom the Barony afterwards descended. 2dly. Margaret, who married Sir Roger Hilary, and, as we infer, died without issue. Lord Audley had a second wife, Isabel, by whom he had a daughter, (likewise Margaret,) who married to Sir Fulke Fitzwaren, and transmitted one third of her paternal inheritance to their descendants, Earls of Bath.

The veteran warrior of Poictiers, having enjoyed his honourable title and character for seventy years, was succeeded (1st April 1386), by his son Nicholas, 5th Baron, who died without issue, in 1392, and was buried in the choir of Hulton Abbey. His widow, Lady Elizabeth, afterwards bestowed on that Abbey considerable property of her own, and by her will, dated in 1400, directed her body to be buried in her husband's sepulchre there.*

The male line of the Audleys hereupon failed, and the Barony devolved to Sir John Touchet, of Bug Lawton, the representative of an ancient house in Cheshire, as the grandson of Joan, eldest daughter of James, 4th Baron. This nobleman was likewise distinguished as a warrior, having served both in France and Wales, under Henry IV. He died in 1409, and his son James, the 7th Baron, acquired greater celebrity. He began his military career in the wars of France, under Henry V. in 1418; and finally commanded

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* A stone coffin, which apparently contained a female, and now lies exposed in Burslem Church-yard, is supposed to have belonged to this lady, and to have been removed from the Abbey.

an army of about ten thousand men, which he had raised in Cheshire, and the parts adjacent, where his interest prevailed, in the service of Henry VI., against the Yorkists, at the battle of Blore Heath, in 1459; where he fell, together with two thousand four hundred of his army, as we have already mentioned.* His son JOHN, the 8th Baron, adhered to the Yorkist party, and was liberally rewarded by Edward IV., by whom he was employed in various military and diplomatic services, and was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England. JAMES, the 9th Baron, succeeded his father on his decease, in 1491. He attended King Henry VII. at the siege of Boulogne, but in consequence of some disgust, afterwards joined in an insurrection of the Cornish men, was taken prisoner at Blackheath, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 28th June 1497,† when the title was, of course, forfeited. It was, however, restored to his son, JOHN, 10th Baron, by King Henry VIII., in the fourth year of his reign; and he accompanied that Monarch to France the same year, in his ostentatious, but not very profitable expedition, in which he was attended by the Duke of Buckingham, and a gallant train of noblemen and gentlemen, impatient to display their courage under the eye of their youthful sovereign. This, they indeed manifested, first in the battle *of the Spurs*, fought Aug. 19, 1513, where the French were routed with little trouble, and used their spurs to expedite their escape.

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* Page 76. *Note.*—A stone pedestal, set up where this battle was fought, in place of an old wooden cross, which had stood there for many ages, has the following inscription:

"In this spot was fought the battle of Blore Heath, in 1459. Lord "Audley, who commanded for the side of Lancaster, was defeated and "slain. To perpetuate the memory of the action and the place, this "ancient monument was repaired in 1765, at the charge of the Lord of "the Manor, Charles Boothby Scrymsher."

The stone stands in a field adjoining the Turnpike Road, from Market Drayton to Newcastle, near the Toll-gate, about two miles from Drayton.

† Hume, vol. V. cap. xxvi.

After that followed the taking of Terouene on the 22d Aug., and finally the surrender of Tournay, Sept. 22d; at which city, Henry displayed a most magnificent Court, and exhibited tournaments and other diversions, for fourteen days, at an incredible expence.* On the death of this Lord John, in 1559, the barony of Audley went successively to his son, GEORGE, and grandson HENRY,—the latter of whom (12th Baron) married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwell; he served in the Earl of Leicester's army, in the Netherlands; and was made a Knight Banneret, for his valiant conduct at the battle of Zutphen, Sept. 22, 1586;—he died in 1595, and was succeeded by his son, GEORGE, 13th Baron, who was made Governor of Utrecht, by Queen Elizabeth; and was severely wounded at the battle of Kinsale, in Ireland, Dec. 24, 1601. This was the Lord Audley living in Erdeswick's day, whom he describes as having sold his portion of the Manor of Tunstall, the Castle of Helegh, the Manor of Audley, and all his other lands in Staffordshire, to every man a parcel;† so that with him, our local connexion properly terminates; and we shall only glance at the subsequent history of the family. This nobleman was, in 1616, advanced to the Irish Earldom of Castlehaven, and the title of Baron Audley remained subordinate to the higher rank of its possessor, for about 150 years; when it merged, by the failure of heirs to the Earldom, and became vested in George Thicknesse, Esq. the son of a sister of the last Earl of Castlehaven; and grandfather of the present possessor, who is the 23d Baron Audley, and ranks as the third, in seniority, of all the British Peers.

But, alas! for human greatness; the "shadow of a

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* (Henry G. B. Vol. XI. p. 100.) The King was attended, on this occasion, by a great train of the nobility, and 600 archers of his guard, all in white gaberdines and caps.—*Hall's Chronicle.*

† Harwood's Erdeswick, pp. 18, 81, 84.

name" alone remains to this illustrious family. Their once immense possessions are dispersed amongst the more modern nobility, or the gentry, of the neighbourhood; and not an acre of their Cheshire, Shropshire, or Staffordshire estates; not even the site of the dilapidated Castle of Helegh, from which they sprang,—remains appended to the title. The honour, too, of the family, received a moral stain, in the reign of Charles the First,* which may have accelerated its ruin. The vicissitudes of this family afford matter for deepest reflection. Its great Founder consecrated the Abbey of Hulton, according to the custom of a superstitious age, "To the honour of the Blessed Virgin, Saint Benedict, and all the saints;"† vainly seeking their pious aid, in obtaining remission of his sins, and the redemption and salvation of the souls of himself, his ancestors, and successors; and expecting, no doubt, from so bountiful a gift to heaven, a return of all its choicest blessings, and an inviolable sanctuary where their bodies might moulder into dust; yet, within the space of about three hundred years from its foundation, (according to Erdeswick, speaking of this very Abbey,)‡

> "The holy Fane, which he devoutly built,
> "His heirs despoil'd, like wolves, with savage guilt;"

and within another century, the family honour is sullied by treason, and private crime, of deepest dye; and now, after two centuries more, though the empty title still survives, yet all that ever gave grace or dignity to it has departed.

May the present youthful possessor of this ancient title endeavour, at least, to regain some of the respect it formerly inspired; and though the family lustre has been

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* See State Trials. † See Appendix, No. II.

‡ Harwood's Ed. p. 16.—The passage is in Monkish Hexameters:—

> "Quas sacras ædes pictas construxit avorum,
> "Has nunc hæredes devastant, more luporum."

tarnished, and its estates have made to themselves wings; may he adorn his elevated rank, by his superior virtues, acting upon the motto of one of his order, who bears the same armorial device on his escutcheon,*

*Virtus sola nobilitat.*

The materials of the foregoing Biography have been collected from various sources;† and have never appeared before in a condensed form. We think they contain much interesting matter; and will be deemed relevant to the particular history of TUNSTALL, and the general scope and design of our undertaking.

We subjoin a Pedigree of the noble Family of AUDLEY, down to George, 13th Baron, and first Earl of Castlehaven; from whom the descent may be seen to the present time, in any of the "Peerages." We also annex a List of the possessions of Henry de Audley, in Staffordshire, (exclusive of his large donations made to Hulton Abbey), so far as the Public Records and ancient Charters shew; together with such as his son James possessed; and all of which centered in Nicholas, the 1st Baron.—(For the Cheshire and Shropshire Manors, &c. we must refer to the documents themselves.)

The lands of Alstonefield, and rents of Tunstall, Chatterley, Chell, Thursfield, Bradwell, and Normacote, of the gift of Randle, Earl of Chester.

The Vill of Audley,.....derived from Nicholas de Verdun.
The Vill of Cheddleton, .....Hugh de Lacey.
The Vill of Dunley,.....William de Bettely.
The Vill of Betteley, .....Henry de Bettely.
The Lands of Helegh,.....The heirs of ditto.
Lands under the Castle of Helegh, .....Hervey de Stafford.
The site of the Mill and Pool, and Fishery of Northbrook, .....William de Bettely.

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* *a Fret.* (Baron Wallscourt.)

† Dugdale's Baronage, Biographia Britannica, Sir P. Leycester, Erdeswick, the Public Records, Collins's Peerage, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Manor of Shagebury,* the Vills of Tunstall, Chatterley, Chell, and Normacot, | ....Eugenulphus de Gresley et ux. |
| The Manors of Mixne and Bradnop,† | .....Margaret le Strange. |
| Norton under Cavermont, with Lands at Heakley, Baddeley, and Milton, | ....Peter de Norton. |

Free Warren was granted by King Henry III. (anno regni 37,) to James de Aldithelev, in all his demesne lands of his Manors of "Aldithelev, Betteley, Cestreton, Bradewell, Bicenou,‡ Talk,§ Chaderley, Tunstall, Burewardeslime, Chelle, Thuresfeld, Wytefeld, Bemersley, Enedon, Horton, Gretton, Longsdon, Alstonefeld, and Norton, in Com. Stafford."

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* *qu.* Shugborough, or Shawbury ?

† The vills of Mixne (Mixon) and Bradnop were part of the endowments granted by Henry de Audley to the monks of Hulton, in 1223, yet included in his Charter of Confirmation, in 1227, (see Appendix, pp. 2, 3). Henry had purchased these, anno 1 Hen. iii. from Thomas de Albo monasterio et Margeria extraneo uxoris ejus," a Copy of the Deed of Enfeofment of which is printed in Madox's "Formulare Anglicanum."—Ed. 1702, p. 4.

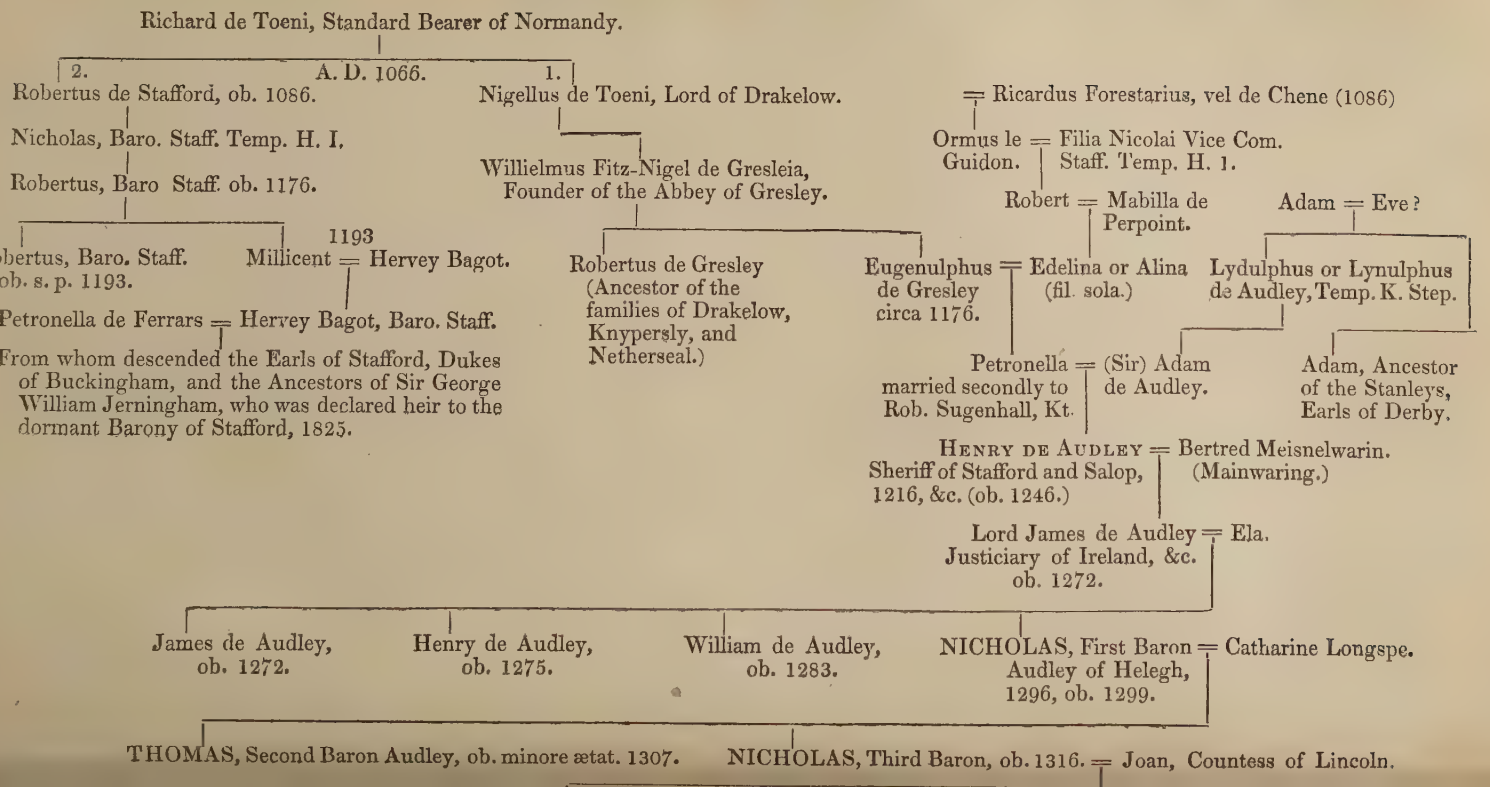
‡ Probably "Bignall."

§ The Charter (Appendix, No. IV.) contains a Grant of a weekly Market in the Manor of Talk, to be held on Wednesday, and a Fair of three days' continuance at the Feast of Saint Martin, and the day before and after. Both the Market and the Fair have been long discontinued; and Talk is now a small and neglected village, in the Parish of Audley, seated on a commanding eminence, and having the appropriate addition, "on the hill." In the Summer of 1781, on the descent of the hill near Talk, a barrel of gunpowder exploded in a carrier's waggon, supposed to have been ignited by the friction of the wheels; by means whereof, the man attending the waggon, and all the horses were killed, and two neighbouring houses reduced to a heap of ruins. The body of the poor man was dreadfully mangled, and the watch in his fob melted into a solid mass, by the intense heat and concussion, as may be seen in the cabinet of H. H. Williamson, Esq. of Greenway Bank.

The Town and Parish of Audley, from which the Barony is named, adjoins the Parish of Wolstanton on the west, and abuts on the County of Chester. The Castle of Helegh was seated on the south-western verge of Audley Parish, about one mile and a half south-east of the Town of Betley.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE AUDLEY FAMILY:

*Shewing their Descent from the Time of William the Conqueror.*


Richard de Toeni, Standard Bearer of Normandy.
2.
A. D. 1066.
1.
Robertus de Stafford, ob. 1086.
Nicholas, Baro. Staff. Temp. H. I.
Robertus, Baro Staff. ob. 1176.
Robertus, Baro. Staff. ob. s. p. 1193.
1193
Millicent = Hervey Bagot.
Petronella de Ferrars = Hervey Bagot, Baro. Staff.
From whom descended the Earls of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham, and the Ancestors of Sir George William Jerningham, who was declared heir to the dormant Barony of Stafford, 1825.
Nigellus de Toeni, Lord of Drakelow.
Willielmus Fitz-Nigel de Gresleia, Founder of the Abbey of Gresley.
Robertus de Gresley (Ancestor of the families of Drakelow, Knypersly, and Netherseal.)
= Ricardus Forestarius, vel de Chene (1086)
Ormus le Guidon. = Filia Nicolai Vice Com. Staff. Temp. H. 1.
Robert = Mabilla de Perpoint.
Adam = Eve?
Eugenulphus de Gresley circa 1176. = Edelina or Alina (fil. sola.)
Lydulphus or Lynulphus de Audley, Temp. K. Step.
Petronella married secondly to Rob. Sugenhall, Kt. = (Sir) Adam de Audley.
Adam, Ancestor of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby.
Henry de Audley Sheriff of Stafford and Salop, 1216, &c. (ob. 1246.) = Bertred Meisnelwarin. (Mainwaring.)
Lord James de Audley Justiciary of Ireland, &c. ob. 1272. = Ela.
James de Audley, ob. 1272.
Henry de Audley, ob. 1275.
William de Audley, ob. 1283.
NICHOLAS, First Baron Audley of Helegh, 1296, ob. 1299. = Catharine Longspe.
THOMAS, Second Baron Audley, ob. minore ætat. 1307.
NICHOLAS, Third Baron, ob. 1316. = Joan, Countess of Lincoln.

Joan, Daughter of R. Mortimer, Earl of March. = JAMES, Fourth Baron, (the hero of Poictiers, 1356) K. G. 1348. = Isabel, Second Wife.

Elizabeth, survived her Lord, ob. 1400. = NICHOLAS, 5th Baron, ob. 1391, s. p. last of the Male line.

Joan = Sir John Touchet.

Margaret, married to Sir Roger Hilary, died s. p. 12 Hen. IV.

Margaret took one third of the inheritance. = Fulke Fitzwaren.

= John Touchet.

JOHN (Touchet,) 6th Baron, ob. 1409. = Isabel.

JAMES (Touchet,) 7th Baron, fell at Blore Heath, 1459. = Margaret, Daughter of William, Lord Rous.

= Sir Fulke Fitzwaren.

JOHN (Touchet,) 8th Baron, ob. 1491. = Anne, Dau. and Heir of Sir Thomas Itchingham.

= Fulke Lord Fitzwaren.

JAMES (Touchet,) 9th Baron, (beheaded on Tower Hill) 1497. = Joan, Dau. of Fulke Lord Fitzwaren.

Elizabeth = Sir Richard Hawkford, Kt.

JOHN (Touchet,) 10th Baron, ob. 1559. = Mary, Dau. of John Griffin.

Thomasine = Sir W. Bourchier, Lord Fitzwaren.

GEORGE (Touchet,) 11th Baron, 1560. = Elizabeth, Dau. of Sir Bryan Tuke.

Elizabeth Dynham. = Fulke Lord Fitzwaren.

HENRY (Touchet,) 12th Baron, fought at Zutphen, 1586, and made a Knight Banneret, ob. 1595. = Elizabeth, Dau. of Sir William Sneyd.

John, Earl of Bath. =

= John, Lord Fitzwaren, ob. vit. Patris.

GEORGE (Touchet,) 13th Baron, 1st Earl of Castlehaven, who sold his Staffordshire Estates, and died 1616. = Lucy, Dau. of Sir James Mervin.

William, Earl of Bath, temp. Eliz. & Jac. I., joint Lord of the Manor of Tunstall.

From whom descended seven other Earls of Castlehaven, and after them three Barons Audley, of the Family of Thicknesse Touchet: (GEORGE EDWARD, the present Baron, being the 23d Baron Audley of Helegh.)

## *Additional Observations respecting the Families of* Audley *and* Sneyd, *and the Manor of* Tunstall.

One of the finest specimens of ancient caligraphy we have ever seen, is a Deed, without date, but bearing internal evidence of being of the reign of King Edward I., (probably near the time of the Statute *De donis*, 1274); whereby William Rossel released to Nicholas de *Auditheley*, his Lord paramount (*capitali domino suo*), the manor of Bradewell, and divers lands and services specified, in consideration of twelve marks of silver.

By another, nearly cotemporary, but certainly antecedent Charter, William Rossel (described as Lord of Bradewell), granted to Nicholas de *Aldutheley* all his waste lands and woodlands in Bradewell.

The grant made by Sir John *Tochet*, Knight, Lord of Audeley and others of the estates of Bradwell to Richard *Snede*, dated at Heley, anno 2 Hen. IV. A. D. 1400, (mentioned before, p. 81,) has pendent seals, of which the principal one bears an impression of the arms of Audley and Touchet quarterly, exactly as borne at present, only that 1 and 4 are Audley (*gules*, a fret)—2 and 3 Touchet (*ermine*, a Chevron.)

But the most ancient Charter in the Keele Collection, is a feofment dated 54 Hen. III. (1270), made by Richard del Hay to William, son of Richard de Snede, of land, called the Delf riddings.

Many of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Tunstall, of a very early date, are preserved among the family muniments at Keele, though in the utmost confusion, and several much mutilated. The following entry is one of the most ancient and curious, and, probably, shews an error in the pedigree of the *Unwyn* family, (mentioned p. 126), both as to the time of its union with the heiress of Stephen Chatterley, and her christian name.

Tunstall. *Curia magna, &c. anno rr. E. fil E. xix.* (1325)

"Phelicia filia Stephani de Chaderleye dat domino ij$^{s}$ pro licentiâ habendâ ad maritandam."

It may be thought, by the smallness of the fine, that the Lord Audley of that day, (James, the hero of Poictiers), was equally generous towards his fair ward, as his valiant Esquires.

It has been already stated (pp. 74, 77) that the Earls of Bath, and after them the Bowyers, held distinct Courts for their third portion of the Manor of Tunstall: we might have added, that their Courts and jurisdiction embraced the four hamlets of *Ranscliff*, *Oldcot*, *Brerehurst*, and *Stadmerslow*, exclusively.

## CHAPTER VIII.

# Burslem.

### *BROWNHILLS.*

SITUATION OF BROWNHILLS.—JOHN BURSLEM, ANCIENT PROPRIETOR.—SUBSEQUENT OWNERSHIP.—IMPROVEMENTS BY JOHN WOOD, ESQ.—HIS FAMILY CONNEXIONS.—GRAND TRUNK CANAL COMMENCED HERE.—BROWNHILLS VILLA.—MESSRS. HAYWOOD'S TILERIES, &c.—POTWORKS, AND OTHER NOTICES OF BROWNHILLS.—LONGPORT,—ITS SITUATION, —FORMER CONDITION.—LIMITS DEFINED.—FIRST MANUFACTORIES.—MESSRS. DAVENPORT'S ESTABLISHMENTS FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c.—ROYAL VISIT TO LONGPORT IN 1806.—PORCELAIN SERVICE FOR CORONATION OF KING WILLIAM IV.—MR. DAVENPORT'S FAMILY.—LONGPORT VOLUNTEERS.—OTHER MANUFACTORIES.—WHARFS.—PRINCIPAL HOUSES. LINE OF INTENDED RAILWAY.—BIOGRAPHY OF BRINDLEY, THE ENGINEER. — HIS FAMILY CONNEXIONS, — HUGH HENSHALL, ESQ. — THE MESSRS. WILLIAMSON.—GREENWAY BANK—KNYPERSLEY.—JOHN BATEMAN, ESQ.—CURIOUS SUBSIDY ROLL.

Brownhills is situate upon the main Turnpike Road (from Burslem to Lawton,) at the junction of the Branch which comes from Newcastle through Longport; and is at nearly equal distances from the market-places of Tunstall and Burslem; which are rather more than a mile apart. It is within the township of Burslem, which extends, north-westward, as far as an inn called *Highgate*, close up to the town of Tunstall. The situation of Brownhills House, the seat of John Wood, Esquire, of which we have been kindly favoured with the Engraving introduced, commands some fine scenery, consisting of the woods of Bradwell, and the diversified banks and Church of Wolstanton, with more distant eminences on its West and South; and a near intermediate front view of the new and stately Church of St. Paul's, Burslem.

We trace the Brownhills' property to the hands of John Burslem, of Dale Hall, as life-tenant, in the year 1590; when it was settled, with "a messuage called Dale Hall," and thirty-five customary acres of land,* formerly the inheritance of John Baddeley, and other estates in Burslem and Sneyd, upon the marriage of Thomas, the son of Thomas Burslem (eldest son of John), with Margaret Ford, of the Moss. This part of the settled property was described as one pasture, called *Brownhills*, then under lease to John Leigh. The issue of Thomas Burslem and Margaret Ford were two daughters, one of whom married Gilbert Wedgwood, and had by him a son, Burslem Wedgwood, whose son, of the same name,† sold the Brownhills, in 1676, to his uncle Aaron Wedgwood; from whom, after three descents, it passed to another Burslem Wedgwood, who died in 1762, without issue; when it went to his younger brother, Carlos, who also dying without issue, in 1771, the property passed to his sister, Catherine, the wife of Thomas Lovatt, from whom it was purchased, in 1782, by Mr. John Wood, an eminent manufacturer, who erected here a handsome house for his residence, and a manufactory adjacent; and upon the death of this gentleman, in 1797, the property descended to his son, the present possessor; who, in 1830, took down the manufactory, planted and beautified the grounds, and enlarged and improved the house, which may now, for amenity of situation, challenge any residence within the Borough.

The present Mr. Wood married, in 1807, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Baddeley, of Shelton, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Wedgwood, of the Big-House, Burslem; and on the death of Mrs. Wood's uncle,

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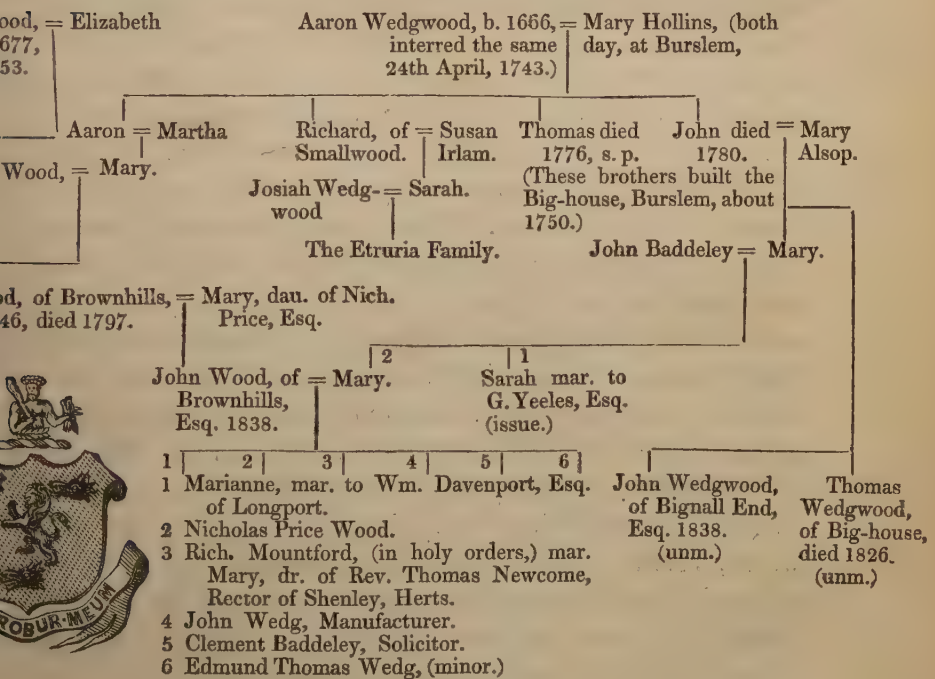
* A customary acre in the adjoining Manor of Newcastle is about three statute acres. Probably the same liberal measure prevailed in the Manor of Tunstall; but see Appendix, p. xi.

† He was constable of the Manor of Tunstall, A. D. 1673. See Appendix, p. viii.

Thomas Wedgwood, Esq., in 1826, she obtained a considerable accession of property, at Brownhills and Burslem. The family of Wedgwood, of the Big-House, being likely to terminate without issue in the male line, we here subjoin their Pedigree, coupled with that of Wood, with which it is doubly connected by marriage, as shewn before.

## PEDIGREE OF WOOD AND WEDGWOOD.


ood, = Elizabeth
677,
53.
Aaron Wedgwood, b. 1666, = Mary Hollins, (both
interred the same day, at Burslem,
24th April, 1743.)
Aaron = Martha
Wood, = Mary.
Richard, of Smallwood. = Susan Irlam.
Thomas died 1776, s. p. (These brothers built the Big-house, Burslem, about 1750.)
John died 1780. = Mary Alsop.
Josiah Wedgwood = Sarah.
The Etruria Family.
John Baddeley = Mary.
d, of Brownhills, = Mary, dau. of Nich. Price, Esq.
46, died 1797.
2
1
John Wood, of Brownhills, Esq. 1838. = Mary.
Sarah mar. to G. Yeeles, Esq. (issue.)
1 2 3 4 5 6
1 Marianne, mar. to Wm. Davenport, Esq. of Longport.
2 Nicholas Price Wood.
3 Rich. Mountford, (in holy orders,) mar. Mary, dr. of Rev. Thomas Newcome, Rector of Shenley, Herts.
4 John Wedg, Manufacturer.
5 Clement Baddeley, Solicitor.
6 Edmund Thomas Wedg, (minor.)
John Wedgwood, of Bignall End, Esq. 1838. (unm.)
Thomas Wedgwood, of Big-house, died 1826. (unm.)
ROBUR·MEUM

*ARMS OF WOOD, OF BROWNHILLS.*

*Or*,—A Lion rampant between three boars' heads erased, *sable*.

*Crest*,—A demi-man wreathed about the temples and waist, with oak-leaves fructed; the dexter hand holding a club in bend, with all proper; the sinister arm extended, the hand grasping a wolf's head erased, *sable*.

[*From the Grant, Coll. Arms, 24th Dec.* 1833.]

The first clod of the Grand Trunk Canal was dug the 26th July, 1766, on the declivity of Brownhills, in a piece of land, now belonging to Mr. Wood, within a few yards of the bridge which crosses the canal, by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, then of Burslem, (the gentleman who afterwards rose to such eminence as a Potter), in the presence of Brindley, the Engineer, and many respectable persons of the neighbourhood, who each cut a sod to felicitate the work. Perhaps the only survivor who assisted at the ceremonial, is Enoch Wood, Esq., of Burslem, who communicated this information; and also, that a sheep was roasted whole, in Burslem market-place; a *feu de joie* fired in front of Mr. Wedgwood's house; and other demonstrations of festivity displayed on the auspicious occasion.

An elegant house, called Brownhills Villa, has been erected within the last seven years, on the west side of Brownhills, by Messrs. Howard and Richard Howard Haywood; who have, for several years, carried on a large and lucrative business in the immediate vicinity, as Brick and Tile Manufacturers. The stile of this house exhibits much taste, and its situation, opposite Bradwell wood, and the amphitheatre of hills extending thence to Harecastle, would be unexceptionable, but for the Tileries, which emit their dusky volumes in the intervening space. Messrs. Haywood have very lately introduced, at their works, architectural ornaments of *terra cotta*, especially adapted for edifices of the Elizabethan stile, the durable nature, elegant forms, and cheapness of which can hardly fail to bring them speedily into general favour.

There are two Potworks now carried on at Brownhills; that of Messrs. Marsh and Haywood, and that of Mr. George Hood; the latter situate at Highgate, and adjoining the town of Tunstall. All the dwelling-houses and population, *southward*, of and including Highgate inn, which are now numerous, belong to the township of Burslem, and are included in the statistics of that parish, and this portion of Burslem comprises about 480 inhabitants.

Of the Pottery of William Littler, which existed here a century ago, as we have already mentioned,* (and at which was made one of the first grand efforts at improving the staple manufacture, subsequently carried out by Enoch Booth and Josiah Wedgwood), no vestiges now remain; but the site of it, and the estate adjacent, belong to Mr. Wood.

We are sorry to have to mention, that Brownhills is not included in the Burslem Lighting Act; and that, in dark nights, passengers must, for the present, grope their way through its precincts.—A remedy for this inconvenience seems very desirable.

## *LONGPORT.*

Leaving Brownhills, we descend to LONGPORT, not half a mile distant, a suburb of Burslem, and situate within that Township. It stands upon the banks of the Grand Trunk Canal, and includes several wharfs, at which, a considerable part of the raw materials and manufactured goods, to and from Tunstall and Burslem, are received and forwarded. Formerly, the few cottages standing here had the name of *Longbridge*, from a foot-bridge of planks, which extended about one hundred yards along the side of a wash or brook-course, through which the old highway, from Burslem to Newcastle, passed, before the making of the Turnpike Road;† but on the completion of the canal,

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* See p. 50.

† The Act of Parliament for making the present Turnpike Road, (passed in 1762), describes the road from Tunstall to Newcastle, as going by *Trubshaw Cross*, and the Tan-House, (Wolstanton), down Sparks's Hollow, over a common field, called the Brampton, to Newcastle; and another branch extending from Burslem to Trubshaw Cross, aforesaid. We conceive that *Trubshaw* was the most ancient name of this locality, though now forgotten; for we find, Thomas de *Trobeshawe*, one of the Jurors of Tunstall Court, anno 27 Hen. VI. (1451.)

and the erection of several houses and manufactories on its banks, the place acquired its present name. The upper part of the village where the roads to Tunstall and Burslem diverge, was formerly called *Trubshaw Cross*, and an ancient stone cross stood there, of which the base or plinth yet remains, and is now placed at the foot of a handsome lamp-pillar, in a central position between the roads, still maintaining its former rude character. A little further North, where the road to Tunstall went through another rivulet, was a shorter foot-bridge, from which that spot was called *Smallbridge*. There are, within the district we assign to Longport, (though its limits are rather indefinite), seven manufacturing establishments, the principal of which, are the extensive China-Works of Messrs. William Davenport and Co. We include, in this division, the manufactories and property at Dale Hall and Newport; and all that part of the Township of Burslem lying on the south-west side of the rivulet which runs from Dale Hall, into the Burslem meadows, till it unites with the Foul-hay brook.

The first manufactories at Longport were erected about the year 1773, by Mr. John Brindley, a younger brother of the great Engineer; these were immediately followed by the erection of one by Mr. Edward Bourne, and, in a short time afterwards, Mr. Robert Williamson erected another. Three of these establishments are now possessed, and carried on by Messrs. Davenport; the former sites having been considerably extended by additional buildings. Mr. John Davenport, the head of this firm, commenced business at Longport in 1794, and added, in 1797, to their other concerns, the chemical preparation of litharge and white lead, for the use of the Potters, in their glazes; but this department is now discontinued. In 1801, the making of flint-glass, or chrystal, was introduced by them, and is still extensively carried on; connected with which is steam-machinery for cutting and ornamenting it. They produce very brilliant specimens of stained glass, and have

got up some elaborate works of that kind for church and other windows, particularly one for St. Mark's, Liverpool; and have furnished splendid assortments for the Dukes of Sutherland and Devonshire, the Marquises of Anglesea and Westminster, and others of the nobility. They have a fourth Earthenware manufactory at Newport, which, with a good house near it, was built by Mr. Walter Daniel, in or about the year 1795. The aggregate of their businesses, indeed, is of very considerable magnitude, and gives employment to upwards of fifteen hundred hands.

Messrs. Davenports' china ware has long obtained celebrity, not only for the excellence of its material, but for exquisite design and embellishments. In 1806, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., with his brother the late King, then Duke of Clarence, visited these manufactories, and expressed great satisfaction, and admiration, at the progress which had been made towards perfection in the manufacture of porcelain, in this country. On his late Majesty, King William, coming to the throne, he gave directions for a superb service of porcelain to be made, for the banquet to be given at the Coronation. This splendid production was, by his Majesty's permission, exhibited publicly at the works, at Longport, previously to its being forwarded to St. James's; and Messrs. Davenport, with that liberality which has distinguished them on all occasions, invited the manufacturers generally, and other neighbours, to inspect it. The whole had been newly modelled, from drawings of the best forms; and in the larger pieces, sculpture was introduced, from models furnished by some of the first artists in the kingdom. This most elegant and costly production attracted the notice of those distinguished foreigners who had the honour of seats at the Royal Banquet; and his Majesty testified, in the warmest manner, his gratification, in finding his own country capable of producing such a display of art as could scarcely be equalled, not to say surpassed, by any other.

Mr. Davenport, Sen. was elected one of the first Representatives of this Borough, in Parliament; and still retains that honour, as we have already mentioned.* He has, latterly, retired from any active share in the business of his house, and resides at Westwood Hall, near Leek, a property which he has greatly improved and ornamented. The principal management of the above extensive concern now devolves on Mr. Davenport's youngest son, Mr. William Davenport, but previously to the year 1835, was under the direction of Mr. Henry Davenport, (the second son) who unfortunately met with his death by a fall from his horse, on the 13th of November in that year.

John Davenport, Jun., Esq., Mr. Davenport's eldest son, is one of the magistrates of the county. He married, in 1827, Charlotte, daughter of George Coltman, Esq.; Mr. William Davenport married Marianne, daughter of John Wood, Esq.;† and Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Davenport, is married to John Bent, Esq., of Liverpool; all of whom have families.

We have before adverted to the Volunteer Corps, which, in the year 1803, were formed in various parts of this district,‡ and have mentioned the Longport battalion, commanded by Major Davenport, as consisting of *three* companies. We have since discovered that we underrated their strength, and that there were *four* companies, of eighty rank and file each. Mr. Davenport, supported by his neighbours at Longport, was most prompt in offering to raise, clothe, and equip, *free of expence* to Government, except arms, a corps of five hundred men; and this offer, we are informed, was the first made in the county of Stafford, and was accepted; but such was the then prevailing ardour of patriotism, that the Government was obliged to refuse many offers, and to reduce others, so that the Longport corps was fixed at the number just

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* Pp. 62, 65. † See p. 153. ‡ P. 59.

mentioned. This gallant corps Mr. Davenport brought into a high state of discipline, and he continued to command it for some time, until ill-health obliged him to resign; when he was succeeded by Robert Williamson, Esq. as Major-Commandant, to whom the corps was also greatly indebted for its efficiency. Major Williamson retained the command until the corps was united with the Local Militia force; and afterwards until that force was disbanded, at the conclusion of the war, in 1814.

The other Potters besides Messrs. Davenport, carrying on business at Longport, are Mr. George Phillips, Mr. Thomas Mayer, and Mr. Spencer Rogers, under the firm of John Rogers and Son, this being the oldest existing establishment at Longport. The present Mr. Rogers succeeded his father and uncle (Messrs. John and George Rogers), who long carried on an extensive business here in partnership, and were noted for the excellence of their table-ware. Mr. George Rogers died in 1815, without a family; and his brother in 1816. The latter gentleman, by his Will, left £1000 in support of the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and £200 to raise the tower of Burslem Parish Church, if claimed within two years, (which it was not). A short time before his death, he erected a handsome house near the village of Wolstanton, on an estate called the *Watlands*, which his son now occupies, and has, by planting and landscape gardening, rendered a delightful residence, (of which we expect to be enabled to present a view.) There are at Longport three Tileries, similar to those we have described at Tunstall; but not so extensively prosecuted.

There are four Public Wharfs, besides several private ones, at Longport; *viz.* that of *Henshall and Co.*, (under which firm the Canal Company have, from the first opening of their navigation, carried on the business of Carriers); the *Anderton Carrying Company*, (Port Vale); *George Applebly and Co.* (Smallbridge), and *Mr. Samuel Bache*, (Middleport).

A chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists was erected here, in 1809, and will accommodate about four hundred persons. Of the dwelling-houses, the principal one, which was erected many years ago by Mr. Robert Williamson, (Senior), was purchased by Mr. Henry Davenport, (not long before he met with his untimely death), who greatly enlarged it; and his brother, Mr. William Davenport, whose property it now is, has completed it in an elegant manner.

A good house, erected by Mr. John Brindley, who, as we have said, built some of the earliest Potworks here, has been purchased for the Parsonage-house of the new Church of St. Paul, Burslem; from which it is not two hundred yards distant. Another equally good house, nearly opposite, now occupied by Mr. Mayer, with the manufactory adjacent, belongs to Mrs. Stubbs, the widow of Mr. Joseph Stubbs, a successful manufacturer, who lately died there; and, near to Mr. Rogers's manufactory, his spacious house, now tenanted by Mr. Enoch Wood, Jun., stands conspicuous. To the right of the road leading to Newport-house, (the handsome occasional residence of Mr. William Davenport), is the Rectory-house of Burslem, a recent erection, so that both the *Parsonages* are in Longport; and we are disposed, for this and other reasons, to concede to that division a joint title to St. Paul's Church, considering the church-yard as neutral ground, and dividing Longport from Burslem Proper, by a line drawn due North-West, from the church-tower, so as to include Smallbridge and the mill and wharfs there situate, and proceeding to the extremity of Burslem parish, in the meadows. On the South-West side, the division must be traced along the centre of a new street, already set out, called Lyndhurst-street, until it reaches the rivulet at Dale Hall. The population of Longport, according to the limits we have assigned to it, amounts to about 2,500 persons.

This part of the Township was originally excepted out

of the Burslem Lighting Act, passed in 1825, with an option to the owners of the major part in value of the rated buildings, &c. to call for its extension to their district at a future time, which they have determined to avail themselves of, this present year (1838); and the public parts of Longport are now well-lighted with gas.

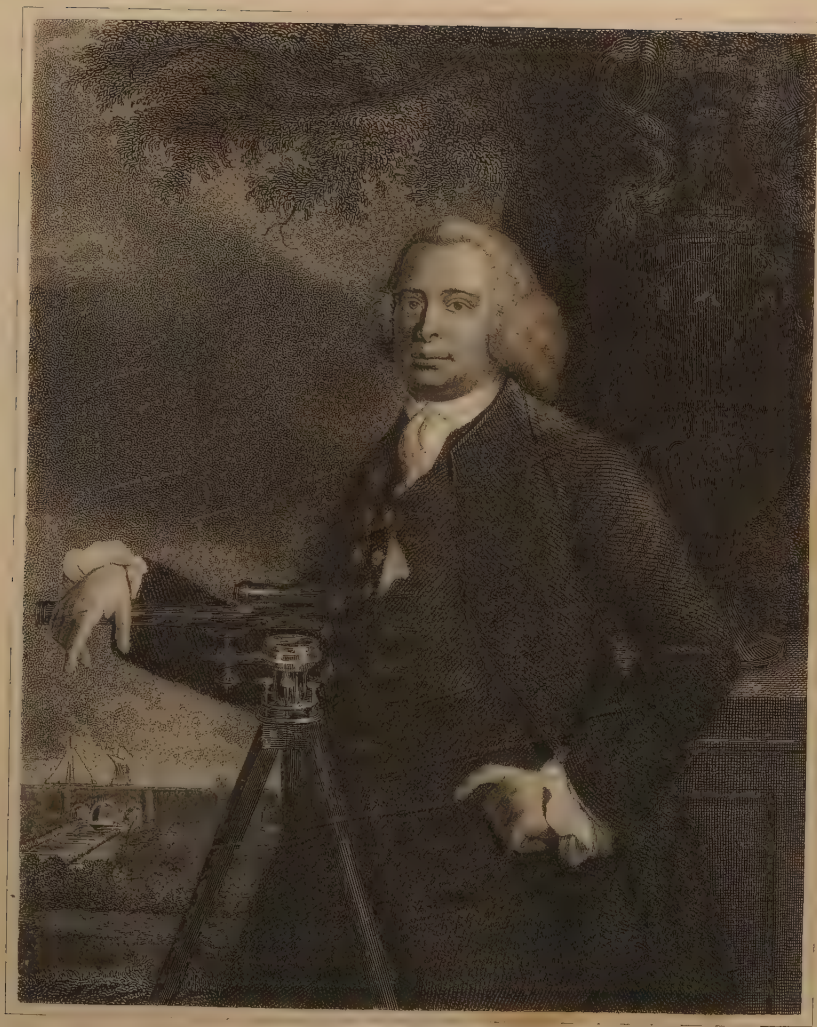
Longport is probably destined to become of further importance, as one of the Stations of the Manchester, Birmingham, and London Railway, which is intended to be carried over the Turnpike Road, near the lower extremity of the village. This spot seems best adapted for the accommodation of Tunstall, as well as Burslem; both which towns will demand a Station at their most convenient point of access.

Now that we come to the subject of Railways;—contemplate the future viaduct over the Turnpike Road, and the Station adjoining; and again survey the channel of water communication between the Eastern and Western Seas, which the Father of Engineers, Brindley, planned and mainly executed,—and all this at Longport, which owes much of its importance to him, and his immediate connexions,—we begin to be jealous for his fame, lest the recent achievements of the Railway heroes should be thought to outstrip his slow and steady genius, as much as the movements of the steam-drawn train surpass the smooth and sulky passage of the barge, which one poor jaded horse laboriously tugs along. The name of James Brindley cannot, however, be allowed to sink into oblivion; and we must here do our part to place it in the elevated position in which we think it entitled to stand; as belonging to a character, the most original, self-taught, and eminent, in its kind, that the annals of human ingenuity record. We have the pleasure of introducing our biographical remarks by a highly-finished portrait of the man, engraved by an eminent artist, a native of the district we are describing.

## JAMES BRINDLEY,

whose biography we now undertake, has so frequently exercised the historic pen, that we cannot hope to add any thing to his fame, though we have the privilege of supplying some original matter from peculiar sources of information. He was born in the year 1716, at Tunsted, an obscure hamlet in the Parish of Wormhill, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, lying between Buxton and Tideswell; and was the eldest son of James Brindley, a farmer, and the owner of a small freehold estate there, who is said to have dissipated his property by field diversions, and by keeping company with persons beyond his station in life; but, it is not true, that he dissipated all his property, for, in 1729, he purchased an undivided share of a small estate at Lowe Hill, within one mile of Leek, where he had before gone to settle; and the remaining portion of which property he contrived to realize before his death. This estate descended to his son James, the subject of the present article, and still belongs to his heirs. The education of young James was not wholly neglected, as has been asserted, for he was furnished with the rudiments of a common country education, consisting of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which enabled him, in after-life, to correspond with his friends, and to commit his mechanical calculations to writing, after he had established them by intense mental abstraction.

At the age of about seventeen, he was bound apprentice, by his father, to Abraham Bennet, a millwright, residing at Sutton, near Macclesfield, for a term of seven years; and though it is commonly affirmed, by tradition, that very early in his apprenticeship he inserted all the spokes of a cart-wheel with their wrong ends in the nave; yet, after a little further acquaintance with the business, he became an expert workman, and discovered an extraordinary aptitude in its principles, and in the application



BRINDLEY.

From a Print by Dunkarton 1775.
after a Picture by Carver.

of water-power to mechanical purposes. In an early part of his apprenticeship, he is said to have performed several parts of the business without any instructions from his master; and to have given so much satisfaction to the millers who employed him, as to have been always consulted, in preference to his master, or any other workman; and before the expiration of his apprenticeship, when Mr. Bennet, by age and infirmities, became unable to work, he conducted the business with reputation, and provided a comfortable subsistence for the old man and his family. About this time his master was employed in constructing an engine paper-mill, the first of the kind that had been attempted in those parts; but as he was likely to fail in the execution of it, Brindley, without communicating his design to any one, set out on Saturday evening, after the business of the week was finished, and having inspected the work, returned home on Monday morning, after a journey of about fifty miles, informed his master of its defects, and completed the engine to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors.

After Brindley's apprenticeship expired, he served his master for two years as a journeyman; which would bring him to about the year 1741, when he was about twenty-five years of age; and he then engaged in the business of a Millwright, on his own account, and obtained the reputation of a most ingenious mechanic, and the appropriate cognomen of "The Schemer." The fame of his inventions and contrivances was, after a while, spread far beyond his own neighbourhood; and, in 1752, he was employed by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., to erect a curious water-engine at Clifton, near Manchester, for the purpose of draining coal-mines, which had before been performed at an enormous expense. The water, for the working of this engine, he contrived to convey from the river Irwell, by a subterraneous channel, nearly six hundred yards long, which passed

through a rock; and the wheel which worked the pumps was fixed in a chamber thirty feet below the surface of the ground. In the year 1755, he was employed to do the millwright's work at a new silk-mill at Congleton, upon a plan proposed by the proprietors, Messrs. John Clayton, N. Patteson, and Co.; but this plan not being found to answer, he was, ultimately, left to finish the undertaking according to his own judgment; and, in the completion of it, he added many new and useful improvements. He introduced one contrivance for winding the silk upon the bobbins equally, and not in wreaths; and another for stopping, in an instant, not only the whole of this extensive system, in all its various movements, but any particular part of it, at pleasure. He likewise invented machines for cutting the tooth and pinion-wheels of the different movements with the most perfect precision, and in a manner that produced a great saving of time, labour, and expense.

About this time he fitted a water-mill, with stamping and pumping apparatus, answering the two-fold purpose of draining coal-mines, and pounding and grinding calcined flint for the Potters' use, upon an estate in Chell, near Tunstall, then belonging to Mr. Thomas Baddeley, of Newfield, called Machin's of the Mill. The wheel, which was of considerable diameter, was fixed in a chamber below the surface, and was worked by water conveyed from the mill-pool through a small trough, at its breast, which kept the paddle-boxes of the descending part constantly filled, without any waste; and thus the pumps and stampers were worked. This wheel continued its constant and silent operation of draining the mines, (the stampers being detached), for forty years after its inventor was in his grave; and when it was broken up, about the year 1812, the pump-trees, which were wooden staves, bound together with ashen hoops, were found to be lined with cow-hides; the working buckets being also covered

with leather;—a strange contrivance, of which the like was never, perhaps, before recorded. The mine-shaft was more than two hundred yards distant from the mill; and, to work the pumps, he invented the *slide-rods*, which were moved horizontally by a crank at the mill, and gave power to the upright arm of a crank-lever, whose axis was at the angle, and the lift at the other extremity.

He, in or about the year 1758, erected a wind-mill upon an elevated site adjoining the town of Burslem, called the Jenkins, then the property of Mr. John Wedgwood, for the purpose of grinding calcined flint for the use of the Potters, as we have already mentioned;* this being, if not the first, yet one of the first experiments made, of grinding the calcined flint in *water*, which, in the mill we are speaking of, was pumped from a well within its walls. The honour of the invention of grinding the flint in water, is not, however, claimed for Mr. Brindley.

In the year 1756, he constructed a steam-engine for Mr. Thomas Broade, at Broadfield, Fenton Vivian, upon a new principle; and, in the year 1759, obtained a patent for his invention. The boiler was made of brick, or stone, with a cast-iron flue, or fire-place, in the inside, to give heat to the water; from which, an iron tube ascended, as a chimney. He calculated, by this plan, upon a great saving of fuel. The feeding-pipe for the boiler was to be made with a clack, to be opened and shut by a float upon the surface of the water in the boiler, so as to enable it to supply itself with water always to the same level. This is the principle of the ball-tap. The great chains for the segments at the extremity of the beam, were of wood; and the pumps were, also, made of wooden staves, hooped together. He seems, indeed, to have adhered to his early predilection for wood; and to have preferred it to iron,

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* See p. 52, where it is stated (but erroneously) that the calcined flint was ground here in a dry state.

wherever it was practicable. It is said, he had formed designs of introducing other improvements in his engine, but was discouraged by impediments thrown in his way; and, perhaps, by more successful competitors in this department of British skill, which began, about that period, to engage the earnest attention of scientific men. His comprehensive genius was sufficiently displayed in the instances we have enumerated; but it now came to be directed to the great object of INLAND NAVIGATION, in the planning and executing of which, ample scope was afforded to its exercise, and a new and distinguishing era commenced in our internal communications. However, he still had to encounter envy and prejudice in his career; and a variety of obstacles were interposed to the accomplishment of his designs and undertakings; and if he had not been liberally and powerfully protected by a most enterprising nobleman, at the commencement of the business, his triumph over the opposition which he encountered must have been, in a very considerable degree, obstructed and retarded.

His Grace the Duke of Bridgewater possessed an estate, at Worsley, about seven miles from Manchester, rich in mines of coal, from which he derived little or no advantage, because of the expence which attended its conveyance by land-carriage to a suitable market for consumption. Fully convinced of the utility of a Canal from Worsley to Manchester, his Grace consulted Mr. Brindley on the subject; who, having surveyed the country, declared the scheme practicable. Accordingly, his Grace obtained, in the years 1758 and 1759, an Act of Parliament for this purpose; and Mr. Brindley was employed to conduct and execute the undertaking, the first of the kind ever attempted in England, with navigable subterraneous tunnels, and elevated aqueducts. At the commencement of the business, Mr. Brindley determined, that the level of the water should be preserved, without the usual obstruction of locks. But, in accomplishing this object, many diffi-

culties occurred; and it was soon found that it would be necessary to carry the Canal over rivers, and many deep vallies, and that it would not be easy to obtain a sufficient supply of water for completing the navigation. However, Mr. Brindley, patronized by the Duke, and furnished with ample resources, persevered, and at length surmounted all the embarrassments, occasioned by the nature of the undertaking, and the passions and prejudices of individuals. Having completed the Canal as far as Barton, where the river Irwell is navigable for large vessels, he proposed to carry it over that river, by an aqueduct, 39 feet above the surface of the water. This was considered as a chimerical and extravagant project; and an eminent engineer, who was consulted on the occasion, ridiculed the attempt. "I have often heard," said he, "of castles in the air, but never before was shewn where any of them was to be erected." The Duke, however, was not discouraged; but, confiding in the judgment of Mr. Brindley, empowered him to prosecute the work; and, in about ten months, the aqueduct was completed. It was commenced in Sept. 1760, and, to the astonishment of the neighbourhood, the first boat sailed over it the 17th July, 1761.* The Canal was then extended to Manchester, where Mr. Brindley's ingenuity, in diminishing labour by mechanical contrivances, was manifested in the machine for landing coals upon the top of a hill. This was only an extension of the principle of the losing and gaining-bucket, moved on a vertical pillar; and which he had most successfully employed to draw water out of coal-mines, in Staffordshire, previously; so that some persons supposed this was his last invention, not a new application of his former skill. It is no wonder, that an object, so curious in itself, and of such national importance, should have attracted general attention.

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* The back-ground of the portrait of Mr. Brindley contains a distant view of this magnificent aqueduct.

The Duke of Bridgewater being convinced, by experience, of the utility of this inland navigation, extended his views to Liverpool; and obtained, in 1762, an Act of Parliament for extending his Canal to the tide-way in the Mersey. This part is carried over the rivers Mersey and Bollan, and across many wide and deep vallies, without a single lock. Across the valley at Stretford, through which the Mersey runs, a mound of earth, raised for preserving the level of the water, extends nearly a mile. In constructing this mound, Mr. Brindley displayed his mechanical genius, by rendering the Canal itself subservient to his design; and by conveying the soil, necessary for his purpose, along the Canal in boats of a peculiar form, which were conducted into caissons or cisterns; so that on opening the bottoms of the boats, the earth was deposited where it was wanted, and the valley was thus elevated to a proper level for continuing the Canal. Across the Bollan the ground was raised to the level necessary for the aqueduct, by temporary locks, formed of the timber used in the construction of the caissons just mentioned. In the execution of every part of the navigation, Mr. Brindley displayed singular skill and ingenuity; and in order to facilitate his purpose, he introduced many valuable machines. His economy and forecast, in every part of the work, have been particularly commended, and were especially discernible in the stops or flood-gates, fixed in the Canal, where it was carried above the level of the land. These stops are so constructed, that if any of the banks should give way and occasion a current, the adjoining gates will rise, merely by that motion, and prevent any other part of the water from escaping, besides that which is near the breach between the two gates.

Encouraged by the success of the Duke of Bridgewater's undertakings, a subscription was entered into by two noblemen, and a number of gentlemen, and manufacturers, in Staffordshire, for constructing a Canal through that county, in pursuance of a scheme which had been suggested some

years before; and Mr. Brindley was engaged to make a survey of the proposed communication between the rivers Trent and Mersey. Upon his report, that a Canal for connecting the two rivers was practicable, application was made to Parliament, in 1765, for an Act, which was obtained in the same year.

This Canal, which, by its planner, was ingeniously termed the *Grand Trunk*, (in allusion to the main artery of the body, from whence branches are sent off for the nourishment of the distant parts), but is now generally known by the name of the Trent and Mersey, or *Staffordshire Canal*, takes its course from north-west to south-east, across the county of Chester, and thence across Staffordshire beyond its middle, when, turning short in a north-eastern direction parallel to the Trent, it accompanies that river into Derbyshire, and enters it near the place where the high road from Derby to Leicester crosses the Trent over a bridge, substituted for the former Wilden-ferry. In length it is ninety-three miles. Its fall of water, from its greatest elevation, at Harecastle-hill, is 326 feet on the northern side the summit pond, (descending from Etruria Wharf, into the Mersey, by thirty-five locks,) and 316 feet on the southern side, descending to the Trent by forty locks. Six of the most southern locks are fourteen feet wide, adapted to the navigation of large barges; and one of the northern is of the same width. The common dimensions of the Canal are twenty-nine feet breadth at the top, sixteen at the bottom, and the depth four feet and a half; but in the part from Wilden to Burton, and from Middlewich to Preston-on-the-Hill, it is thirty-one feet broad at the top, eighteen at the bottom, and five and a half deep. The Canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of twenty-three arches, the ground being raised to a considerable height, for the space of a mile and two furlongs. Over the Trent it is carried by an aqueduct of six arches of twenty-one feet span each; and over the Dane, on three arches of twenty feet span. There

are, besides, near 160 lesser aqueducts and culverts for the conveyance of brooks and small streams. The cart bridges, originally erected over it, were 109; the foot bridges eleven; and it has been stated, as a remarkable fact, that none of the cart bridges have, at present, given way.

For the sake of preserving a level as much as possible, the hills and elevated grounds, in the course of the Canal, were pierced by five tunnels. Of these, that through the hill at Harecastle, of which we have already spoken, was the principal: and proved a work of vast labour and expence; though it has since been much surpassed by a collateral one of greater labour and dimensions.

The great work we have thus shortly noticed, was begun on July 26th, 1766.* It was carried on with great spirit, by Mr. Brindley, while he lived, a period of about six years from its commencement; and was finished between four and five years afterwards, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Hugh Henshall, who put the last hand to it in May, 1777.

The next object which engaged the attention of Mr. Brindley, was the construction of a Canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, in Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by means of which, the port of Bristol was to be connected with the ports of Liverpool and Hull. This Canal, about 46 miles in length, was completed in 1772. His next undertaking was the survey and execution of a Canal from Birmingham, which should unite with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, near Wolverhampton. This navigation, which is 26 miles in length, was finished in about three years. Our engineer advised the proprietors,—in order to avoid the inconvenience of locks, and for the more effectual supply of the Canal with water,—to have a tunnel at Smethwick; but his advice was disregarded; and the managers have since been under the necessity of erecting two steam-engines, to remedy the error they committed.

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* See p. 154.

The Canal from Droitwich to the river Severn, for the conveyance of salt and coals, was executed by Mr. Brindley; and he also planned the Coventry Canal, which was for some time under his directions; but a dispute arising about the mode of executing it, he resigned his office. Some short time before his death, he began the Oxfordshire Canal, which, uniting with the Coventry Canal, serves as a continuation of the Grand Trunk navigation to Oxford, and thence by the Thames to London. The last undertaking in which Mr. Brindley engaged, was the Canal from Chesterfield to the river Trent, at Stockwith, a distance of 46 miles. He surveyed and planned the whole, and executed some miles of the work, which was finished by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, in 1777. Such was the established reputation of Mr. Brindley, that he was consulted on a variety of occasions; and, indeed, few works of this kind were undertaken without his advice.

He was employed by the Corporation of London, to survey a course for a Canal from Sunning, near Reading, Berkshire, to Monkey Island, near Richmond; but the undertaking was prevented by the great opposition of the land-owners. He also, for some time, had the direction of the works on the Calder navigation; but which he declined, in consequence of a difference among the Commissioners. In 1766, he laid out the Canal from Cooper's Bridge, on the river Calder, to Huddersfield, which was afterwards completed. In 1768, he revised the plans for the Canal from Leeds to Liverpool; and the appointment of Engineer for conducting the works, was respectfully offered to him; but which his many other engagements prevented him from accepting. In the same year, he planned a Canal from Stockton, to pass by Darlington, to Winston, in the bishopric of Durham; and he executed a subterraneous Canal, at the Speedwell mine, in his native district of the High Peak, for the Duke of Devonshire. In 1769, he planned other three Canals: one from Leeds to Selby; another from the Bristol Channel, near Uphill,

Somersetshire, to Glastonbury, Taunton, Wellington, Tiverton, and Exeter; and the third, from Langport, Somerset, by Ilminster, Chard, and Axminster, to the South Channel, at Axmouth, Devonshire. In 1770, he surveyed the country, for a Canal from Andover, by way of Stockbridge and Rumsey, to Redbridge, near Southampton; and, in 1771, a like survey was made by him, for another, from Salisbury, by Fordingbridge and Ringwood, to Christchurch. In 1772, he planned another, to commence at Preston, Lancashire, and pass by Lancaster to Kendal, in Westmoreland. He also planned for his great patron, the Duke of Bridgewater, a Canal from Liverpool, along the Lancashire side of the river Mersey, to a spot opposite Runcorn; and in the execution of this scheme, he proposed the construction of an aqueduct over that river, at a place where the tide flows to the height of fourteen feet; but this undertaking was prevented by his death soon afterwards. He also surveyed the County of Chester, for the purpose of forming a Canal from the city of Chester, to some part of the Grand Trunk. He revised the plan of the greatest work of the kind hitherto executed in the kingdom, viz. for connecting the rivers Forth and Clyde; and many improvements which he proposed, were adopted by the managers. A Canal was laid out by him, for uniting that at Chesterfield, by the way of Derby, with the Grand Trunk, at Swarkstone. He was consulted on the several and various plans for draining the low lands in different parts of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely. During even his last illness, he was consulted by the undertakers of some Canal, who could not make their channel hold water. His advice to them was very concise, "to puddle it." This they said they had already done;—he only added, "then puddle it again and again." He gave to the Corporation of Liverpool a plan, which has been adopted with success, for clearing their docks from mud; and he communicated a method for building

walls against the sea, without mortar, which likewise has been found effectual.

When difficulties occurred in the execution of any of his works, Mr. Brindley had no recourse to books, or to the labours of other persons; but all his resources were those of his own inventive mind; he generally retired to bed, and lay there one, two, or three days, till he had devised the expedients which he needed for the accomplishment of his objects. He then got up and executed his design without any drawing or model, which he never used, except for the satisfaction of his employers. His memory was so tenacious, that he could remember and execute all the parts of the most complex machine, provided he had time, in his previous survey, to settle, in his mind, the several departments, and their relations to each other. In his calculations of the powers of any machine, he performed the requisite operation by a mental process, in a manner which none knew but himself, and which, perhaps, he was not able to communicate to others; and after certain intervals of consideration, he noted down the result in figures; and then proceeded to operate upon that result, until at length the complete solution was obtained, which was generally right.

It has been said that Mr. Brindley had never learned to read and write; but this we have before stated to be untrue, although he read little, and wrote less. His countenance, as will be seen from his portrait, was sensible and animated; he was very unostentatious in his outward appearance, and his dress was generally plain, though when he stood for his picture, he was certainly attired like a gentleman of that day. His conversation, on occasions of importance, and among his intimate friends, was instructive and interesting; and enlivened by the singular genius, and the benevolent and patriotic spirit for which he was distinguished, and which gave energy to his pursuits. His want of literature, indeed, compelled him to cultivate, in an extraordinary degree, the art of memory;

and in order to facilitate the revival, in his mind, of those visible objects and their properties, to which his attention was chiefly directed, he secluded himself from the external impressions of other objects, in the solitude of his bed. It is reported of Dr. Wallis, who was eminently distinguished by the tenaciousness of his memory, so that he could extract the cube-root of any number to one hundred places of figures in his mind, that he availed himself, for this purpose, of a similar seclusion. Mr. Brindley's incessant attention to these important and interesting objects, precluded him from participating in any of the usual and ordinary amusements of life, and indeed prevented him from deriving any pleasure from them. Accordingly, though his friends in London, on one occasion, prevailed on him to accompany them to the theatre, he found his ideas so much disturbed, and his mind rendered so unfit for business, by the play, that he declared he would not, on any account, ever go to see another. It is not improbable, however, but that by occasionally indulging in relaxation, remitting his sedulous application, and diversifying his pursuits, his life might have been prolonged, and his usefulness extended. Whereas the multiplicity of his engagements, and the constant attention which he devoted to them, brought on a hectic fever, which continued, with little or no intermission, for some years; and at length terminated his useful and honourable career, on the 27th of September, 1772, in the 56th year of his age, at Turnhurst, as we have already stated.*

The talents of Mr. Brindley were of a singular kind;

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* P. 126. In the Cemetery of Newchapel, a plain altar tomb is inscribed,—

"In Memory of

JAMES BRINDLEY,

Of Turnhurst, Engineer,

Who was interred here, September 30, 1772, Aged 56."

and, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater, they had an opportunity of being unfolded and exercised to their full extent, in the execution of works new to this country, and which will perpetuate his fame to future generations. The brief recital which has been given of his stupendous undertakings, will enable the reader to form some judgment of this extraordinary person. Such was the enthusiasm with which he engaged in all schemes of inland navigation, that he seemed (if we may credit report) to regard all rivers with contempt, when compared with canals. To this purpose, it is said, that in an examination before the House of Commons, when he was asked by a Member, for what purpose he apprehended rivers were created? he replied, after some deliberation, "to feed navigable canals." As to his private character, those who knew him well, and had an opportunity of conversing familiarly with him, respected him in a high degree "for the uniform and unshaken integrity of his conduct; for his steady attachment to the interests of the community; for the vast compass of his understanding, which seemed to have a natural affinity with all grand objects; and, likewise, for many noble and beneficial designs, constantly generating in his mind; and which the multiplicity of his engagements, and the shortness of his life prevented him from bringing to maturity.

Mr. Brindley, in the course of his numerous and important employments, acquired a handsome fortune, a good deal of which, he had the sagacity to invest in Grand Trunk Shares, the immense increase in the value of which, within a few years, placed his family in affluent circumstances. He married, in 1765, Anne, the daughter of Mr. John Henshall, of Newchapel, land surveyor, by whom he had two daughters, viz. Anne, who died unmarried, on her passage home from Sydney, New South Wales, in May, 1838, and Susannah, who married John Bettington of Bristol, merchant, and died leaving issue two sons. Mrs. Brindley, relict of the Engineer, after his death, married

Mr. Robert Williamson, earthenware manufacturer, of Longport, (whom she also survived many years); and died there, in 1826. She had by Mr. Williamson a large family, as will be shewn by the Pedigree on the next page. We may truly add, respecting this excellent lady, that her memory will be long cherished and revered, for her extensive beneficence and goodness.

Mr. HUGH HENSHALL, (the brother of Mrs. Williamson), whom we have already mentioned as the finisher of the Grand Trunk Canal, and other undertakings left incomplete at Brindley's death, was, for many years of his life, resident at Longport, and died there, in 1817, at an advanced age. His name is associated with the carrying-trade of this canal, the Company of Proprietors having at first commenced, and still conducting their business of Carriers, under the firm of Hugh Henshall, & Co. Mr. Henshall was a man of considerable talents and urbanity, and was much looked up to for his judgment and integrity in matters of importance and intricacy. He was associated with his sister and her sons, the Messrs. Williamson, in their manufacturing concerns at Longport, which were kept up for some time after Mrs. Williamson's death; but have been since disposed of to Messrs. Davenport, as we have before mentioned.

Robert Williamson and Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esquires, the sons of Mrs. Williamson by her second marriage, have been already named among the landed proprietors and coal owners in Wolstanton parish. The former, who is now resident at Ramsdale Hall, Cheshire, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Kinnersly, Esq. Banker, of Newcastle. The latter married Anne, daughter of William Clowes, Esq. of Porthill. H. H. Williamson, Esq. resides at Greenway Bank, a pleasant mansion and estate formerly the property of his uncle Mr. Henshall,*

* We expect to be enabled to give a plate of Greenway Bank.

situate about three miles N. E. from Tunstall, and within Bemersley, one of the hamlets belonging to the Manor of Tunstall (in the Parish of Norton); in which neighbourhood he has extensively enlarged his estates by recent purchases. This gentleman, in 1834, served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Stafford, of which he is a Deputy Lieutenant, and in the Commission of the Peace.

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## PEDIGREE OF BRINDLEY AND WILLIAMSON.

JAMES BRINDLEY, *Engineer*, d. 1772. = (1765.) Anne Henshall, d. 1826. = (1775) Robert Williamson, *(2d Husband.)* d. 1799.

- Anne Brindley, d. 1838, unm.
- Susanna, d. 1799. = John Bettington,
  - James Brindley Bettington, of Sydney, N. S. W., Merchant, 1838. = Rebecca Lawson.
    - 1 Anne Brindley Bettington.
    - 2 Rebecca Brindley.
    - 3 James Brindley Bettington.
  - John Henshall Bettington, of London, Merchant, (unm.) 1838.
- Jane, m. John Robinson, M.D.
- Mary, m. Josiah Spode, Esq. (issue, a son, Josiah, a minor.)
- Elizabeth, m. John Boys, (issue.)
- John H. d. 1810, unm.
- Catharine, unm.
- Robert Williamson, of Ramsdale Hall, Esq., 1838. = Anne Kinnersly.
  - John Henshall Williamson, and six others.
- Hugh Henshall Williamson, of Greenway Bank, Esq., 1838. = Anne Clowes.

(Arms of Williamson). *Or*—a chevron between three trefoils slipped, *gules*. *Crest*—out of a ducal coronet, *gules*, a dragon's head, *or*.

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Near to Greenway Bank, in a dell, or valley, which divides the Parishes of Norton and Biddulph, is a reservoir of recent construction, for the better supply of the Grand Trunk Canal, containing about 50 acres; surrounded principally with woods, and having quite the character of a

natural lake. On the Biddulph side, a miniature castle, called the WARDER'S TOWER, of which we present a vignette engraving, has been erected, and adds to the beauty of the scenery. Beyond this, the old Knypersley Reservoir, of about 30 acres, winds through the valley, in the direction of KNYPERSLEY Hall, the seat of JOHN BATEMAN, ESQ., an ancient mansion, but modernized with a brick casing, by Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., about the year 1760; and which, with the Manor and large Estate of Knypersley, was purchased from his executors, in 1809, by James Bateman, Esq. (of Tolson Hall, Westmoreland, and of Salford, father of the present possessor.*

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* Among the muniments relating to the Knypersley Estate, Mr. Bateman met with an original Estreat Roll, for the Hundred of Pirehill, for levying the first payment of the subsidy, granted to Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign (A.D. 1559). This subsidy, like others in that age, was a tax of 4*s.* in the pound, upon persons, in respect of their reputed estates in land, and 2*s.* 8*d.* on moveables.* The Roll in question measures, when unfolded, seven feet and a half in length, is in perfect preservation, and contains the names of all persons taxed within the Hundred, together with the amount of their rated property, in lands or goods; also, a column of the *first instalment* of the impost of 2*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, for lands, and 1*s.* 8*d.* for goods. Though only a small portion of the Roll immediately concerns this locality, we think so curious an historical document ought not to go forth to the world mutilated or abridged; and we have, therefore, through the kindness of Mr. Bateman, obtained an entire transcript of it, which we publish, *verbatim*, in the Appendix (No. XIII). It will assist us in identifying persons, and tracing families, in the future progress of our history; and, as it has come to our hands sinc the manorial history of Tunstall was printed off, we may be pardoned for introducing here a few notices of such portions as apply to *Tunstall Court*, which makes a very respectable appearance in the Roll; Sir William Sneyd being the principal land-owner, and, in fact, rated at more than all the other land-owners of that Manor put together. He is of the highest class of any in the Roll, (with the single exception of Sir Edward Aston) being assessed at 30*l.* and taxed at 4*l.*; whilst no other individual in Tunstall Court is assessed at more than 40*s.* for hi land. Next to Sir William stands William Burne, (doubtless of Chell),† assessed

* Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. I. p. 310.

† See page 127.

The Manor of Knypersley is one of the hamlets of Biddulph, and formerly belonged to the family of "Kny-

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at 40*s.*;—then, John Rowley, of Ridgway (within Bemersley), assessed at the same amount;—after him, John Burslem (of whom anon), and nine others, assessed at 20*s.* each for their lands; besides whom, are seven individuals taxed for their goods and chattels,—probably, the principal husbandmen of that day; making, in the whole, twenty persons within the circuit of Tunstall Court, ostensibly able to contribute to the royal necessities. Three of the land-owners, besides *John* Rowley, were *William*, *James*, and *Jeffery* Rowley, each being assessed at 20*s.* The name of Rowley is very conspicuous among the chief suitors of the Manor of Tunstall, in ancient times. They were seated at Turnhurst (in Chell),—at the Park (in Oldcot), and in Ranscliff. The family of Colclough, of whom we intend to speak hereafter, appear, by the Roll, to have been persons of substance. William Unwyn (here called *Onwyne*), of Chatterley, whom we have already mentioned,* is assessed at 20*s.* only; a very small seeming income for an *armiger*.

It may be difficult to form any accurate judgment as to the proportion which the assessment bore to the actual value of the estates of the parties; but, according to all historical evidence, it was extremely low, and had continued at the same nominal rate through many preceding reigns. In the eighth year of Elizabeth, a subsidy for all England only produced 120,000*l.*†; the assessors are said to have rated people very loosely, according to their ancestors, or to the estimated rank and estate each man bore in his county, or neighbourhood, without reference to his property in other counties, for which he escaped the subsidy.‡ It appears, too, that none of the nobility were assessed.

Judging from the relative price of wheat, which, in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was 1*s.* per bushel, and is now about 8*s.*, we should say, that the 30*l.* assessed upon Sir William Sneyd might be about equivalent to 240*l.* or 250*l.* a year, in present money, and could not amount to more than *one fiftieth part* of the income of the wealthy Knight,§ (*i. e.* 1,500*l.* a year), which ratio of computation would give 100*l.* a year, each, as the incomes of William Bourne, and John Rowley, the next in substance; and 50*l.* a year to John Burslem and his 20*s.* compeers. We are persuaded, that, upon this basis of calculation, we do not over-rate the wealth of the parties; and shall, therefore, multiply the sum assessed in the Roll by 50, as a safe guide for ascertaining the probable income of the landed gentry named in it, (Sir Edward Aston excepted) and that product again by 8, to adjust the intrinsic value of money at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign,

* Page 125. † Hume, Append. to R. of James I. ‡ Ib. § See p. 80.

persley," which, according to Erdeswick,* was a collateral branch of the very ancient family of Biddulph, and finally merged in that of Bowyer, by the marriage of Catharine, only child of Robert de Knypersley, with Thomas Bowyer, Esq., (11 Rich. II.), from whom lineally descended Dorothy, one of the three co-heiresses of Sir William Bowyer, Bart., the first wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart., who, in her right, obtained Knypersley, and transmitted it successively to his sons, Sir Thomas and Sir Nigel.

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to the level of its decreased value at the beginning of the reign of our present virgin Queen.

The Royal Commissioners for assessing the subsidy in question, were Sir Edward Aston, Sir William Gresley,† Knights, Simon Harecourt, and Bryan Fowler, Esquires, who contracted with John Wedgwood, of Harrecles, as high collector for levying the *first* payment by indenture, dated 24th May, 5 Eliz. (A. D. 1563), four years after the subsidy was imposed; proving, that the Queen was in no very urgent want of money, or that the financial operations of the country were exceedingly tardy in those days. Sir Edward Aston was assessed in Tixall for £133 6*s.* 8*d.* (an extraordinary large amount in comparison with any other individual) and taxed at £17 14*s.* 8*d.*, not a very exact calculation, and there are several more flagrant errors in the assessment.

A similar book of subsidies, levied in 1590, to defray the expenses of repelling the Spanish Armada, is among the Talbot papers in the College of Arms (No. 218), to which we may hereafter refer. These subsidies were an imperfect species of Property Tax, granted, occasionally, by Parliament, as the Crown had need; they commenced about the reign of Richard II., upon the disuse of the more ancient mode of raising money by means of *scutages* and *hidages*, viz. compositions for military services levied on the King's tenants, and other land-owners. Finally, subsidies were found so unavailable for the exigencies of the State, that they were abandoned in the reign of Charles II.; and in that of William III. an annual Land Tax was imposed in lieu of them,‡ which, in its turn, has been superseded by more artificial and prolific modes of taxation.

* Harwood's Edit. pp. 9, 10, and Magna Brit. vol. V. 77, 78.

† Sir William Gresley was the lineal ancestor of Sir Thomas, who married the co-heiress of Bowyer, of Knypersley, which may account for the possession of this MS.

‡ 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 312.

John Bateman, Esq. served the office of High Sheriff of Staffordshire, in 1829, and is in the Commission of the Peace:—he married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Holt, Esq., of Redivals, in the County of Lancaster, descended from the Holts of Castleton, and Gristleton, in that County; they have an only son, James Bateman, Esq., married to Maria Sybilla, daughter of the Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, uncle to Sir Philip Egerton, M.P. for South Cheshire.

## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BATEMAN.

Thomas Bateman, of Tolson Hall, descended from Randle Bateman, who, in 1622, purchased estates in Strickland Kettle, still possessed by his descendant, John Bateman, Esq., (d. 1738.) = Isabella.

John Bateman, of Tolson Hall, d. 1786. = Eliza. Branthwaite, dau. of Edw. Branthwaite, of Carlinghill, a descendant of Rob. Branthwayt, Esq. Keeper of the Tower of London, Temp. Jac. I.

James Bateman, of Tolson Hall and Salford, d. 1824. = Margaret Nicholson.

1810.

John Bateman, of Knypersley Hall, Esq. 1838. = Elizabeth Holt.

1838.

James Bateman, Esq. = Maria Sybilla Warburton.

The digression we have made in this instance, leads us still a little wider, to notice two remarkable objects in the neighbourhood.—1st. The Gawton Stone in Knypersley Park, (formerly a deer park, but long ago disparked,) which is mentioned by Dr. Plot,* and affirmed by tradition to have been once a hermitage. It is formed by a huge rock, detached from the cliff above, and resting, with three of its points, on other rocks, presenting a consider-

* Page 106.

able cavity underneath, which may very well have been used for a human habitation. Near to this place, is a never-failing and undeviating spring of pure water, to which medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed, (as Plot relates,) for curing the King's Evil. The water issues from an aperture in the rock, falls into a circular basin, and thence into two stone troughs, sufficiently large for immersing the human body.

The other object we proposed to refer to, is, a group of remarkable rocks about a mile westward of Knypersley Park, called the Wicking-Stones, which occupy the ridge of a considerable hill, and rise abruptly from the surface in several detached masses; one of them nearly circular, and resembling a double plinth, or base of an immense column, and which, from their singular form, appear very like Druidical monuments, though they are, undoubtedly, nature's rude primeval workmanship, many grotesque and striking displays of which abound in the neighbourhood.

## CHAPTER IX.

# Burslem.—*(Continued.)*

MANORIAL HISTORY OF BURSLEM,—DOMESDAY ENTRY.—PART OF THE BARONY OF STAFFORD.—ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY OF BURSLEM.—LOCAL SURNAMES, HOW DERIVED.—BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BURSLEM, OF DALE HALL.—EXTRAORDINARY PROSECUTION AGAINST HIM.—INVENTORY OF HIS EFFECTS AT HIS DECEASE.—HIS DESCENDANTS AND FAMILY PEDIGREE.—GILBERT WEDGWOOD AND WM. COLCLOUGH, (HUSBANDS OF THE CO-HEIRESSES OF BURSLEM).—ACCOUNT OF THE WEDGWOOD FAMILY.—THEIR PEDIGREE.—INTRODUCTION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE AT BURSLEM.—THE TILEWRIGHTS' ART.—FAMILY OF TELWRIGHT.—TOWNSHIP OF BURSLEM.—TENURE OF LANDS.—PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS.

Having disposed of the northern and western suburbs of Burslem, we come to its *Manorial History*, which is involved in that of Tunstall, with which manor it was united, at an early period, by the Lords Audley, as we have already intimated.* Previously to that junction, it belonged to the Barons Stafford, and was assessed, in Domesday Book, for the third part of one Hide,† held by Robert de Stafford, and formerly by Alward, a free man.‡ The arable land contained two carucates, or plough-lands, and there was one husbandman, and four cottagers, who also held a plough-land. There were two acres of alder, and the value of the property was 10*s.*, which Ulviet then

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* Page 71, 74, &c.

† A Hide was a very indeterminate quantity of land. We shall have occasion to observe of this hereafter.

‡ Viz. a *Gentleman*, for scarce any other was then a free man. *Spelman, Gloss.* "Liber homo."

held.* From these meagre particulars, it is reasonable to suppose, that the greater part of the lordship was then waste. By what means Burslem was transmitted from the house of Stafford to that of Audley, can only be conjectured. It was not included in the Charter of Confirmation, granted by King Henry III. to Henry de Audley, before referred to.† But, as his maternal grandfather, Eugenulphus de Gresley, was the grand-nephew of Robert de Stafford, it is probable, that he (Robert), or one of his immediate descendants, exchanged it with, or bestowed it in fee-farm upon, the Gresley branch of the Stafford family; for, in the Black Book of the Exchequer, containing an account of Knights' fees, in the time of King Henry II. (circa 1176), Eugenulphus de Gresley was rated for half a fee, under Robert de Stafford; which may, with great probability, be assumed as the same, that, within 50 years afterwards,‡ was registered in the Testa de Nevill, as being held by Henry de Audley, in Burslem, of the Barony of Robert de Stafford, of the fee of *Morteil*;§ and while

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* This is the English of the Domesday Entry. The Latin minutes are as follow, invested, however, with their terminations, many of which are curtailed in the original:—"Terra Roberti de Statford,"—"Ipse Robertus *tenet in Barcardeslim tertiam partem unius hidæ. Aluuard tenuit & liber homo fuit. Terra est II carucatarum. Ibi est unus villanus & IIIJ bordarii cum I carucatâ. Ibi II acræ alneti. Valebit X solidos. Ulviet tenuit.*" (Printed Copy, 244, b.)

† Appendix, No. III.

‡ See the Introduction to Shaw's Staffordshire, p. xiii.

§ Testa de Nevill, p. 46. As to the date of this Record, there is difference of opinion. From internal evidence, we think its principal contents refer to the *early* part of the reign of King Henry III., prior to, or about the time of the grant made to Hulton Abbey, by Henry de Audley. (See Appendix, No. II). The Knights' fees of the greater Barons seem to have been sometimes distinguished by peculiar names. *Morteil* may refer the acquisition of that *Fee* by writ of *Mort d'eyel.* (See Co. Litt. sec. 236.)

As to the amount of a Knight's fee, vide ante, p. 72; and Robert de Stafford had 150 of these fees, *i. e.* at least 72,000 acres, in the time of King Henry II. (Vide Lib. Nigrum, ubi supra).

the feudal tenures continued in their vigour, Burslem appears to have been considered as part of the Barony of Stafford, though held by the Barons Audley, as mesne Lords;—for Humphrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain in the battle of Northampton, 10th July, 1460, was found, by Inquisition, to have died seised, amongst his other possessions, of half a Knight's fee in *Borewareslam*, held under him by Nicholas Lord Audley.* Ever after this, so far as we can collect, the Manor of Burslem was merged in that of Tunstall.

The orthography of *Burslem* affords a remarkable instance of the loose and varied manner in which the names of places were written, as well in Domesday, as in other public Records of early date: a circumstance which has been well explained, by supposing, that the Norman scribes, who were employed in the compilation of those Latin documents, had almost as much difficulty in writing down names correctly from the mouths of the English natives, who furnished the information, as Englishmen, now in India, have to write down the local names of Hindostan.† Thus Burslem is written in Domesday, *Barcardeslim*, and, in subsequent Records and Charters, Borewardeslyme, Burewardesley-lime, Burwardeslime, Burwareslem, and Burdeslem.‡ Of these several varieties, we hesitate not to adopt *Burwardeslime*, as the proper original orthography, because we can resolve that into very intelligible parts; and it has been observed, long ago, that our Saxon

* Vide Cal. Inq. post mort. vol. II. pp. 290, 294, where it is printed "*Borewaresham.*" It is remarkable, that Nicholas Lord Audley should, at this time, be named as feudatory, since the last Baron of that name died in 1391: but, at the Duke of Buckingham's decease, the title of Baron Audley was probably in abeyance, as James, 7th Baron, had been killed at Blore Heath only the year before, in the cause of the House of Lancaster, the honours of which were now in eclipse.

† Nicholls's Hist. Leicest. *Introduction, xliv.* 49.

‡ Vide Testa de Nevill,—Lib. feod. milit. 1 H. III. ubi supra—Rot. cur. maner. de Tunstall & Append. No. iv.

ancestors never imposed names on places without regard to properties, circumstances, or situation, but that the name usually conveyed a brief history of the place;* though it has happened by lapse of time, corruptness of provincial pronunciation, and orthographical varieties, in writing at different periods, that what was once quite intelligible is now often difficult to be understood.† The Saxon word *Bur* signified a retired dwelling (a bower); *wardes* is the preposition, towards; *lime* was the woodland tract which once crowned the hilly boundary between Staffordshire and Cheshire, respecting which, we must refer to the concluding portion of our first Chapter; so that Bur-wardes-lime signified an umbrageous dwelling near Lime Woodlands; and we think it impossible to doubt the correctness of this explanation of the original name, of which the modern one is an easy and natural contraction.‡

As we read the Domesday Entry, Ulviet was the freeholder or feudatory in Burslem, under Robert de Stafford, at the time the account was taken, Alward having been such in the preceding reign of King Edward. One or other of these *Franklins*§ appears to have been chief tenant of many neighbouring lordships, viz. Fenton, Norton, Madeley, Hulton, Rushton, &c.

We have already stated our impression that the surnames of such English families as correspond with our towns or villages, were appropriated by the chief resident proprietors to themselves after the Norman conquest.‖

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* Vallancey, Vindication of Irish History, p. 6.

† Some of these orthographical curiosities have been already mentioned, see pp. 71, 125, but the most perplexing of the Staffordshire names in Domesday, is, perhaps, *Wotocheshede* (Uttoxeter). It may be formed of *Wudu* (wood), and *sceade* (shade).

‡ To reconcile this with *Barcardeslim*, (as it is *written* in Domesday,—for we have inspected the original), we must suppose that the letter *c* was copied by mistake for *w*.

§ *Franklins* were men—"*magnis ditati possessionibus.*" (See Todd's Johnson).

‖ Page 138.

The Saxon Thanes and Gentry, before that epoch, used only single names, which were imposed in infancy, by their parents,—of which *Ulviet* and *Alward* afford specimens,—and which had often very fanciful significations.* We have mentioned reasons which induce us to believe that the names of Sneyd, Tunstall, and Chatterley, belonged to the most ancient landed gentry of those localities ;† and this idea is so far strengthened, with respect to the family of BURSLEM, of Burslem, as to leave very little room to dispute this general proposition, that—'persons bearing rural surnames, corresponding with towns or villages, are descended either from the Lords of Townships, or from the chief freeholders or copyholders of each place, succeeding to the terre-tenants mentioned in Domesday.'

We find many individuals of the name of Burslem, amongst the earliest suitors of Tunstall Court, and in the most ancient instances the name is written, "*Burwardeslym,*" or nearly in that form, (answering exactly to our pre-conception). John Burslem was foreman of the Leet Jury, 5 Eliz. and 11 Eliz. (A. D. 1563, 1569), and from this individual and his eldest son, Thomas, we can trace the descent down to a recent period, of considerable landed estates, within and immediately adjoining the town of Burslem. The facts we have collected regarding John Burslem's history, are indeed of an interesting kind, and we shall take the liberty of giving them in detail.

MASTER JOHN BURSLEM was a substantial yeoman of his day, and would, undoubtedly, according to the modern estimation of men's rank by the amount of their estates, be now termed a Gentleman, or rather an Esquire. His place of residence being called in his title-deeds, "DALE HALL," seems to imply some degree of superiority over the humble tenements of his neighbours. Of this mansion no vestige at present remains; but some choaked-up fish-

* Turner's Hist. Ang. Sax. Vol. III. p. 8, and Verstegan. Probably, Ulviet was *Ulph-feet*, strong legs.—Alward might be *Hall-ward.*

† Ante, pp. 78, 81.

ponds attest the neighbourhood of the site, which we believe, was in the valley still called Dale Hall, on the north side of the road from Burslem to Longport, (on the Burslem side of the watercourse.*) The family possessed estates in Wolstanton and Oldcott, besides those in Burslem and Sneyd, as appears by the incontestible evidence of ancient deeds. A portion of these estates adjoined Dale Hall, and remained in the hands of Mr. Burslem's descendants, (the Wedgwoods of the elder line), until the year 1720, when it was purchased by the Bournes, of Chell; from whom it passed, by family descent, to the Alsager and Crewe families, who sold it to the late Mr. William Adams, of Cobridge. The new Church of Saint Paul is erected upon the ancient patrimony of the Burslems of Dale Hall; and, from the most careful examination of many ancient evidences of title, we conclude, that most, if not all, of the landed property which subsequently belonged to the several families of the name of *Wedgwood*, settled at Burslem, (the Big-house branch excepted, who purchased their possessions), came to them through their ancestress, the

* The house, we think, has been dilapidated more than 200 years; for, in 1619, Thomas Burslem, grandson of John, was admitted at the Copyhold Court of the Manor to a *Toft* and land in Burslem, which his father Thomas had then lately died seised of; and this appears, beyond doubt, to be the Dale Hall Estate. A *Toft* always signifies a place where a messuage formerly stood. The site is now mostly buried with sheards and rubbish, for forming a new street to the south-east corner of St. Paul's church-yard. One of the old tenements of this property was thatched, and stood on the west side of the Bourn Hays brook; while the half-timbered barn belonging to the Dale Hall was on the east side. The tenant, Joseph Follows, acquired notoriety by his culture of Polyanthus, and has left a bye-word (applied to a numerous family)—"like Follows's polyanthuses, one above another." He died about 65 years ago, aged 79; but he had pointed out to Enoch Wood, Esq. the exact site of the Hall, as shewn by his grandfather—in the inclosed paddock between Lyndhurst Street and Mr. Wood's carriage drive. The barn was taken down about a dozen years ago; and the land, sold by public auction, in 1838, was purchased by Mr. Wood at 4*s*. the square yard; a further proof of the benefits which the manufacture has conferred on the district.

daughter of Thomas Burslem, viz. Margaret, who married Gilbert Wedgwood, as we have already mentioned,* and of whose numerous descendants we intend to speak more particularly hereafter. The family property underwent many subdivisions, but the chief share of it was enjoyed by Mrs. Catharine Egerton, (only child of John Wedgwood, and ultimately the widow of Rowland Egerton, Esq.), until her decease, at an advanced age, in January 1756. The *Overhouse*, in Burslem, where she lived and died, became, after the decay of Dale Hall, the chief family residence. This was held from 1620 to 1657, by William Colclough, Gent., who married Catharine, the other daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Burslem; but we believe this branch failed on the death of John Colclough, the only son of William, in 1665, and thereupon the Burslem estates, which were settled as before stated, descended wholly to the line of the Wedgwoods, of which, at that period, Burslem Wedgwood, the grandson of Gilbert and Margaret, (and only surviving son of Burslem Wedgwood, their eldest son), was the next heir.

One extraordinary circumstance in the life of Mr. John Burslem, he seems to have been anxious to hand down to posterity; whether to warn us of the precarious tenure of worldly fame and substance, or that those who should derive their lineage from him, might not there find a stain, we profess not to know. His station and honourable character might have created enmity among his contemporaries: he indeed had enemies of the most inveterate kind, from whom he underwent a persecution of a very peculiar nature. At the very time when he, as foreman of the manorial inquest, was passing judgment, for misdemeanors committed within the Leet of Tunstall, the Lords and Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, were passing an Act, which, until very recently, remained on our Statute Books, called the statute concerning forgers and

* See p. 152.

publishers of false deeds,* upon which it was to be his severe fate to be prosecuted, and which enacted (with a refinement of cruelty worthy of the code of Draco), "that "if any person should wittingly, subtilly, and falsely forge "or cause or assent to be forged any false Deed, Court "Roll, or Will, in writing, to the intent that the freehold or "inheritance of any person in Lands freehold or copyhold "might be molested, defeated, or charged, or should pub- "lish or shew forth in evidence any such false or forged "deed, &c. as true, knowing the same to be false and "forged, and should be thereof convicted, he should pay "unto the party grieved his double costs and damages, "and should also be set upon the pillory in some market- "town or other open place, and there have both his ears "cut off, and should forfeit to the Queen the whole issues "and profits of his lands during his life, and suffer per- "petual imprisonment!" This, we believe, was the first Act of Parliament passed against Forgery; and, will it be credited, that Mr. John Burslem was in jeopardy of becoming, perhaps, the first victim to its shocking penalties, worse than death? Such, however, was the fact, which is no invention of fancy, or matter of doubtful history; the record of the whole proceedings,—the nature of the charge, —the plea of the accused party,—and the verdict of the jury, confirming his innocence, being set forth at large, in a Patent Roll, fairly exemplified in the ancient Court hand, to which the Great Seal of the Court of King's Bench is appended; and of which we have given a transcript in the Appendix.† This authentic Record, Mr.

* 5 Eliz. c. 14, repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 66.

† No. XI. We beg leave to notice that the stile of the Court in this Record, is "*the King's Bench*," though during the reign of a virgin Queen. Our present Judges are either more accurate linguists, or more courteous gentlemen, than Sir Christopher Wraye and his brethren. This curious document will exercise the skill of the legal critic, who will have to combat several typographical errors, which we have been unable to avoid. The original is very difficult to copy correctly.

Burslem, no doubt, procured, as well for his own solace and satisfaction, at the time, as for a memorial of his unsullied character, to his latest posterity. The prosecutors of this unjust suit were Thomas Frewen, and Ellen his wife; which Ellen was one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Hugh Rowley, whose father, Thomas, was the eldest son of Thomas Rowley, of Oldcott, but died in his father's life-time. It appears, that, during the life of Thomas Rowley the elder, a Deed of Conveyance was made of a piece of land called the Black Park, part of his estate in Oldcott, to and in favour of his second son, John Rowley,* to the exclusion of the elder brother's granddaughters; and the offence of which Mr. Burslem was accused, was that of having *procured* the forging of such conveyance. He is not charged with having done it for his own profit, and he had no apparent interest in the matter;—probably, he was a relative of the Rowley Family, and so became privy to the transaction, to the moral effect of which, there appears not to have been any objection; but the disinherited heirs sought a direful revenge against him, for an act, of which he might have been the honest adviser, or merely the accidental witness. They, however, failed in their cruel purpose, and were amerced for their unjust complaint, as the Record sets forth. This extraordinary and interesting trial took place at Guildhall, London, the 29th November, 1574, before Sir Christopher Wraye, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. John Burslem lived 22 years after this event, and died in the latter end of the year 1596, full of years, and blessed with children and grand-children, in prosperous circumstances, as we collect from their evidences of title.

We cannot conclude Mr. John Burslem's history, without taking some notice of an inventory of the goods and chattels he left at his decease, a literal and authentic copy of which we have inserted in the Appendix.† The document

* The family of Rowley, of the Park (Oldcot), was one of note.

† No. XII.

is curious, as affording to us of the present day, the means, not only of making comparisons between the relative value of different articles at the end of the 16th, and the beginning of the 19th centuries, but more particularly of the thrifty habits, and the simplicity of living of our forefathers. The inventory of Mr. Burslem's effects extends even to the minutiæ of his wearing apparel, embraces his brass, pewter, and treen *(wooden)* ware, but contains no *silver plate*, nor article of modern luxury; unless "*certain painted cloths*," probably tapestry, can be so considered. Yet was Mr. Burslem, undoubtedly, the principal landed proprietor of the place at which he resided, and of the second rank among the neighbouring gentry.* One of his descendants, William Burslem, the son of his grandson Robert, embarked in mining concerns, and was, in the year 1625, settled at Thringston, in the county of Leicester, (a mining district), where he died in 1637.† Afterwards, at the distance of more than a century, we meet with William Burslem, Gent., of Cole-Orton, (which adjoins Thringston), who was a considerable coal proprietor there, and whose brother, the Rev. James Burslem, D.D. was Rector of Cadeby, near Market Bosworth. Dr. Burslem's only daughter, Sarah, was married to the Rev. Richard Chaloner Cobbe, of the neighbourhood of Lichfield;‡ and their third daughter, Frances, became Countess of Huntingdon; being the first wife of the late, and mother of the present, Earl; so that, assuming, as we are fairly warranted in doing, that William Burslem, of Cole-Orton, and his brother, Dr. James B., were of the stock of William Burslem, of Thringston, the great grandson of John Burslem, of Dale Hall, we have ennobled the posterity of the latter, in the person of the Right Honourable Francis Theophilus Henry, thirteenth Earl of Huntington; who does not, however, inherit any of the Burslem estates of his maternal

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* See notes on the Subsidy Roll, p. 178. † Register of Whitwick.

‡ *Vide* Nicholls's History of Leicestershire, "Cadeby."

ancestry; or, indeed, any other estates that we are aware of;—a circumstance, which, without offence to the present proprietors, we rather regret, as the country might then have been relieved from the burthen of pensioning a poor lord.* We trace the pedigree of several other respectable modern families to the same common ancestry, as subsequently shewn; and we could extend the ramifications much further, but that we apprehend our readers will think the genealogical tables which follow are abundantly sufficient for this department of our history.

In our note on the Subsidy Roll we have hazarded a calculation as to the probable value of John Burslem's estates; and it appears, by the same document, that William Burslem, who might be his brother, was rated for an equal amount in Chesterton,† from which, and various other sources of information, we are warranted in affirming, that the different members of the Burslem family were generally in affluent circumstances, during the 16th and 17th centuries. William Burslem, Esq. sold, in 1715, certain burgage tenements and property, in Newcastle, formerly purchased by his grandfather Thomas, for the price of £3,200, to John Lord Gower. John Burslem and Thomas Burslem were Copyholders in Wolstanton, in 1615. An old family estate at Harrisey-head belonged, in 1785, to the Rev. Samuel Burslem; but now we are not aware that the name is any longer borne by any person in this district.

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* Though we disclaim political matters, we must take leave here to observe, that impoverished lords, like the Earl of Huntingdon and Baron Audley, ought not to be Peers of Parliament; because, being necessarily dependants on the bounty of the Crown, they are liable to become the mere tools of the ministry of the day. This sensible rule seems to have prevailed in ancient times; and an Act was passed, 17 Edw. IV., for depriving George Nevil, Duke of Bedford, of his dignity, on account of his poverty. The common law required a certain qualification, by estate, for all the several orders of nobility.

See Coke, 4 Inst. p. 355; and Guillim on Heraldry, Part 2, pp. 48, 136.

† See Appendix, p. xxv.

# PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BURSLEM, OF BURSLEM.

Thomas Burwardeslym, 5 Hen. V. (1416.)
John Burwardeslym, 6 Hen. VI. (1427.)
Thomas of Burslem, 7 Edw. IV. (1467.)
Thomas Bursleym, 12 Hen. VIII. (1520.)

*These names are selected from the Suitors of Tunstall Court. Their direct connexion with John Burslem does not appear.*

John Burslem, of Dale Hall, 1563, died 1596. = Margaret.

Thomas Burslem, of the Park (Oldcot), died 1619. = Joyce.

William Burslem, of Brownhills, 1590.

1590.

Thomas Burslem, of Burslem. = Mary Ford, of the Moss.

Robert Burslem, of the Park. = Ellen.

John Burslem, = Eliz. Whielton.

Margaret, died 1655. = Gilbert Wedgwood, of Burslem.

Catharine, d. 1662. = Wm. Colclough, of Burslem, died 1662.

= Wm. Burslem, of Thringston, died 1637.

. . .Burslem, =

Burslem Wedgwood, b. 1614, Ch. warden of Burslem, 1639,— d. 1652. = Margaret.

John Colclough, died s. p. 1665-6.

.... Burslem, =

1673.

Burslem Wedgwood, sold Brownhills, 1676. = Eliz. Cross.

Elizabeth, = Philip Machin.

W. Burslem, = Eliz. Godolphin, of that anc. fam. of Cornwall.

1 Elizabeth, married to Thomas Covill, of Fulford.
2 Margaret, married to John Richards, of Newcastle.
3 Anne, married to John Coyney, of Alton Lodge.
4 Burslem Wedgwood, died 1703, s. p. when his sisters succeeded to his estates.

1699

Elizabeth, = Randle Baddely, of Newfield.

James Burslem, D.D. Rector of Cadeby, 1782. = Sarah Oldershaw.

Mary, = Smith Child, of Miles Green.

Family of Child of Newfield. (See the Pedigree of that House, p. 89 )

Wm. Burslem, of Cole-Orton. = Mary Curzon, of the Scarsdale family.

= Godolphin William Burslem.

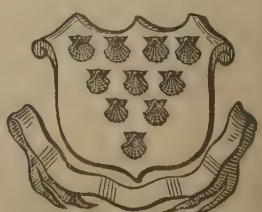
Margaretta Anne, only child, m. Harry Biggs, Esq. of Stockton, Wilts.

Sarah, = Rev. R. C. Cobbe, Rector of Marlow, Bucks.

1803.

Frances, d. 1820. = Hans Francis Hastings, 12th Earl of Huntingdon, died 1828.

Rt. Hon. Francis Theophilus Henry, 13th Earl of Huntingdon.



*Arms of* BURSLEM, *of Leicestershire.—Argent*, 10 escallops 4, 3, 2, 1,

It appears, from our account of the Burslem Family, and from the foregoing Pedigree, that the issue of Thomas Burslem, who, in 1590, married Mary Ford, were two daughters, one of whom married Gilbert Wedgwood,—the other William Colclough. The latter gentleman was a collateral branch of the ancient family of Colclough, of the Parish of Wolstanton; of which, Sir Thomas Colclough, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Hanley, and the owner of considerable property in this neighbourhood, was, in 1620, the principal representative.* William Colclough, who married Catharine Burslem, was, for many years, seated at the *Over-house*, Burslem, part of her paternal property; he was constable of the Manor of Tunstall in 1620,† and registered, in 1657, as occupier of the Over-house, in the Churchwardens' Roll of Burslem, and died there, in 1662. His only son, John, died in 1665-6; and left, by his will, *five pounds* per annum, to the poor of Burslem, charged upon part of his estate, called *Broadfield*, in the Parish of Wolstanton.‡ Upon his decease,

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* In 1623, Sir Thomas Colclough is inscribed as one of the Churchwardens, or Rebuilders, of part of Wolstanton Church, (see p. 117). He is first named along with Sir Rowland Cotton, Sir William Bowyer, Knights, Ralph Sneyd, Thomas Crumpton, Jun., John Brett, Esquires, and other copyholders of the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, as defendants in a suit, commenced for James I. by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, of which, notice will be taken hereafter. We believe his seat was at "Colclough," in Oldcot, a name still preserved in a house and estate of the late Mr. Thomas Tunstall, the approach to which, from the Turnpike Road, is along *Colclough Lane*. The late Mr. Tunstall, who died in 1838, at the venerable age of 89, was accustomed to talk of Sir Thomas Colclough, and his coach and six black horses, as matters of tradition, received from his grandfather. Sir Thomas removed to Ireland, and was buried at Tintern Abbey, in the County of Wexford, with great funeral pomp, in 1624, aged 60. *(See Brewster's Beauties of Ireland,* vol. I. p. 360.*)*

† See Appendix, No. VII.

‡ Broadfield is contiguous to Colclough Lane. John Colclough, of Broadfield, was amerced for default, at Tunstall Court, 4 Jac. I. He might be the father of William, or his elder brother.

without issue, his Burslem estates descended to his second cousin, Burslem Wedgwood, (the grandson of Gilbert and Margaret), who, in 1676, sold the Brownhills, and other lands, called the Fistelees, and Church-meadow Hays; yet left, at his death, a considerable landed estate, (200 acres or upwards), to his only son, Burslem Wedgwood, who dying, in 1703, about the period of his majority, transmitted the family-property to his three sisters and co-heiresses, who, with their husbands, levied a fine thereof in 1709, made partition, and afterwards disposed of their respective portions.* The property, of which we are speaking, doubtless formed the principal part of the estates in the Parish of Burslem, which were settled, in 1590, as we have mentioned; but Gilbert Wedgwood, and Margaret, had several other children, besides Burslem, their eldest son; all of whom would, of course, participate in their mother's property; so that in the aggregate, we are warranted in affirming, that this property originally embraced the chief part of the land lying in, and immediately round, the then village, and present Town of Burslem.

Of Gilbert Wedgwood's lineage, we cannot speak with absolute certainty, but we believe him to have been of the stock of the Wedgwoods, of Harracles, mentioned by Erdeswick,† and whose ancestry, we suppose to have migrated

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* In the *Fine*, the property is described as 1 messuage, 5 cottages, 2 barns, 1 workshop, 6 gardens, 120 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of pasture, in Burslem and Sneyd. Some part of this estate, which was apportioned to John Richards, and his wife Anne, the youngest sister of Burslem Wedgwood, remained in the hands of the family of Tilstone (descended from that of Richards), until a very recent period.

† Harwood's Erdes. p. 366. See also the title of *the Subsidy Roll*, Appendix, No. XIII. There was a family connexion, also, on the female side, between the Harracles line, and Gilbert Wedgwood, whose wife, Margaret, was the niece of Margaret, wife of John Wedgwood, of Harracles, as the following table shews. The senior male line

from the neighbouring little hamlet, whose name they bear; the latter conjecture being borne out by our late

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of the Harracles family terminated on the death of John Wedgwood, Esq., in 1756. They had been Lords of the Manor of Horton, (a very extensive Seigniory formerly belonging to the Audleys,) from the time of Q. Eliz., when they purchased two third parts of it from Touchet Lord Audley, and the other third from the Earl of Bath.

## *PEDIGREE OF WEDGWOOD, OF HARRACLES,— near LEEK.*

John Wedgwood, of Dunwood, 1470. = Mary, dau. and heir of John Shaw, of Harracles.

Richard Wedgwood, of Harracles. = Alice Sherratt.

John Wedgwood, (high collector of subsidy, 1563.) = Anne, youngest Dau. of Will. Bowyer, of Knypersley, Esq.

Richard Wedgwood, of Mole (Vide Herald. Vis. 1666. MSS. Brit. Mus.) =

John Wedgwood, had grant of Arms, 1576, as below. = Mary Egerton.

.... Ford, of the Moss. = Margaret.

1567. Rich. Wedgwood, Jun. of Mole. = Margaret Boulton.

John Wedgwood, ob. 1658, æt. 87. = Margaret Ford.

Mary Ford, = Thomas Burslem.

John Wedgwood, ob. 1651, vitâ pat. = Jane Hazlerigg.

Margaret = Gilbert Wedgwood, youngest son, b. 1588.

Wm Wedgwood, ob. 1677, æt. 42 = Eliz. Cotton.

John W. Arthur W. Egerton W.

The various families of Wedgwood, of Burslem, &c. (see p. 199, &c.)

John Wedgwood, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Horton, &c., ob. 1756, æt. 86. = Susannah Wolseley.

Joyce, m. — Hollins, Esq., from whom descended Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.

Two sons died in their Father's life-time, s. p.
Three daughters,—co-heiresses, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Dorothy,—all mar. but died s. p.

*Gules*—Four Mullets *argent*, and a Canton of the same.
*Crest*—on a ducal crown, a Lion passant, *argent*.

researches among the ancient Court Rolls of the Manor of Tunstall.* The ancient Registers of the adjoining Parish of Biddulph† prove, that this Gilbert (bap. 6th Nov. 1558) was the youngest son of Richard Wedgwood, Jun., of Mole, whose father we are inclined to identify with Richard Wedgwood, the younger brother of John Wedgwood, of Harracles, whom Erdeswick described as having advanced himself from a freeholder's son to the estate of a gentleman.‡

Gilbert Wedgwood and Margaret were the ancestors of a prolific progeny, which almost peopled the village of Burslem, in the early part of the 18th century. Some of its various ramifications are shewn by the Tables subjoined, for which we are principally indebted to the kindness of a gentleman, descended from the most eminent individual of the race. It would be premature, in this place, to introduce any particular notice of that celebrated man, (Mr. Josiah Wedgwood), but, when we reach *Etruria*, we shall, necessarily, enlarge upon his biography.

The following Tables exhibit the several Families, according to their seniority; the degrees of their descent from Gilbert and Margaret being marked in the margin by the numerals I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII.

*The letter* b, *attached to their names, denotes the time of birth; the letter* m, *marriage; the letter* d, *death; the letters* s. p. *sine prole,* (i. e. *without issue.*)

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* The name is written in the earliest Rolls, "*Weggewode*" and "*Wegewoude.*" Thomas de Weggewode was frank-pledge (or headborough) of the hamlet of Weggewode, anno xliij. Edw. III. (1370). We are half inclined to retract our lofty etymon, given p. 131, and to substitute for it a more humble derivation, *i. e.* the A. S. *Wæg-wude,* which may either signify a *waving wood,* or a *way-side wood.*

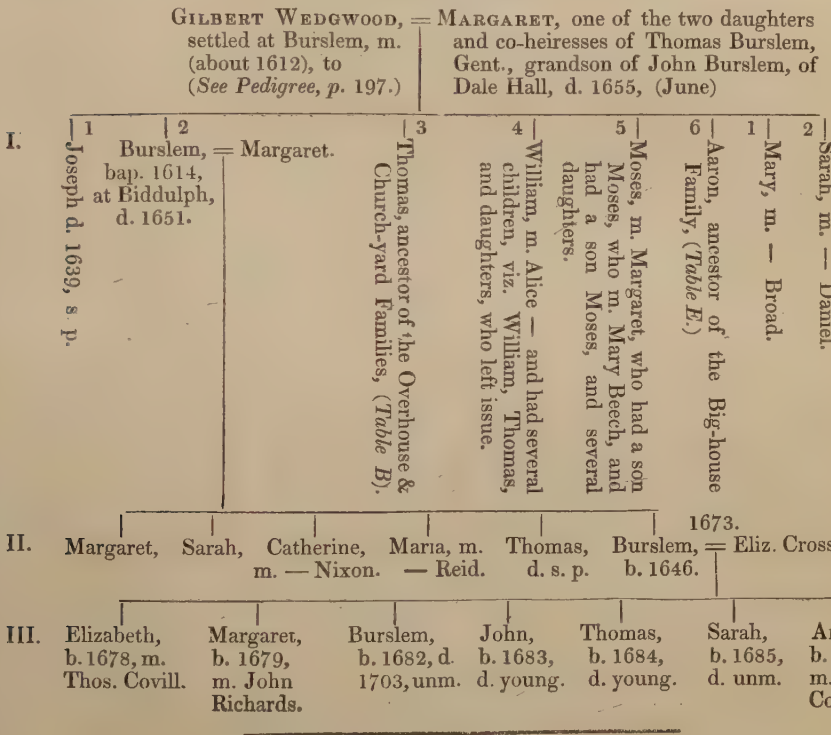
† For the researches by which we have ascertained this portion of the Wedgwood's Pedigree, we desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Rev. W. Hatfield, of Biddulph, a gentleman most ardently attached to archæological and genealogical pursuits.

‡ See Loxdale's MSS., Brit. Mus. Harl. Coll.

# GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE FAMILIES OF WEDGWOOD, OF BURSLEM.

## TABLE A.

*Containing the Elder Branch, (or Burslem Wedgwoods) of which the Male Line is extinct.*


Gilbert Wedgwood, settled at Burslem, m. (about 1612), to (See Pedigree, p. 197.)
= Margaret, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Burslem, Gent., grandson of John Burslem, of Dale Hall, d. 1655, (June)
I.
1 Joseph d. 1639, s. p.
2 Burslem, bap. 1614, at Biddulph, d. 1651.
= Margaret.
3 Thomas, ancestor of the Overhouse & Church-yard Families, (Table B).
4 William, m. Alice — and had several children, viz. William, Thomas, and daughters, who left issue.
5 Moses, m. Margaret, who had a son Moses, who m. Mary Beech, and had a son Moses, and several daughters.
6 Aaron, ancestor of the Big-house Family, (Table E.)
1 Mary, m. — Broad.
2 Sarah, m. — Daniel.
II.
Margaret,
Sarah,
Catherine, m. — Nixon.
Maria, m. — Reid.
Thomas, d. s. p.
Burslem, b. 1646.
1673. = Eliz. Cross.
III.
Elizabeth, b. 1678, m. Thos. Covill.
Margaret, b. 1679, m. John Richards.
Burslem, b. 1682, d. 1703, unm.
John, b. 1683, d. young.
Thomas, b. 1684, d. young.
Sarah, b. 1685, d. unm.
Anne, b. 1688, m. John Coyney.

## TABLE B.

*Containing the eldest surviving Male Branch, or OVERHOUSE Family*

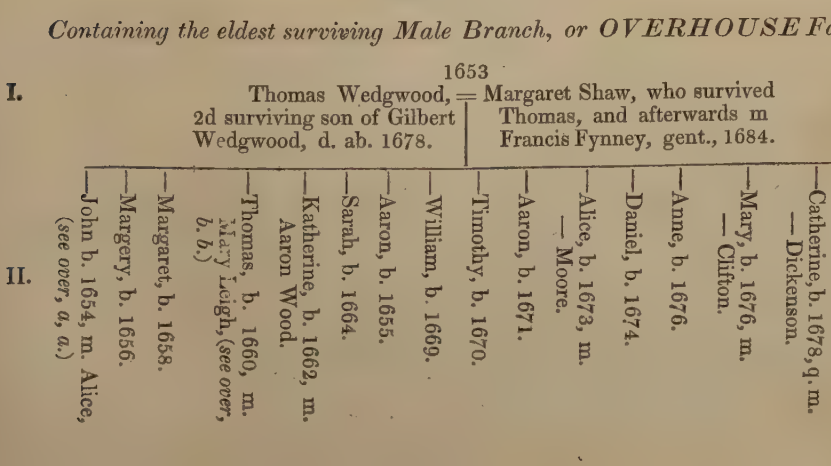

I.
1653
Thomas Wedgwood, 2d surviving son of Gilbert Wedgwood, d. ab. 1678.
= Margaret Shaw, who survived Thomas, and afterwards m Francis Fynney, gent., 1684.
II.
Margaret, b. 1681, m. — Parrot.
Catherine, b. 1678, q. m. — Dickenson.
Mary, b. 1676, m. — Clifton.
Anne, b. 1676.
Daniel, b. 1674.
Alice, b. 1673, m. — Moore.
Aaron, b. 1671.
Timothy, b. 1670.
William, b. 1669.
Aaron, b. 1655.
Sarah, b. 1664.
Katherine, b. 1662, m. Aaron Wood.
Thomas, b. 1660, m. Mary Leigh, (see over, b. b.)
Margaret, b. 1658.
Margery, b. 1656.
John b. 1654, m. Alice, (see over, a, a.)

*Table* B *continued.*

II. John Wedgwood, *a, a,* eldest son of Thomas and Margaret, d. 1705. = Alice, d. 1700.

1707.

III. Richard Wedgwood, youngest son of Aaron, the 6th son of Gilbert, (*see Table E.*) He d. 1718. = Catherine,—m. 2dly, Thomas Bourne, Esq., who died 1729; and 3dly, Rowland Egerton, Esq., who died 1742. She d. a widow, 1756, and s. p.

IV. John, only child, d. 1720, minor.

II. Thomas Wedgwood, *b, b,* of the Church-yard, 2d son of Thos. & Margaret. = Mary Leigh, m. 1684.

III. Thomas, of the Churchyd. b. 1687 = Mary Stringer,

- John, d. s. p.
- Catherine, m. Dr. Thos. Wedgwood, Jun. (*see Table E.*)
- Abner, d. s. p.
- Aaron, (*see Table D.*)
- Alice, m. Thomas Moore.
- Elizabeth, b. 1702, m. Sam. Astbury.
- Margaret, b. 1707, m. Moses Marsh.
- Mary, b. 1714, m. Ra. Clifton.

IV.

- Margaret, b. 1707.
- Mary, b. 1714.
- Anne.
- Thomas, b. 1716, (*see below, c, c.*)
- Samuel, b. 1718.
- Margaret, b. 1720.
- John, b. 1721.
- Aaron, b. 1722.
- Abner, b. 1723.
- Richard, b. 1725.
- Catherine, b. 1726.
- Jane, b. 1728.
- JOSIAH, b. 1730, m. Sarah Wedgwood, (*see Table C.*)

Isabel Beech, 1st wife, 1742. = Thomas Wedgwood, *c, c,* of the Overhouse, (eldest son of Thomas and Mary,) d. 1772. = Jane Richards, *c, c,* 2d wife.

V.

- Sarah, m. Taylor.
- Mary, m. Josiah Wood.
- Thomas, d. 1786. = Mary Alsop.
- Jane.
- John, d. 1786.
- William, of Bourne Hays, d. 1837. = Jane Hill.

VI.

- Thomas, of the Overhouse, d. 1809. = Benedicta Smith.
- John d. s. p.
- John, unm. 1838.
- Thomas, d. 1835 (issue.)
- Abner Philemon, and four daughters.

VII. 2 Thomas, of Spitalfields, London, China Merchant, unm.
3 Philip Egerton, of Burslem, Solicitor, m. Frances Gardner, (issue.)
1 Benedicta, m Edward Phillips, of Longport, Manufacturer.

# TABLE C.

*Containing the Etruria Family.*

IV. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, (youngest son of Thomas Wedgwood, of the Church-yard, Burslem;) of Etruria, d. 1795. = Sarah, daughter of Richard Wedgwood, of Smallwood. *(See Table E.)*

V.
1. Susannah, b. 1765, m. R. W. Darwin, M.D.
2. Richard, b. 1767, d. 1782.
3. John, of Seabridge, Esq. = Louisa Jane Allen.
4. Josiah, of Maer, Esq. = Elizabeth Allen.
5. Thomas, d. s. p.
6. Catherine, d. unm.
7. Sarah, living 1838.
8. Mary Anne, d. unm.

VI.
1. Sarah Elizabeth.
2. John Allen, (in holy orders).
3. Thomas Josiah, Lieut.-Colonel 3d Guards, m. Anne Maria, dau. of Admiral Sir C. Tyler.
4. Caroline Louisa Jane, d. unm.
5. Charles, d. s. p.
6. Jessie, m. her cousin Henry A. Wedgwood, Esq.
7. Robert, (in holy orders) m. Frances, dau. of Rev. Offley Crewe.

1. Sarah Elizabeth.
2. Josiah, m. his cousin, Caroline Elizabeth, dau. of R. W. Darwin, M. D.
3. Mary Anne, d. unm.
4. Charlotte, m. Rev. C. Langton.
5. Henry Allen, Barrister-at-Law, m. his cousin Jessie.
6. Francis, m. Frances, dau. of Rev. J. P. Mosley.
7. Hensleigh, Barrister-at-Law, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Bart.
8. Frances, d. unm.
9. Emma, m. her cousin C. Darwin, F.R.S.

# TABLE D.

*Containing the next Male Branch (after the Etruria Line.)—See Table B.*

III. Aaron Wedgwood, second surviving son of Thomas Wedgwood and Mary Leigh. = Hannah Malkin.

IV. John, d. s. p. — Margaret, b. 1725. — Abner, b. 1727. d. s. p. — Thomas, b. 1734. d. s p. — Aaron, of the Hamel. =

V. Thomas of Etruria, d. 1788. = Elizabeth Taylor, of the Hill, Burslem.

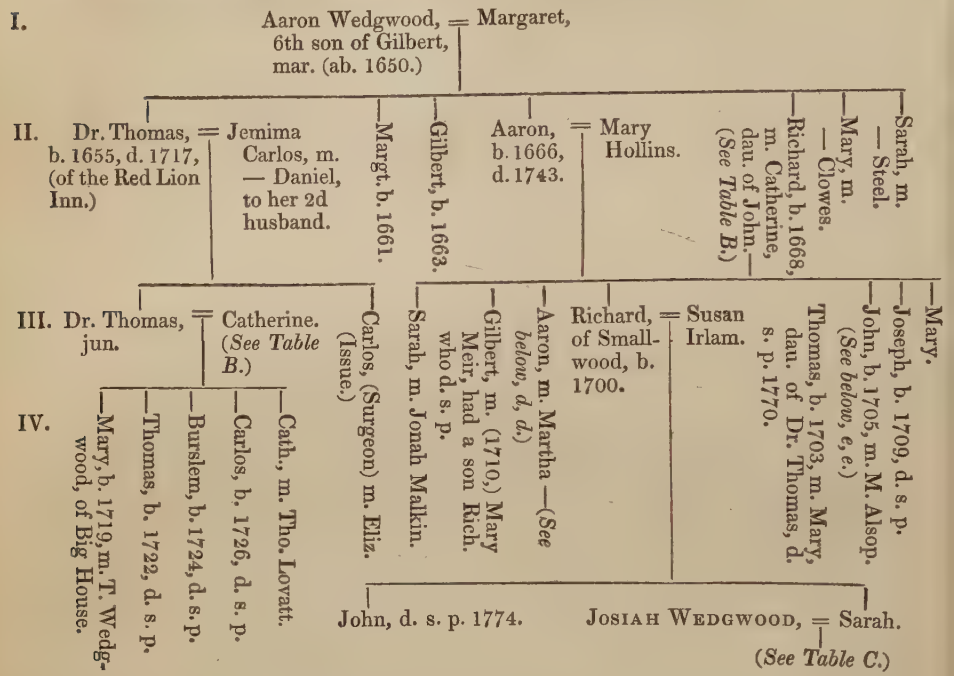
VI.
- Ralph, d. = 1st. Maria Taylor. 2d. Mary Yeoman.
- Samuel, d. s. p. 1790.
- Thomas, d. s. p. 1798.
- Aaron, of Liverpool. = Issue.
- Abner, d. 1835. = Amelia Hill.
- John Taylor, b. 1783, (of London, Engraver, 1838)*
- Elizabeth, d. unm.

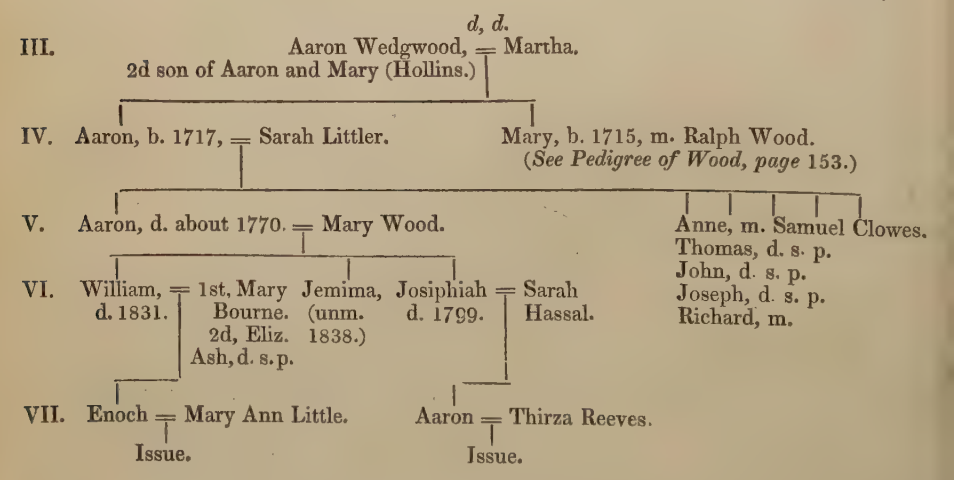
VII.
- Ralph (of London.) = Issue.
- Mary, m.
- Elizabeth.
- Abner.
- Josiah.

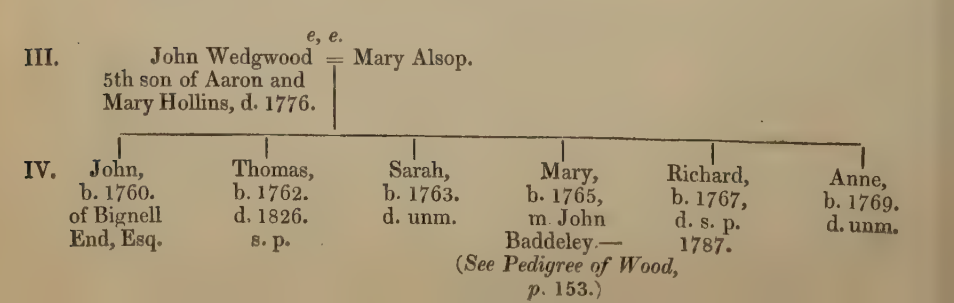
* See Portrait of Brindley, p. 162.

# TABLE E.

*Containing the Red Lion and Big-house Families, descended from Aaron, 6th Son of Gilbert and Margaret, (See Table A.) N. B. The Issue of William and Moses, the 4th and 5th Sons, are passed over for Want of Information.*


I.
Aaron Wedgwood, 6th son of Gilbert, mar. (ab. 1650.) = Margaret,
II.
Dr. Thomas, b. 1655, d. 1717, (of the Red Lion Inn.) = Jemima Carlos, m. — Daniel, to her 2d husband.
Margt. b. 1661.
Gilbert, b. 1663.
Aaron, b. 1666, d. 1743. = Mary Hollins.
Richard, b. 1668, m. Catherine, dau. of John. (See Table B.)
Mary, m. — Clowes.
Sarah, m. — Steel.
III.
Dr. Thomas, jun. = Catherine. (See Table B.)
Carlos, (Surgeon) m. Eliz. (Issue.)
Sarah, m. Jonah Malkin.
Gilbert, m. (1710,) Mary Meir, had a son Rich. who d. s. p.
Aaron, m. Martha —(See below, d, d.)
Richard, of Small-wood, b. 1700. = Susan Irlam.
Thomas, b. 1703, m. Mary, dau. of Dr. Thomas, d. s. p. 1770.
John, b. 1705, m. M. Alsop. (See below, e, e.)
Joseph, b. 1709, d. s. p.
Mary.
IV.
Mary, b. 1719, m. T. Wedgwood, of Big House.
Thomas, b. 1722, d. s. p.
Burslem, b. 1724, d. s. p.
Carlos, b. 1726, d. s. p.
Cath., m. Tho. Lovatt.
John, d. s. p. 1774.
Josiah Wedgwood, = Sarah.
(See Table C.)


d, d.
III.
Aaron Wedgwood, = Martha.
2d son of Aaron and Mary (Hollins.)
IV.
Aaron, b. 1717, = Sarah Littler.
Mary, b. 1715, m. Ralph Wood. (See Pedigree of Wood, page 153.)
V.
Aaron, d. about 1770. = Mary Wood.
Anne, m. Samuel Clowes.
Thomas, d. s. p.
John, d. s. p.
Joseph, d. s. p.
Richard, m.
VI.
William, d. 1831. = 1st, Mary Bourne. 2d, Eliz. Ash, d. s. p.
Jemima, (unm. 1838.)
Josiphiah d. 1799. = Sarah Hassal.
VII.
Enoch = Mary Ann Little.
Issue.
Aaron = Thirza Reeves.
Issue.


e, e.
III.
John Wedgwood 5th son of Aaron and Mary Hollins, d. 1776. = Mary Alsop.
IV.
John, b. 1760. of Bignell End, Esq.
Thomas, b. 1762. d. 1826. s. p.
Sarah, b. 1763. d. unm.
Mary, b. 1765, m. John Baddeley.— (See Pedigree of Wood, p. 153.)
Richard, b. 1767, d. s. p. 1787.
Anne, b. 1769. d. unm.

From the genealogy of the Wedgwoods, of whom the greater number were Potters in their day, we naturally come to consider the question—'When the manufacture of earthenware was first brought to Burslem?' We have, indeed, confessed our inability to state this with any degree of certainty;* but we find it established here as far back as our researches have gone. The earliest specimens of its productions are rude, and without any pretensions to merit; and the making of earthen vessels was, unquestionably, one of the earliest and most simple efforts of human skill. The formation of a flat tile, or a hollow vessel of clay, required little advancement in civilization, and both these articles were, no doubt, wrought by the same hands, in primitive times. We are warranted in believing that such was the case during the captivity of the Jews in Egypt, when "their lives were made bitter with hard bondage, in bricks," and ere "their hands were delivered from the pots."†

Our Saxon forefathers appear to have given one common surname to those employed in making tiles and pots,—that of *Tile-wrights*, (workers of tile;) and an earthen jar was, with them, a tile-vat, (*Tigulen væt.*) In the Saxon Gospels, a translation of the 7th century, in the passage of St. Matthew, (ch. xxvii. v. 10.) the "Potter's Field," is rendered the *Tilewright's Acre*, (as we have already mentioned;‡) which marks the peculiar sense of the term, whether the Saxon version was made from the Greek or the Latin text; for both the Κεραμευς of the one, and the *Figulus* of the other, signify what we now call a *Potter*, —a word which comes to us from the French, (i. e. *Potier*) and was, no doubt, imported hither by our Norman conquerors, along with a multitude of other French terms.

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* Vide *ante*, p. 24.

† See Exodus, c. i. v. 14. Psalm lxxxi. v. 6.

‡ See Chap. II. p. 24. See also Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Voc. "Tigel."

The *Tile-wrights*, then, were the English Potters, prior to the introduction, or naturalization, of the word *Potter* amongst us. This may be affirmed with as much confidence, as that a Mill-wright, a Ship-wright, and a Wheel-wright, now designate persons employed in those particular businesses. It is a rather remarkable circumstance, that the family of the Tilewrights has been seated at Burslem for several centuries, (how many is uncertain), and they still possess here a local inheritance, which, as its origin cannot be traced, may have descended from a remote ancestry, who exercised the Tilewright's craft in the Saxon era. The family name varies in its orthography, as much as that of their native town, and is written in different ancient documents we have seen, Tylret, Telryt, Tyryght, Terrick, and latterly Tellwright.* Several individuals of the name appear on the rolls of Tunstall Court, of remote date, and principally as frank-pledges, or head-boroughs, of the hamlet of Sneyd; but the earliest family document we have inspected, bears date anno 7 Edward VI. (1553), and is an Admittance of Thomas Tyright to a piece of Copyhold Land, in Burslem. In the year 1612, Samuel Tellwright was Constable of the Manor of Tunstall;† and in 1616, enfranchised his Copyhold Estate in the hamlet of Sneyd, consisting of a messuage, three cottages, and twenty-eight customary acres of land, from Ralph Sneyd Esq., the then Lord of the Manor. This estate was, latterly, for many years enjoyed by Mr. John Tellwright, who died at Stanfields, in Sneyd, (the ancient family residence), in the year 1828, aged 88 years and upwards; a man of primitive speech and manners, wholly unalloyed by the refinements of modern

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* "*Margaret Tylret*" and "*Thomas Telryt*," are two of the subscribing witnesses to the Lease, dated in 1547, mentioned in the note, page 80. In the earliest parish-register of Burslem, the name is written promiscuously, Terrick and Telwright.

† See Appendix, No. VII.

times, as we may hereafter shew more particularly. The chief part of the family estate now belongs to his eldest son, Mr. William Tellwright, of Biddulph, originally a *Tilewright* by trade, now a respectable yeoman. We build on this short history of the Tellwright family, one principal argument for the very remote establishment of the business of the POTTER, at Burslem.

The township of Burslem, considered as one of the four hamlets into which the *Parish* is divided, contains an area of about 730 acres; though, according to the parochial assessments, not more than 500 acres of land are rated, besides houses, manufactories, wharfs, &c.

The landed property was formerly copyhold, of the Manor of Tunstall, but has all been treated as freehold for more than two centuries past; having been generally-enfranchised in the reign of James I. by Ralph Sneyd, Esq., who built Keele Hall.* We confess our inability to account for the *copyhold* tenure which prevailed in ancient time, in this lordship;—seeing that the original feudatory mentioned in Domesday, was a free-man, *i. e. a freeholder*, —unless on the supposition of the Lords Audley having made the land *copyhold* by usurpation; and we are strongly inclined to think such must have been the case, from the fact, that, of the numerous ancient copyhold surrenders and admittances which have come under our inspection, all of them shew the estates to have been granted to the tenant, to hold to him and his *(sibi et suis)* or to him and his heirs according to the custom of the Manor, but without the proviso "at the will of the Lord;" from which we infer, that the land was customary freehold, and never subject to the base services of proper

* Mentioned at the top of page 83.—And we here take occasion to correct an error as to the time of the erection of Keele Hall, which was about 1580, (not 1590). Another error in that page occurs in the name of the wife of William Sneyd, Esq., son of the said Ralph, who was *Clara* (not Maria) Colclough, the youngest sister of Sir Thomas Colclough, mentioned p. 195.

copyholds, or villenage; by which the serfs of the soil formerly held their possessions, at the arbitrary will of their Lords; until by long indulgence, and the constant struggle of the law in favour of freedom, these precarious holdings were deemed rightful inheritances, subject only to the customary rents and services, which the Lords had been content, from time immemorial, to receive from their vassals. We shall have occasion again to advert to this subject, when we come to the Manor in which the Stoke townships are situated.

The town-fields of Burslem have been enclosed for centuries, except that some butty furlongs and meadows have remained dissevered until nearly the present day, and meted out in doles and day-works, among various proprietors; but these inconvenient holdings have, by late purchases and exchanges, principally disappeared. Leasehold estates, for 999 years, and 500 years, of small parcels of land in the town, were granted out by several proprietors a century and a half or two centuries ago, for building purposes, at nominal rents; and similar estates were created by the wills of some individuals about the same period; but these have generally become freeholds by time, or tortious conveyances; and the few such leaseholds that remain, form the only exceptions to the general freehold tenure prevailing within the township and parish; building leases being unknown here in modern times.

The chief proprietors of land and mixed property in the township of Burslem, are John Wood, Esq., John Davenport, Esq., H. H. Williamson, Esq., Enoch Wood, Esq. The Misses Riley, Mr. Samuel Alcock, and Messrs. Haywood.

# CHAPTER X.

## Burslem.—*(Continued.)*

### *THE HAMLET OF SNEYD.*

THE HAMLET OF SNEYD NOT NOTICED IN DOMESDAY, PROBABLY INCLUDED IN CHELL,—REMARKS ON ITS ETYMOLOGY,—SNEYD FARM.—LORD PARKER'S DRAINAGE OF MINES.—LANDED PROPRIETORS IN SNEYD.—THE "HAMIL."—PUBLIC BATH.—DR. PLOTT'S ACCOUNT OF MINERAL WATERS.—ISOLATED PORTIONS OF SNEYD.—THE PARISH OF BURSLEM AN ANCIENT CHAPELRY OF STOKE,—SUPPOSED FOUNDATION OF THE CHAPEL BY BARONS STAFFORD—EXEMPTIONS FROM TITHES, &c.—OFFICE OF CHURCH-WARDEN.—TITHE COMPOSITION,—STRICTNESS OF A FORMER INCUMBENT.—PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE, 1705-6 & 1836.—THE PLAGUE AT BURSLEM, 1647; NEIGHBOURING PARISHES TAXED IN AID.—PARISH-REGISTERS FROM 1636 TO 1838.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW ACTS FOR MARRIAGES AND REGISTRATIONS.—PARISH-CHURCH OF BURSLEM,—MISS LEIGH'S TOMB, AND TRADITION THEREON,—ANCIENT STONE COFFIN, &c.—ENDOWMENT OF THE RECTORY.—PARSONAGE-HOUSE; ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH.—RECTORS.—A "BURSLEM DIALOGUE," EXEMPLIFYING THE PROVINCIAL DIALECT, AND COMMEMORATING SOME CURIOUS FACTS AND TRADITIONS.

The Hamlet of Sneyd, which lies on the west side of the township of Burslem, is, in all respects, so intimately connected with it, as to render unnecessary any particular notice of it, only that it in some degree maintains a separate character, in having certain known limits, and being taxed within itself for the repair of its highways. It contains about 550 acres of land, and some detached portions of it are locally situate within the township of Burslem. The Town has recently extended itself partially into Sneyd hamlet; of which, the boundary comes within 200 yards of Burslem market-place.

This Hamlet we have supposed to have given name to the eminent family of Sneyd in the olden time, though

we do not find that Sneyd has ever been noticed as a separate vill or hamlet, in any of the Public Records. It probably passed as an appendage of Burslem; but we think it quite certain, that the Domesday survey did not include it as such, because it was formerly a woodland tract, and no such property then belonged to Burslem, except two acres of Alder.

We believe Sneyd to have been included in the woodland parts of Chell, extending two miles in length and one in breadth;* and which, allowing for the difference between ancient and modern measure, would occupy the whole of the ridge (the *Chill* or *Cold* ridge) from the *Cob-ridge* of Sneyd Green, to the northern extremity of the lordship of Chell: neither is it possible to find elsewhere the woods of Chell, described in Domesday.

The earliest mention we find of Sneyd, is in the Foundation Charter of Hulton Abbey, (A. D. 1223),† in which the wood of Sneyd, *(boscus de Sneade)* was granted to the abbot and monks, along with the vills of Hulton and Rushton; and, though the hamlet has now lost its woodland features, they existed, partially, within living memory, and are still retained in various local names, viz. a farm called, The Wood, and lands called, the Chell-oaks, (corrupted into *Chellocks*), and the Pen-oaks, (*Pinnocks*). We presume, too, that the proper name of the hamlet, when analysed, bespeaks its sylvan character; *Sned*, or *Sneyd*, being the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Snidan*, to cut;‡ and it may have denoted the place which supplied fire-wood, or brush-wood, for the use of the neighbourhood;

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* See chap. IV. p. 70, and note;—the word *Leuca*, which we translate mile, is said to be about a mile and half of present measure, (see *Introduction to Domesday*, vol. I. p. 158).

† Appendix, No. II. p. ii.

‡ The word *Sned* is still used in Scotland. Burns sends one of his cotters to *sned besoms* on the moors. And, see Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary, "Snidan." As to *Chell*, see the same, "Kelian;" and Richardson's New English Dictionary, "Chill," "Kele," and "Cool."

perhaps, for the earliest potteries existing here, before coals were introduced; and also for the crates, or packages, in which the poor crate-men carried the goods on their backs to distant parts.* This will appear rather a stretch of the imagination; but the root of the word *Sneyd* has naturally furnished the idea, and fortifies our opinion, previously expressed, of the significancy of village names. The scythe, the armorial device of the lords of this and the adjoining townships, gives a sort of *rebus* of their surname, and affords a specimen of the ingenuity of the old heralds, in the adaptation of their emblems to the names or characters of the chevaliers on whom they were bestowed.

The principal estate in the hamlet of Sneyd is a farm of 150 acres or upwards, called emphatically "The Sneyd," belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield; and abounding, like all the rest of the hamlet, with mines of coal and ironstone, consisting of many separate strata, lying at various depths; five or six of which crop out (*i. e.* rise to the surface), within the distance of half a mile, up the acclivity from the town of Burslem, which constitutes the main feature of this portion of the Parish. The mines dip nearly towards the same point as the surface, (*i. e.* from east to west), at an inclination of about fifteen degrees from the horizon, affording a very extensive field of coal at a moderate depth. They have been wrought very largely for many years, and the heads or crops were, in early times, obtained with little labour.

In 1719, George Lord Parker (then Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, and Lord High Chancellor), obtained, from the owners of the low lands near Burslem Church, permission to drive a sough, or gutter level, from thence into his estate, by which his mines of coal were drained, without the aid of machinery, and a supply of coals afforded, adequate to the demand, for a period of about 60 years afterwards.

* See Dr. Plott, p. 109.

We defer any further remarks here, relative to the great coal-field of the District; enumerating only the Proprietors, or Firms, who are now engaged in working the mines within this part of the Borough; viz. the Lessees of the Earl of Macclesfield, *(Sneyd Colliery Company)*, John Wedgwood, Esq. *(Hamel Colliery)*, Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq. *(Pinnocks)*, Ralph Sneyd, Esq. *(Sneyd Green)*, Cobridge Colliery Company *(at Cobridge)*, and Ralph Clews and Co., Coals and Ironstone, *(Jackfields)*. Considerable quantities of ironstone are raised by the latter firm; calcined (but not smelted) on the spot, and forwarded, by canal, to the South of Staffordshire.

The Earl of Macclesfield, John Wedgwood, Esq., John Bennett, Esq., the Devisees of Messrs. John and Richard Riley, Mr. William Tellwright, and H. H. Williamson, Esq., are the principal landed Proprietors in Sneyd.

A group of houses called "the HAMIL," situate about half a mile N.E. of the Parish Church, is the principal town-stead of Sneyd; at which are two houses of a respectable class, belonging to Mr. Joseph Alcock, and Mr. James Kelsall; but the principal messuage in the hamlet is "Bank House," a showy mansion on the summit of the ridge, erected by the late Mr. Richard Riley, just before his decease, in 1828, and now occupied by Mr. Joseph Twigg.

A subscription swimming-bath, supplied with warm water from the neighbouring engines belonging to the *Bycars* (or Bycrofts), Colliery, was constructed here, in 1816, but after a few years fell into disuse. Dr. Plott, who, among a multitude of things, treated on mineral springs, mentioned a sulphur water, of which he was told at Burslem; but finding, on trial, it would not stand the test of *striking with galls*, though persons that stood by testified that they had seen it do so at another time, he chose to pass it by.*

* Plott, p. 105.

We conceive that this supposed mineral water was nothing but the oozing of some beds of iron pyrites in the coal strata hereabouts, which yield water strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, that acts very powerfully in corroding the pumping-barrels, and other iron apparatus, used in draining the mines; an evil which the ingenious Brindley sought to avoid, by introducing wooden pump-trees lined with leather.*

The isolated portions of Sneyd Hamlet, to which we have alluded, consist of the Mansion-House, and adjoining manufactory of Enoch Wood, Esq. in the Town of Burslem; a manufactory and tenements adjoining, situate in the Holehouse, Burslem, late the property of Mr. Joseph Machin, deceased; and a manufactory (now Messrs. Davenport's) and some adjoining property at Longport, late the property of Mrs. Williamson, and intersected by the Canal, consisting of the Company's wharf, and the Packhorse Inn. These three properties are rated to the repair of the highways in Sneyd only.

## *THE PARISH OF BURSLEM*

Embraces, as well the Township so called, as the contiguous Hamlets of Sneyd and Rushton Grange, and the Lordship of Abbey Hulton, which latter juts out to a considerable distance eastward, its farthest limits being near four miles from the Parish Church; this Lordship is not, however, included within the Borough of Stoke.

Previously to the year 1808, Burslem was one of the chapelries belonging to the Parish of Stoke, which were separated by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1807, and made distinct Rectories, as will be particularized in our account of Stoke. The Chapelry of Burslem was, however, always held to be a separate Parish for the maintenance of its Poor; and, it does not appear that it was ever contributory to the support of the Mother Church of Stoke.

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* See page 164.

When, and by whom, the ancient Chapel of Burslem was founded, cannot be ascertained. Its venerable, though rude and humble stone tower, exhibited in the above plate, has been thought, by architectural judges, to be of Norman erection, and of the date of the 12th or 13th century; and, as the several hamlets of the Chapelry were part of the possessions of Robert de Stafford, shortly after the Conquest,* we are disposed to assign the first erection of the chapel to the Barons Stafford; whilst they retained the Seigniory of Burslem.† The three hamlets of Burslem, Sneyd, and Hulton, have been exclusively taxed to the repair of Burslem Church, from time immemorial; and each, formerly, for an equal third share; but part of the lands within Hulton have always claimed

* See chap. II. p. 27. (We speak rather dubiously as to the Hamlet of *Sneyd*.)

† See p. 184.

exemption; and the Vill or Hamlet of Rushton has been, and still is, altogether free from the impost of church-rates, as well as tithes; and we doubt not, that these immunities were conceded to the Monks of Hulton, on the erection of their Abbey, in respect of such of their lands as they themselves farmed, or had in hand, and which comprised the Grange, or entire Vill of Rushton, with about half the Lordship of Hulton.

An ancient custom prevailed, by which three Churchwardens were annually appointed,—one for Burslem, one for Sneyd, and one for Hulton; and the occupiers of certain ancient messuages and farms, in those three Townships, (16 in Burslem, 13 in Sneyd, and 14 in Hulton), were bound to serve the office in rotation. This custom, with a list of the names of the tenants then liable to serve, is recorded in the Parish Register, under the date of 1657, and attested by the minister, as being the then ancient order in the Parish; and we believe it continued to prevail, generally, until the year 1789, or thereabouts, when, on account of the decay of many of the ancient messuages, and the alteration of property, it was broken through; and the appointment of the three Churchwardens has since been made, without regard to the old routine; but so that one of them is, yearly, nominated for each hamlet, besides a fourth chosen of late years by the Rector. As the ancient order of choosing Churchwardens may be matter of interest to the curious local enquirer, we shall insert in the Appendix a copy of the entry of 1657, with subsequent columns for the purpose of identifying the sites of the ancient messuage houses, which, as regards the Town of Burslem, we believe we are enabled to do with undoubted accuracy, though the sites, in several instances, can only be ascertained by referring to the map of the date of 1750, inserted hereafter, with the names of occupiers.*

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* See Appendix, No. XIV.

The monkish occupants, as we have stated, claimed exemption from tithes as well as Church-rates; and, accordingly, out of 3,100 acres, which the Parish contains, only 1700 acres, or thereabouts, are tithable, or at least available, for predial tithe.* There has been a tacit composition between the tithe-payers and the Rector, for the last 25 years, or upwards, (during the present incumbency), at the rate of 5*s.* per acre, on an average, for the tithable land; and making, with other sources of income mentioned hereafter, a gross revenue of £500 per annum and upwards. The proprietors consider the composition too high; and it will, probably, devolve on the Commissioners, under the Tithe-commutation Act, to determine the future amount. Before the Act of 1807, for making the Parish of Burslem a distinct Rectory, the incumbent, or perpetual curate, was nominated by the Rector of Stoke, for the time being; and had the tithes, Easter dues, and surplice fees for his proper use. From some entries in the Parish Register, of which we give extracts below,† we find a former incumbent very careful of his rights, and arbi-

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* It is stated in the Table, p. 43, that Burslem, Sneyd, and Rushton Grange, contained 1,450 acres; but, in that estimate, the sites of buildings, streets, roads, canals, wharfs, &c. were not included, for which 250 acres should be added. The amount will then be nearly as follows:—Township of Burslem 730 acres, Sneyd Hamlet 550, Rushton Grange, 420, Hulton Lordship 1,400.

† "The inhabitants of this Parish of Burslem had usually paid sixteen "pence a day work, (the Staffordshire acre being, at this time, a day "work and a half), for the oats growing within the said Parish. To "prevent their claiming a modus for the same, I made them pay, in "the year 1741, for each day's work, of oats, eighteen-pence, for "barley two shillings, and for wheat and rye three shillings; for pota-"toes after the rate of ten shillings an acre. You may have recourse "to the terrier, where you may find all other rights belonging to the "minister of Burslem.

"Witness my hand this 13th day of August, 1745.

"THO. SPENCER, Minister of Burslem."

Again, in 1753, the same reverend gentleman notices, that he *made his parishioners pay* 1*s.* 10*d.* for every day work of oats; and, in 1758,

trary in his language concerning them. He refers to the *Terrier* for the information of his successors, and we, therefore, in illustration of this part of the parochial history, have given in the Appendix* a copy of the earliest terrier we are able to meet with,—now exactly a century old; and the date of which happens to correspond with the year that the reverend gentleman we have just spoken of, entered on the living.—An old Parish book, carefully preserved in the vestry, contains a variety of interesting matters, from the year 1700 forwards, from which we have collected some of the foregoing particulars. It shews that the expenditure for the relief of the Poor, from Lady-day 1705 to Lady-day 1706, amounted to £32 8*s.* 7*d.* only; which has gone on increasing so rapidly, that at the distance of 130 years, (viz, for the year ending Lady-day 1836), it amounted, with the County-rate, &c. to the sum of £5,667 12*s.* 10*d.*; and, for the year ending Lady-day 1838, to £6,280 1*s.* 8*d.*, an amount, probably, more than double the whole rental of the Parish at the period first mentioned.

As connected with our account of the parochial expenditure, we mean to introduce, here, an interesting fact, of remote date, when an awful visitation of Providence obliged the parishioners to call into operation a law, now seldom heard of, by which parishes, unable to support their

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he *made them pay*, for oats 2*s.*, for barley 3*s.*, for brush wheat, or rye 4*s.*, and for fallowed wheat 5*s.*, the day work.

The dimensions of "*a day work*" are generally understood to have been about three quarters of a statute acre, but "*the Staffordshire acre*," which, at the above period, was a day work and half, was in more ancient times three days'-work, and we think was computed as follows, viz., a digging-rood, or Staffordshire perch, measures 64 square yards, which, multiplied by 160 perches to the acre, make the acre equal to 10,240 square yards, and more than double the statute acre.

See the "Breviat" of Tunstall Enclosure, Appendix, No. VIII.

* No. XV.

own poor, are enabled to tax neighbouring parishes in aid.* The occurrence to which we refer has, at present, been only transmitted through the uncertain channel of tradition; and, if it had not been corroborated by written testimony, might have been considered one of those vague reports, which so frequently expand into undue substance, from the most trivial origin. In the year 1647, the Parish of Burslem was visited with the *plague*, and many of its inhabitants died of the malady. The relation which has come down to us was received, above twenty years ago, from the mouth of an individual, then of the age of 80 years, Mr. Sampson Bagnall, of Hanley, a descendant of the Bagnalls, who had been tenants of the Rushton Grange estate for a long period. This estate belonged, and still belongs, to the ancient family of Biddulph, of Biddulph, (Roman Catholics), and was an occasional country retreat for them, and for a Priest, whom they maintained in their service, when the public exercise of their religion was interdicted. The disease is said to have been imported from abroad, (Italy), by a female domestic, who had the care of educating the children of —— Biddulph, Esq., the then owner of the Grange; and to have been communicated by the unpacking of her clothes. This young woman, and several children of the family, fell the earliest victims; and some of the Bagnalls also died of the pestilence, which spread to the lower parts of Burslem, about the Hole-house and Hot Lane; and the terror became so great, that people were afraid to go near the infected, but supplied them with food, and medicines, by leaving them outside of their dwellings; and, for the same reason, none of those who died of the plague were buried in the churchyard, but all were interred in pits dug near the Grange, and the Priest of the family privately *houselled*† them

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* Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 2, sec. 3.

† This was the term used by our informant, (himself a Catholic). It signifies the administering of the Holy Communion, according to the

before interment. The spot where they were buried is ascertained, by tradition, to have been in a dell, or hollow, below the old house, still called, "Singing Kate's Hole," from the warbling Italian lady who was so named by the country people.

The Parish Register is quite silent on the subject; but it was added by the relator that the village of Burslem was nearly ruined by this fatal calamity, and would have been entirely so, but for the exertions of two or three benevolent Master Potters. This account is corroborated by a written document, which we have discovered among some old papers preserved in the parish chest at Stoke; being an authenticated copy of an order of the magistrates, at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 24th Charles I., (1648), confirming the previous order of two Justices of a Petty Sessions, which had been granted on the application of the Overseers of Burslem, for taxing twelve neighbouring parishes, *in aid*, "for the relief of the Poor that were visited with the plague."

We have transcribed this curious document in the Appendix,* together with the headings of two rates annexed to it, for levying part of the required contributions; the

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Romish Ritual. Thus, the ghost of Hamlet's father exclaims, respecting his "foul and unnatural murder,"

> Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,—
> Unhousell'd, unappointed, unaneled!"

A passage that has much perplexed the Commentators. We would venture to suggest, that the proper reading of the last line must have been—

> "Unhouselled, unanointed, unassoiled;"—

which pointedly refers to the three Romish Sacraments—the Eucharist, extreme unction, and penance or absolution. Though, therefore, our informant used the word "houselled," we think he must have confounded it with the similar word "assoiled" (absolved); for it is difficult to understand, how the Priest could *housel*, or administer the sacrament to a dead person, though to pronounce absolution on him, before interment, would be perfectly easy.

* No. XVI.

amount of which, as mentioned at the foot of the order, was £12 *weekly*, and apportioned amongst thirteen parishes, (Burslem included);—a very large sum at that period, and nearly twenty times the amount of the ordinary expenditure of the parish, fifty-eight years later in time, as we have already shewn.* The names of Hugh Meare, John Daniel, and William Wedgwood, who were ordered to receive and disburse the money, are doubtless the individuals by whose praiseworthy exertions the parochial burthens were mitigated. We find that the year 1647 was, what was called, "a Plague year," in London; so that it might have been brought from thence to the Grange; for William Lilly, the Astrologer, in the account of his own life, states that his house was visited with the plague, in July, or August, 1647, and his maid-servant died of it. His fame, as a professor of the occult sciences, caused him to be consulted, not only by the King's, but by the rebel party; and the King being then a prisoner at Hampton Court, and intending to make his escape, either sent, or allowed, a lady, to enquire of Lilly, where he might find a safe retreat. It seems probable, from Lilly's account, that he advised him to proceed to Carisbrook Castle; but, if so, the magician failed in his calculations, or else betrayed his royal master; for it was there he fell into the toils of his enemies, and he was thence brought to undergo the crowning catastrophe of his unhappy life.†

The parish-registers of Burslem commence in the year 1636; and, from them we collect the following Table of Baptisms and Burials, at nearly regular periods, from the year 1702‡ to 1830, inclusive, from which the progressive increase of population may be in some measure estimated. We are informed by the present worthy curate of the parish, (the Rev. John Cooper,) that the average of deaths

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* Page 215.

† See Brand's Antiq. 630, & Hone's Every-Day Book, Vol. I. p. 188.

‡ The entries in 1700 and 1701 are illegible.

yearly is about one in thirty-five of the existing population; and the tabular returns give, in some instances, similar results; but, in particular years, a less or greater proportion is observable. Mr. Cooper says further, that about one-half of the population will be under twenty, and one-fourth under ten years of age.

*Table of Baptisms and Burials, extracted from the Registers of the Parish of Burslem, from the Year* 1702 *to* 1830, *inclusive.*

| A. D. | Baptisms. | Burials. | A. D. | Baptisms. | Burials. | A. D. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1702 | 27 | * | 1750 | 70 | 57 | 1790 | 148 | 139 |
| 1710 | 34 | 30 | 1760 | 81 | 50 | 1800 | 184 | 182 |
| 1720 | 49 | 24 | 1763 | 99 | 132 | 1810 | 285 | 160† |
| 1729 | * | 47 | 1770 | 114 | *43 | 1820 | 391 | 218 |
| 1740 | 40 | 39 | 1780 | 159 | 110 | 1830 | 308 | 175 |

The above Table extends to the year 1830 only;—that which follows contains the Marriages, as well as Baptisms and Burials, at the Parish Church (St. John's), and the Baptisms and Burials at St. Paul's Church (consecrated in Jan. 1831), for the eight subsequent years complete.

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* The entries marked (*) where filled up, are evidently inaccurate. The year 1763 was one of great mortality; that and the two following years average 86 deaths per annum.

† This year gives a rapid increase of births, but a decrease of deaths. We suspect some of the latter were omitted to be registered, as also in the years 1820 and 1830.

We give the following remarkable instances of longevity, in this parish, on the authority of a memorandum of the late Charles Tollet, Esq., of Betley Hall, dated in 1756.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Bennett, died August 22, 1729, aged | 109. |
| Margery, his wife | 103. |
| Richard Robinson, her father | 114. |
| Elizabeth Robinson, her mother | 108. |

*Table of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, within the Parish of Burslem, from* 1831 *to* 1838, *inclusive.*

| A. D. | Marriages. | Baptisms at | | | Burials at | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | St. John's. | St. Paul's. | Total. | St. John's. | St. Paul's. | Total. |
| 1831 | 108 | 273 | 49 | 322 | 337 | 41 | 371 |
| 1832 | 97 | 284 | 88 | 372 | 327 | 106 | 433 |
| 1833 | 100 | 275 | 126 | 401 | 212 | 128 | 340 |
| 1834 | 92 | 272 | 136 | 408 | 225 | 135 | 360 |
| 1835 | 95 | 264 | 146 | 410 | 223 | 145 | 368 |
| 1836 | 105 | 268 | 204 | 472 | 227 | 147 | 374 |
| 1837 | 79 | 225 | 196 | 421 | 251 | 188 | 439 |
| 1838 | 70 | 175 | 186 | 361 | 197 | 158 | 355 |

The first remark which is suggested by this Table, is the apparent decrease of MARRIAGES in 1837 and 1838; and, we naturally concluded, that the new Act,* which authorizes marriages being celebrated in duly licensed places, besides churches,—and has been in operation since the 1st of July, 1837, had occasioned such a falling-off; but, on applying at the office of the Superintendant Registrar, we find, that only four marriages, not solemnized at church, have taken place or been notified in the parish of Burslem, during the year 1838, and the same number the preceding year, and that all these parties were Roman Catholics; so that the decrease must be explained on other grounds. And we have reason to believe it arises from the very reprehensible practice, of young men getting the Banns of Matrimony published in distant country churches, (through the equally reprehensible lack of vigilance in the clergy of those churches,) and so getting married where they are unknown, to prevent any previous notice to their friends,

* 7 William IV. cap. 85.

or (as they think) to avoid wounding the delicacy of the young women's feelings by giving publicity to the Banns in their own neighbourhood;—little considering how immoral is the conduct of entering into the most solemn engagement of life, by the commission of a gross fraud upon the minister, and violating the laws of their country, which have prescribed the established forms, in order to prevent the evil of clandestine marriages.

With respect to Births, we find that the total number entered in the District Register for the Parish of Burslem, in 1838, was 527, including of course those baptized at the churches, which form more than two-thirds of the whole; and, (considering the prevalence of sects) mark the strong attachment of the people to their ancient religious rites. In fact, the number of baptisms solemnized at the churches in the years 1837 and 1838, exceeds the number in any two previous consecutive years.

Of Deaths, the Church Registers contain, in 1838, 355, and the Registrar's book the same number; so that it is pretty clear that the office of District Registrar, for the Parish of Burslem, is not a very arduous one, and that the Act for Marriages, and the new Registration of Deaths, were rather superfluous pieces of legislation in this part of the United Kingdom.*

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and the body of it was rebuilt of brick, in 1717; having before that time been of timber and plaster. The situation, as well as the structure, is very low; and not very conveniently placed, in reference to the principal population. It is almost concealed by the buildings which enclose it on three sides. The church was lengthened twenty-one feet, and new roofed, in 1788. Its present length is, externally, 78 feet, the bow of the chancel 15 feet, and the square

* A recurrence to Oliver Cromwell's law, (See p. 119) enabling Justices of the Peace to perform the Marriage Contract, in the few instances where parties might object to the forms of the church, would have answered every purpose of the late "Act for Marriages," and saved a great deal of expence and useless machinery.

of the tower 15 feet; the exterior breadth of the church is 48 feet, and it is calculated to hold about 700 persons, besides seats for children in the organ-gallery. The organ was erected by subscription among the parishioners soon after the church was enlarged; it is placed most inconveniently behind the pulpit, in a small gallery over the chancel. The salary of the Organist is paid out of the income of the market, and has been for many years £30 per annum.

The interior has a neat appearance, surpassing what the exterior indicates. There are no monuments inside the church, with the exception of a small marble tablet to the Memory of Mr. Daniel Haywood, and Sarah his wife.* The floor of the church having been relaid with stone-flags a few years ago, when flues for heating it were constructed under the aisles, all memorials of interments within the church have been removed, except a flat stone near the pulpit, inscribed, "To the memory of the Rev. Richard Bentley, Minister of Burslem, who died April 27, 1780, aged 35;" and, in the vestry, a stone on the floor is thus inscribed:—

"Here lies the body of Thomas, brother of John Wedgwood, who died April the 8th, 1776, aged 68; also Mary, the wife of the above Thomas Wedgwood, who departed the 6th of July, ....."

The tower is furnished with six bells, which were cast in 1827; two additional ones being then put up. The four old bells, which preceded them, were cast in 1720, and had become cracked and dissonant, so as to render re-casting necessary. They were inscribed as under:—

1. Mr. Timothy Keen, Minister, 1720.
2. Prosperity to the Church of England.
3. Luke Bennett, Benefactor to the Church and Bells.
4. John Marsh, Ralph Adams, and Samuel Malkin, Churchwardens, 1720.

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* "The former died November 26th, 1828, aged 91 years; the latter May 6th, 1834, aged 80 years.

"This tablet was erected to their memory by their grateful and affectionate children."

The church-yard contains about two acres, having been enlarged in 1802; but, before the additional cemetery for the new church was provided, it had become very inadequate to the wants of the parish. Among the numerous tombs and monuments in the church-yard, none has claim to especial notice, either for style, legend, or the names recorded, if we except an altar-tomb standing due-north and south, near the south door, which has now lost its inscription, but is well-known to be the tomb of Miss Margaret Leigh, of Jackfield, who (as appears by the Register,) was buried the 1st of April, 1748. It has been attested as an undoubted fact, by old persons, who well-remembered the occurrence, that after the body had been interred some days, it was taken up, and placed in its present transverse position, for the purpose of pacifying the ghost of the deceased, which found no rest until this fortunate expedient was adopted. A very remarkable stone coffin, hewn to the shape of the body, lies exposed in the church-yard, and also some other similar remains of antiquity, brought hither (it is said) from Hulton Abbey, when its foundations were dug up several years ago. The coffin appears, from its narrow dimensions, to have contained the body of a female, being only fourteen inches across the shoulders; but she must have been tall, as it measures, internally, six feet three inches from head to foot. As a monastery was not a usual receptacle for ladies, this coffin has, with much apparent probability, been thought to belong to the Lady Elizabeth, relict of Nicholas, 5th Baron Audley, who bequeathed her body to be buried in the choir of Hulton Abbey, as we have already mentioned.*

The Rectory of Burslem, when carved out of the parish of Stoke, in 1807, was, by virtue of the Act of separation, endowed in perpetuity with the great and small tithes of

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* See Page 142, and the Pedigree, page 149.

the several hamlets within the ancient chapelry, and with certain glebe lands lying near the church, containing seven and a half acres, and also with an annual pension of £68, or in lieu thereof, at the rector's option, a sum equivalent to the average price of 143 bushels of wheat, payable out of the revenues of the Rectory of Stoke.

The glebe lands were, in 1815, intersected by a new and more direct line of road, set out from Burslem to Hanley, and rendered extremely eligible for building purposes; in consequence of which, the rector applied the same year to Parliament, and obtained an Act, vesting the glebe lands in trustees, to be sold in parcels for building, or other purposes, and directing the proceeds to be applied, in the first place, in building a Parsonage-house with curtilage, garden, &c., suitable for the rector's habitation, (he not having previously had any house of residence;) and the remainder to be laid out in the purchase of land for augmenting the endowment of the church. The land so amortized was, in the course of the following twenty years, mostly disposed of in small parcels, for the erection of houses and buildings, at different prices, varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per square yard; and some considerable surplus thence realized, beyond what was requisite for erecting the Parsonage, remains invested in Exchequer-bills until it can be laid out in land.

The gross annual income of the living, on an average of three years, ending 1831, is stated in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into Ecclesiastical Revenues, at £530, which, of course, includes the pension received from Stoke Rectory, but is, we suppose, exclusive of the surplice fees, and does not embrace any interest of the floating capital applicable to a future purchase. When that purchase shall have been effected, an increased income will be available for the additional clerical duties of the parish, including the support of a Curate for the Chapel of Ease, at Cobridge, now about to be erected.

The Rectory-house was built in 1827, and has been

# THE TOWN of BURSLEM.

about A.D. 1750

## Ground Plan of the Site of

## BURSLEM new MARKET HOUSE.

1835.

Scale of Yards

50 40 30 20 10 0 5 10

before noticed. It stands about half a mile from the church, in an open situation, facing the hills of Wolstanton. A house in the town, adjoining the Crown Inn, was formerly given by Mrs. Catharine Egerton, a short time before her death, in 1756, for the curate's residence; and was occupied accordingly for several years; but it was afterwards discovered that the gift was void, under the Mortmain Act; and the property was resumed by her heir-at-law, Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, of the Over-house. The same benevolent lady presented to the church the communion-plate, still in use, consisting of flagon, chalice, and paten, which bear inscriptions recording her donation.

The advowson of Burslem Rectory was purchased, in 1808, by the late William Adams, Esq. of Cobridge, and remains in the hands of his devisees. The church became void, in 1808, on the death of the *last* perpetual curate, the Rev. James Eyton Mainwaring, clerk; and, since then, the following Rectors have been inducted :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. John Wickes, A.M. - - | 1808 |
| Rev. Thomas Yeomans, A.B. - | 1810 |
| Rev. Edward Whieldon, A.M. - | 1811 |

(the present incumbent, who is non-resident).

Before we dismiss the ancient and general History of Burslem, we shall present our readers with a map of the town, as it appeared nearly a century ago; for which we are indebted to the kindness of one of the oldest and most respectable natives of the place, who takes a particular interest in whatever concerns its historical character. It affords a good idea of the humble condition, and scattered situation of houses and workshops, as they then appeared. The limits of the map do not go beyond the village itself; so that the *suburbs* then existing, of Longbridge, Brownhills, and Hot-Lane, are not shewn; but the map embraces the sites of all the sixteen messuage-houses which had been, immemorially, liable to serve the office of churchwarden; and proves, that the principal portion of the village was,

in the most remote times, very compact; as all those houses were situate round the present market-place, and within 250 yards of the spot where the Town-hall now stands. This open part, and other vacant spaces in the town, viz. St. John's Square, Swan Square, and Green Head, contained the pits, from which the early potters dug their small supplies of clay and marl, at free cost; these spots then presented rude and unsightly appearances to a stranger, which sundry *ashes-middings* and bread-ovens, in front of almost every dwelling, tended not to improve. The manners of the inhabitants corresponded to their sordid employments and mean habitations; and many curious traits of ancient manners and local occurrences have been reported to us, which are rather below the dignity of historic record; but, as some of them are extraordinary, and were related by very old people, now many years deceased, and in the old North Staffordshire, or Moorland Dialect,—now almost banished by the *School-master's* assiduous care,—we beg leave to present our readers with the following Dialogue, which contains nothing but well-accredited facts, expressed in the genuine language of the interlocutors:—

## A BURSLEM DIALOGUE,

*Between* JOHN TELWRIGHT *and* RALPH LEIGH.

*(They meet in Burslem Market-place,* 1810.*)*

*T.* Wal, Rafy, hâi dun teymes goo wi thee?

*L.* But midlin, Mester Terrick; fur nâi o' deys foke dunna care mytch fur a poore oud mon.

*T.* Whoy prithee nâi tell me thi age, Rafe.

*L.* Oi'm turn't 82, mester, an that's a lungish yorn.

*T.* Aye!—then theaw leeddst me just a duzzn year. Wilt ha' a noggin o' gin, Rafy?

*L.* If yo pleeasin, thenk yo, mester. Oi dunna oaff'n get a stoup, belee' me; an' oi ha' no mytch brass for't bey onny miseln.

*T.* Wal, bu' oi'll ston trayte; so cum, let's gooa to th' Turk's Yead, an ha' some o'Geoorgy Moore's draps, whoile we' tawken oud matters o'er.

(*They go to the Turk's Head tavern, and Tellwright orders half a pint of gin, and two glasses.*)

*T.* Coom, sup it, Rafy; here's to thee.

*L.* Its meety noice, and varry strung, Mester Terrick.

*T.* Oi've oaff'n thout to ha' sum tawk wi'thi', Rafy, hâi mytch things are awtert i' they teyme an' moine.

*L.* Aye, ther's hordly owt nâi as it yoost t' a' bin.

*T.* Dust moind, Rafe, owt o' th treyal at Staffurt o' Johnny Mutchil, for makkin Rafy Shay's patten ware?

*L.* Oi just remember, bu' oi wur only a big lad at th' teyme. It had bin mytch tawkt abâit, an when it wur oer, they aw toud'n what th' judge sed to th' mesters--"Gooa whomm, potters, an mak what soourts o' pots yoa leyk'n." An when they coom'n to' Boslum, aw th' bells i' Hoositon, and Stoke, and the tâhin, wurn ringin loike hey go' mad, aw th' dey.

*T.* That wur a queer trick, wur it no', o' Rafy Dennil's?

*L.* Dun yo meeon th' cause o' his gooin to France, or as hâi he geet int' th' workhâis'n theer, an seed'n aw hâi they did'n wi ther ware?

*T.* Oi meeon, him foindin âit i' whot wey they mayd'n ther mewds.*

*L.* That wur a fawse trick, for sartin, an of great yeuse to the treyde. Bu' what a blunder th' mesters here mayd'n, when he sent 'em word abâit it.

*T.* Hâi dust meeon, Rafy? Oi am no' properly insens't on't.

*L.* Whoy yo seen as hâi they geet'n th' plaster ston fro' Darbyshur, aw reet; bu' then, i'stid o' furst groindin it and bakin it into dust loike fleawr, and usin' th' dust, wi' wayter, for t' cast on th' modills as they cawn em; th 'mesters had th' raw ston cut i' shapes, an tryd'n for t' mak things oaf em; bu' they cudna; thin† at last he sent 'em full word hâi to' do.

*T.* Rafy, ther wurn monny tricks pleyd'n when us wurn yunkers.

*L.* Ther wurn, mon. What a trick it wur for that lot o' potters for t' gooa to Lunnun, to make Cheeny at Chelsey, an so takin th' treyde âit o' th' tâhin. Oi wunder if onny o' yoar breed wud'n ha' dun sitch a job?

*T.* Nou, Rafy, oi think no'. Bu' thooas as went'n, didna stey lung, oi've bin toud.

*L.* Reet, Mester Terrick; yo'an be'n toud reet. They furst fawd'n âit wi ther mesters, theer; an arter that theyd'n thout to ha' begun'n for therselns; bu' when aw coom t' aw, they cud no' agree oather; an so they coom'n back ogen for t' begin makkin Cheeny i' Boslum.

*T.* An whoy did no' they? Dust think, Rafe, they cud no' feynd th' brass for t' may a staart?

---

* *Mewds* (moulds).

† The vulgar invariably use *thin* and *tin*, for *until*; and, likewise, *till* in place of *than*.

*L.* Ther met be summut i' that, may be; bu the 'scuse wus, that th' yead (*head*) on 'em wur jed afore they cud'n begin.

*T.* Th' oud mester potters wurn jolly chaps fawmally.

*L.* They wurn, Mester Terrick. As soon as theyd'n set th' oon in, they awlus went'n to th' alehus, an kept it up tin 'twur reddy for t' draw; an' th' beyurs wurn aw theer, as weel, hauf tipsy, and monny o' feight ther wur abâit th' kale* and th' ware.

*T.* Th' mesters ha' gett'n mych moor genteeler o' leate years.

*L.* O aye; we dunna nâi see em gettin drunk i'th' dey teyme, beat'n ther woives, an makin fou wurk, as they us'd'n to ha' dun. They think'n better o' therselns an' their families.

*T.* Rafy, booath thee and me han seen 'em sumtoimes teed up anent th' soign post ith' front o' th' Red Loyon, to mak em sober an' civil.

*L.* Ya, that oi ha' dun monny a teyme. Bu' you moind'n, Madam Egerton did no' leyke sytch fow' dooins; an' heo† seet hur face agen em.

*T.* That wur a farrantly‡ leady, Rafe!

*L.* Aye, that heo wur, as onny nâi i'th' tâhin. Oi just con caw to moind hur being married to Squeir Egerton; an afore that heo wur a widdor. Oi think heo'd had three husbunts; hur furst wur a Mester Richut Wedgut; oi guess he wur hur cuzzn; an next heo marrid one o' th' gentlemen Burne's, o' Chell.

*T.* Rafe, Oi remember thi cuzzn Peggy, ut liv'd at th' Jack-feilt, an' wur berrid cross-weys i'th' church-yord. Oi hay oaff'n, when oi wur a yunker, scampurt at a pratty rate past th' church, freet'n't o' seein hur buggut.

*L.* Whoi hâi cudst be sitch a foo? forgi' me, surry; bu' thee metst ha' bin shoor an sartin as hâi th' ghost wur fast inuff leyd.

*T.* Nay, oi did no' know that onny hâi; for they sed'n as hâi hur wur only leyd for se'en year; bu' thee knows moore abâit th' matter, Rafy.

*L.* Whoy, t' be sure, oi deu; for oi wur at th' berrin, an seed hur leyd queitly inuff i' th' greive, reet est an west. Bu when we aw geet'n back ogen to th' Hamill, ther wurn a pratty scootherin among th' beearers, for thooas as went'n furst into' th' hâhis, seed'n her sittin' i'th' nook, knittin at a foin rate, as hur wur yoost to' ha' dun. Oi did no' see hur miseln; bu' paäsn Spencer, as berrit hur, wur fatch't, an he wur sartin o' th' truth on't; an he thout as hâi t' would be reet to ley th' ghost, an peacifoy foke's moinds. So th' next dey he insenst Madam Egerton abâit it, an they aw wurn a gud jel moythurt;‖ bu' at th' last,

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* *Kale*—the *turn* of being *called* on, the succession in a certain order.

† Heo, *she*, the pure Saxon feminine pronoun, early pronounced like *heaw*, but now more like "*who*."

‡ *Farrantly*, good, amiable, worthy.

‖ *Moyther*, to plague, trouble, or confuse a person.

they agreed'n theyd'n hay sum moore paäsons to' help 'em t' ley th' ghost i' th' jed o'th neet; an some wurn gett'n to come.

*T.* Wal, Rafy, an dust know what they did'n?

*L.* Oi dunna reetly know hâi they oss't;* bu Mester Spencer geet th' clark an th' sax'n, wi' a lantern an candle, an they tuk'n up th' coffin, and they dug'n th' greive cross-weys, an leyd'n hur i' th' shape o' an oozel,† as they sed'n, for seven year i' th' Red Sey.

*T.* An wheer wurn aw th' tuther paäs'ns at th' teyme?

*L.* It wur sed as hâi they aw run'd owey, an laft'n paäs'n Spencer by hisseln to doo th' job. Oi then wur a big lad, an us'nt to milk th' kae;‡ an arter that oi wur fur sum teyme queit a feeart o' gooin i' th' shippon,‖ lest oi mit see hur ghost; an yet oi ne'er seed nout at aw.

*T.* Ah Rafe, oi've yerd th' oud paäsn sey, he hoped ut he shud no' live for t' see th' se'en yer âit.

*L.* Whoy dun yo' think he wur afeeart heo wud cum ogen arter th' teyme wur up?

*T.* For sartin he wur; an yet he livt till arter th' teyme, an oi nare yerd as hâi th' ghost e'er trubbl't him.

*L.* Whoy, Mester Terrick, th' oud paäsn wur rayther loike we han oaff'n bin. He wur fond o' a drap o' drink, an oim seure hisseln, an aw th' beearers wurn fuddlet afore they laft'n th' hâhis wi' th' berrin; an when they coom'n back ogen, oi guess they had no' gett'n queit sober and steyd.

*T.* Then, Rafy, thee thinks as hâi they cud no' see reet.

*L.* Oi s'pose they cud no'. Th' oud paäsn had yoost t' get boozy pratty oaff'n, an then he'd leigh asleep on th' alehus screen tin he geet sober ogen.

*T.* Yer naunt Molly, Rafe, wud be berrit cross-weys, as wur yer cuzzn, an oi moind as hâi heo wur.

*L.* Aye, hur livt 20 year arter Peggy; an then th' toomston wur bilt as it nâi stonds at th' sâith soide o' th' Church, craws-weys, for foke t' gawn at.§

*T.* Wal, to be sure, it wur a queer consarn; an oi think oi've heerd, ut yer cuzzn's berrin wur on April-foo dey; so oi s'pose it wur an aw-foos' job.

*L.* Whey, sartin sure it wur o' th' furst o' April, jist two year arter th' Scotch rebels coomn as fur as Baygna', (*Bagnall*), t' th' oud Justice Murhall's.

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* *Oss*, a very common verb in the Moorland dialect, signifying to attempt, or go about doing something. It is, probably, from the A. S. *Halsian*, to try, entreat, &c. (See Richardsons' English Dictionary, *Halse* or *Hawse*.)

† *Oozel*, a blackbird.

‡ *Kae*, the plural of Cow, which is pronounced *kâi*.

‖ *Shippon*, a cow-house.

§ "A monument to this recording hour,
"Of ancient superstition's by-gone power."
(*See a Poem called*, "THE POTTER'S ART," 1827.)

*T.* Oi queit weel remembur th' tawk abâit that; bu oi wur oanly 5 or or 6 yer oud. Th' Justice did no' loike em, oi've yerd.

*L.* Oi think no'. Th' yung Purtendur wi' his officers steydn to brexfast at th' squeirs; an' arterwards th' Scotch sojers robt his hâhis of his foire-arms an money, an meydn him shew 'em th' road to'art Darby.

*T.* Bu' they fund'n ther wey back ogen pratty seun, afore th' Duke cud meet wi em.

*L.* They didn; an' th' squeir thout he'd ma' 'em amends for robbin his hâhis; so he catcht a lâisy Scotch rogue as had lagg'd behinnd,—tuckt him up wi a hawt'r o'er a soin-post at Leek, had him fleead loike a cawf, an sent his hoide to th' tan-yord t' may into leather for a drum yead.*

*T.* Rafy, oi rek'n it's a lung teyme sin thee daänc'd onny.

*L.* It's monny a yer, Mester Terrick. We haydn a lung un at Yen† when oi wur a yung mon. Me an Johnny Fletcher went wi' Billy Willett, o' th' Eaves, to Mester Ford's, o' Yen bonk; an as we went'n dâhin th' Howdin Lone to caw at Milt'n, oi leet em see th' boothur ston as Robin Hulme fund th' tooad in as he gen to paäsn Middleton, o' Hanley.

*T.* Dust meeon th' fiddler Billy?

*L.* Sure oi dew. He pley'd for th' daäncers.

*T.* Oi've yerd em sey, yo wern aw lung-woinded at that teyme; wur it so, Rafy?

*L.* Whoy, pratty weel. We begun t' daänce abâit se'en o'clock at neet, o' th' second o' September, an we ne'er stopt'n whoile dey-leet o'th' fourteenth.‡

*T.* Thee remembers, Rafy, th' caart-ruts beein up to th' axle-treen alung th' tâhin-street, here, that's nâi so gud, oi rek'n?

*L.* Aye, wal enuf; bu' ther wur no' monny caarts agait at th' teyme oi wur yung; th' beyurs as had no' meules, carrit ther pots i' creytes at ther backs. Th' Chester cley wur brout i' panyers on th' back o' hosses, an th' furst hoss had a bell hung at his neck, t' gee warnin' 'ut th' gang wur comin'; for th' roads wurn as narrow as they wurn bad; and wee had'n mych wark t' get 'em mended.

*T.* Oi've some recollection abâit a stir as was mayde for t' hay th' roads mended an awturt.

*L.* It wur no little stir, belee me. An afore th' turnpoikes wurn

---

* This strange relation is unquestionably true, if there be any truth in oral tradition not quite a century old.

† *Endon.*

‡ Some of our readers may need informing, that this refers to the time of the Alteration of the Stile, in 1752, when eleven days were dropped by Act of Parliament, in order to make the Calendar accord with the Gregorian computation.

mayd, mooast o' th' goods wurn fatcht awey by jack-ass looads, bi' th' higglers, as seun as âit o' th' oon.

*T.* Things are greatly mended for th' better sin then.

*L.* Ya. Oi'd summut t' doo t' get dâhin to L'rpool wi' eawr caart, at th' teyme as oi furst tayd Mester Siah Wedguts' wheit ware for t' be printed theer. Yu known as hâi ther wur no black printin on ware dun i' Boslum i' thoos deys.

*T.* Oi remember it varry weel. Oi s'pose Siah wur abâit th' same age as thiseln, Rafy, wur he no'?

*L.* Ya, oi rek'n he wur two year yunker til me.

*T.* When he staarted i' bizness furst, he made speunes, knife-hondles, an smâw crocks, at the Ivy-hâhis, close to where we are nâi sittin.

*L.* Aye, oi weel remember th' teyme; an arter that he flitted to th' Bell workhus, wheer he put up the bell-coney for t' ring th' men to ther work, isted o' blowin 'em together wi' a hurn. 'Twur a pity he e'er laft Boslum, for he wur th' cob o' th' Wedguts.

*T.* Wal, aye. Bu' thee knows, Mester John an Tummy, wut bilt the big hâhis, did'n summut for th' tâhin afore him.

*L.* Fawmally, it wur a feerfu' ruffish spot. Aw th' hâhisen wurn thatcht loike this heer'n; an afore ther durrs, e'ery body had a bread-oon an' ess-middin'; an' th' tâhin street here wur aw full o' cley-pits.

*T.* Bu' th' lung Wedgut's hâhis made great altrication.

*L.* Ya, th' Big-hâhis wur thought a wunderfu' bildin at that teyme. Ther wur nout loike it aney wheer abâit.

*T.* Rafy, oi rek'n thee remembers th' oud scheymer, Brindley, workin at th' milln-reet's shop i' th' yord, close by th' soide o' th' Big-hâhis?

*L.* Ya, that oi doo, varry weel. It wur at th' teyme 'ut he wur bildin the woindy-mill i' th' top o' th' Jenkins, for t' groind flint wi'. That's no mych moore nor 50 year sin. It wur thout a famous job t' think o' groindin' flint loike fleawr. Bu' a high woind blow'd oaff th' mill-seeles, an' laft th' waws stonding thin nâi.

*T.* Thee jist brings to mi moind abâit bildin hovels t' cover ther oons an keep em dreigh.

*L.* Cost guess what oi wur thinkin at, Mester?

*T.* Nou, Rafy; hâi shud i'; On oi'm sure it's summut queer.

*L.* Oi wur jist thinkin hâi Johnny Mutchell âit-did 'em awe wi' th' size o' that hovel of his'n.

*T.* Ya, that wur a big un, wur no' it?

*L.* It wur th' next, e'ery wey, to that o' Shrigley's i' th' Hatheridge. un yoa, Mester Terrick, remember that fawin dâhn?

*T.* Oi only seed it as it wur neerly dun bildin.

*L.* Yoa shudn ha' bin theer at th' teyme as th' meysns wurn leyin' th' last breek; hafe o' th' men i' th' tâhin wurn gawmin at 'em, au'

one shâitut, " tay care o' yerselns." At that, on a sudden, th' bottom waws crack'n't; th' meysns geetn oaff the scaffuts an âit o' th' wey as fast as e'er they cudn; an dâhin coom aw on't to th' grund in a cratchin.

*T.* Wal, Rafy, it's aw varry trew, oi know; bu'—yerr thi'! Enoch's bell 's ringin' noine. We'n jist hay t'other noggin, an then we'n gooa whomm.

*L.* Thenk ye, Mester. Mun oi howp ye t' toddle up th' lane to'art Stonfeilt?

*T.* Nou, thenk thi, Rafe. Oi hanno' misst mi wey theer an ogen for th' last 60 year; an thee'lt think oi know th' road pratty weel.

*L.* Bu' Mester, oi munna hay no moore gin nâi, els oi may no' foind my wey whomm miseln; oi yoost t'au cud ha' studn drink better til nâi.

*T.* Wal, only this one noggin, Rafy, an then good neet to thee.

*L.* Good neet, good neet, Mester Terrick.

[*They separate, to retire home.*]

*The Turks Head and Ivy House.*

# CHAPTER XI.

## Burslem.—*(Continued.)*

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.—BURSLEM FORMERLY A SMALL VILLAGE.—STATE AND POPULATION ABOUT 1750.—POTTERS ABOUT THAT TIME.—DEPENDANCE ON NEWCASTLE.—ERECTION OF THE MARKET HALL.—ORIGIN OF THE MARKET.—MANAGEMENT THEREOF.—APPOINTMENT OF FRESH TRUSTEES.—FIRST TURNPIKE-ROAD.—CANAL AND BRANCH.—PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.—WATERLOO-ROAD. — MOORLAND-ROAD. — LOYAL MANIFESTATIONS.—PEACE FESTIVAL, 1814.—POLITICAL BEARING. — OLD FREE-SCHOOL. — WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—MANAGEMENT THEREOF.—OPPOSITION OF THE PREACHERS, &c.—DISPUTES WITH THE TEACHERS.—THEIR EXPULSION AND SECESSION.—NEW SCHOOL-ROOM OR CHAPEL.—REFLECTIONS. — NATIONAL SCHOOL. — CHURCH AND OTHER SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. — DISSENTERS' CHAPELS, VIZ. WESLEYAN, BETHEL, ZOAR, INDEPENDENTS, PRIMITIVES, BAPTISTS.—ERECTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—DESCRIPTION THEREOF.—MONUMENTS.—CEMETERY. — ENGRAVED VIEW OF THE CHURCH.—INCUMBENTS. — MARKET AND POLICE-ACT. — QUALIFICATIONS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES AND COMMISSIONERS.—CHIEF CONSTABLE.—RATES.—ANNUAL MEETINGS.—LIST OF CHIEF CONSTABLES.—IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWN.—VIEW OF NEW MARKET-HOUSE.—COST THEREOF.—DESCRIPTION. — INCOME OF MARKET. — RATE OF TOLLS. — ANNUAL FAIRS.

To WITNESS the sterility of winter succeeded by the opening buds and expanded blossoms of spring, and the genial influence of the summer's sun nurturing the fruits of autumn ;—to mark the gradual developement of the powers of the youthful mind, and their regular progression, till the character of the man is formed ;—to contemplate these pleasing changes in the course of Nature's operations, will be admitted to be interesting in a very high degree ; nor less so is it, to notice the various steps by which the once rude and homely efforts of English in-

dustry have, within a century past, or thereabouts, advanced to their present state of elegance and perfection; and towns, and places of small account, have risen to the rank of cities, and become important links in the chain by which our national greatness is upheld.

Burslem probably never received the notice of any historian until Dr. Plot mentioned it, as being, in his time, the seat of the greatest Pottery in the County;* though it then could have been no more than an inconsiderable village; for, at the distance of between eighty and ninety years afterwards, the Rev. J. Wesley spoke of it, as a scattered town, on the top of a hill,† a description to which the plate before inserted‡ most correctly answers.

The table of inhabitant householders about the year 1750, which we have given in the Appendix,§ and collected from the information of aged persons now deceased, who well knew every man, and woman, and nearly every child, of their cotemporaries, leads to the conclusion, that the town of Burslem might then have contained nearly 1000 persons, and the Register of Burials renders it pretty certain, that, including the out-parts of Cobridge, Hot Lane, Sneyd Green, The Hamell, Brownhills, and Longbridge, there might have been a total population of rather more than 2000.

Aaron, the grandson of Gilbert Wedgwood, who died in the year 1743,‖ and had, for a considerable period, been extensively engaged in manufacturing white stoneware, was succeeded by his sons, Thomas and John, who erected the first brick-built manufactory in Burslem; and, about the year 1750, to the wonder of their

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* Vide ante, pp. 25, 45. † Page 32. ‡ Page 225.

§ No. XVII.; and note, that the figures on the Map refer to the corresponding figures in the Table.

‖ He, and his wife, Mary, were both buried the same day, as recorded on their tomb, near the north-side of the tower of the Parish-Church.

neighbours, reared a large messuage, still called the BIG-HOUSE, as we formerly mentioned.* Soon after that time, John Taylor, and William Taylor, each erected respectable dwelling-houses, with Potworks adjacent; and John Shrigley, a little previously, built what still remains a good-looking house, on the north side of the present Town Hall, with a Potwork in the rear. They, and several individuals of the name of Wedgwood, were the principal potters in Burslem, before the time of Josiah Wedgwood, who commenced business, on his own account, in the year 1756, and soon introduced important improvements in its manual and chemical operations, as will be fully noticed hereafter, by means of which an influx of wealth and population ensued. Before this period, there was nothing like a respectable shop for grocery, or drapery goods, in the Town; but most articles of family use were fetched weekly from Newcastle.

In the year 1760, the more opulent inhabitants set on foot a plan for erecting a public Building, in the present Market Place; in furtherance of which, they presented a memorial to Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., and Ralph Sneyd, Esq., the Lords of the Manor, praying a grant of a piece of waste land, "where the *Maypole* did formerly stand,"† on which to erect a piece of building *for a School*, stating that there was but one School in the Town; for which reason, two parts of the children out of three were put to work without any learning. This document, of which we give a copy in the Appendix,‡ is couched in very submissive terms, (according to the respect shewn to gentlemen of superior station, at that day;) and the names of the applicants, with the sums subscribed by each, are appended. But the object for which the grant was solicited, seems to have undergone some extension; for, in the Lease which followed this

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* See page 42, and Table E., page 202. † See the Map, page 225.
‡ No. XVIII.

application, and bears date the 24th June, 1761, a piece or parcel of waste ground, situate in the Town of Burslem, opposite to the dwelling-house of John Shrigley, containing, in length 16 yards, and in breadth 10 yards, is demised to 30 Trustees, for the term of 500 years, at the yearly rent of sixpence; with power to such Lessees to erect thereon a public edifice, or building, for a *Market Hall*, School, or such other public use and purpose, as should be thought needful; and to enclose a court, or yard, to the same, from the adjoining waste land, not exceeding 8 yards in breadth, from the side or end walls of the building. Thus originated the present Town-Hall of Burslem. The exterior has, however, undergone subsequent improvements, by a coating of Roman Cement, a slated roof, (supplanting the old tiled one,) with a balustered parapet, an elegant cupola, and a new clock with four dials, one of them illuminated; and the building now presents a handsome appearance to the eye of the passing stranger, as the plate introduced hereafter indicates.* The upper story is partitioned, and the east end used for the Police-Office. The other portion is a large and handsome room, in which public business is transacted, and the Magistrates hold their sittings. The arched basement is partly used as lock-up rooms for delinquents.

The Market commenced about the time of erecting the Hall, and grew by little and little; some country butchers, and others, occasionally bringing a carcass or two of meat, and a few bags of meal and potatoes for sale. Its increase, within the following 30 years, was considerable; and tressels and boards were provided by the Trustees of the Hall, for the use of the butchers and other chapmen, for which they paid a weekly sum as rent or toll; the income being expended in keeping the Town-Hall and Market-Place in repair. The original Trustees having followed one

* Page 257.

another "to the house appointed for all living," the regulation of the market devolved on the most influential and active of the succeeding inhabitants; and Mr. Enoch Wood, who for more than half a century occupied such a station in Burslem, and is now the patriarch of the existing generation of Potters, undertook its chief management, with the general concurrence of his neighbours, to whom his accounts, as Treasurer, were submitted periodically. In the year 1816, a fresh appointment of Trustees was determined upon, and thirty of the most respectable inhabitants of that day where chosen; to whom the Lease of the Town-Hall was assigned. These gentlemen continued to superintend the market concerns, until an Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1825, for regulating the markets and police, and lighting and watching the Town, of which we mean to speak more particularly in the next chapter.

The making of a Turnpike-Road from Burslem, in connexion with the Liverpool and Manchester Turnpike-Road at Lawton, under an Act passed in 1763,* facilitated the carriage of raw materials and manufactured goods, and gave rise to improvements in the buildings; but the completion of the Grand Trunk Canal, in 1777, gave a stronger impetus to manufacturing enterprise, and to the building of larger manufactories, and a better description of dwelling-houses. A branch Canal, from the main line, brought nearly up to the Town, in 1805, gave further facilities to traffic; and, from the period when the main line of the Canal was completed, to the present, great local improvements have progressively gone forward. The few elderly persons who now survive, and have marked their progress, can alone describe the extent of them, or the contrast which the modern Town presents to the ancient Village. Notices on the subject are introduced, and faith-

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* See page 30.

fully detailed, in the dialogue which concludes the last Chapter, and to which we here beg leave to refer.

In the year 1815, an Act was obtained for making a new and direct road from Burslem to Cobridge, under which, the fine thoroughfare, now called *Waterloo-Road*, was effected, and the erection of houses on each side of it gradually followed. This approach to Burslem is a wider, more direct, and better avenue, than is to be found within the compass of the Borough. The name it bears was intended to commemorate the passing of the Act authorizing its formation, which received the royal assent within a few days after the glorious battle of Waterloo took place, as well as to record the opening of the road to the public, on the second anniversary of that memorable victory. Some studs of brass, picked up on the field of Waterloo, by a Traveller, are imbedded in a stone at the entrance of the road from Burslem.

Another great improvement, in the approaches to the Town, was effected in 1820, by the making of the *Moorland-Road* in a direct line to the Leek Turnpike, at Smallthorn. This work was begun at a time when great numbers of the Potters and Colliers were destitute of employment; and was partly paid for from a large County fund, subscribed at that time by the wealthy, for the relief of the unemployed labouring poor. The road has been since incorporated in the Leek Turnpike Act.

We have spoken of the Victory of Waterloo, and are hence reminded of the ebullitions of joy and loyalty, which we have often witnessed in Burslem, on that and many former occasions, when the prowess of our naval and military heroes, during the long war with France, gave frequent scope for the display of patriotic ardour. In no other town was it more sincerely manifested; and upon the cessation of hostilities, in 1814, and the occupation of Paris, by the allied Armies, a festival, on a grand scale, was got up for the 22d April, when an Ox and two Sheep were roasted whole in the Market-Place, and

distributed to the populace, with a supply of liquor; and a spectacle exhibited of grateful and patriotic hilarity, to which the peaceful events of late years have not afforded occasion for a parallel display. The Battle of Waterloo, and the Peace which ensued, were of course followed by similar joyous demonstrations; and the three Coronations which have been subsequently celebrated, have not been less signalized by the same warm and sincere effusions of loyalty which characterized the inhabitants of Burslem between forty and fifty years ago, as related by an author of that day.*

We may be allowed to observe, that the Political Sentiments of the majority of the manufacturers and middle classes here are of a more decidedly conservative character than can be predicated of some of the southerly portions of the Borough; and, with respect to the operative population, their general demeanour has been orderly and peaceable, even under severe privations; and we venture to hope, that few of that class, in Burslem, have been seduced by those revolutionary doctrines which, under the name of *Chartism*, are at present so widely and fearfully inculcated by reckless and unprincipled men.

The ancient FREE-SCHOOL of the Town has been mentioned incidentally in speaking of the application for land for erecting the Town-Hall. This School was erected by a subscription, set on foot in the year 1749; towards which, Mr. John Bourne, Town-Clerk of Newcastle, a benevolent character, who had mainly promoted the erection of the chapels of Hanley and Lane-End, a few years before, gave £200.† And, from the fund so raised,

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* Dr. Aikin, History of Manchester, page 519.

† The Subscriptions, as entered in an old Book of Receipts and Disbursements, are as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Bourne . . . . | £200 | Brought forward . . | £330 |
| Mrs. Egerton . . . . | 40 | Richard Cartright, by Will | 20 |
| Ditto, by Will . . . . | 20 | Divers Sums by other Individuals . . . . | 165 |
| John Richards, of Newcastle | 20 | | |
| Thomas and John Wedgwood | 50 | | |
| | | | £515 |

a house was purchased for the use of the school, and the master's residence, together with a small estate, of about twenty-seven acres, situate at Ipstones Edge, for the permanent endowment of the Institution. It appears, from the rules framed for the government of the school, that it was founded as an English day-school, and that thirty poor boys and ten girls were to be instructed in Reading, Writing, and Accounts, and such as were of the Church of England were to attend divine worship, and learn the Church Catechism; the Master to be appointed, and displaced, by a majority of the Trustees. The school having fallen into neglect, and the premises into dilapidation, a new set of Trustees were appointed in 1823. They, in 1832, purchased a piece of land, and erected thereon a new school-house in Moorland-Road, near the outside of the town; and let the old school premises for a shop and dwelling-house. In the erection of the new school, and repairing the old one, they expended a considerable sum, and appointed a master, under an engagement to receive £10 per annum, only, out of the rents, until the debt were discharged. This is now in operation, and the school property will, in a few years, produce a clear income of about £50 per annum. The new school-house is a brick building, of one story, with an open vestibule in front, and an entablature bearing an inscription, "BURSLEM FREE-SCHOOL, 1832."*

A Sunday-School was for some years carried on in connection with the Church, soon after those institutions were set on foot in other parts of the country, being at first kept in the present Town-Hall, under the direction of the clergyman, and soon afterwards the Wesleyan methodists commenced their Sunday-School, of which we propose to give a more particular account.

THE METHODIST, or (as it has been generally called,)

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* For further particulars, see the Report of the Commissioners for enquiring concerning Charities.—"*Staffordshire*," page 259.

The Burslem Sunday-School, was begun in 1787, and was prosecuted with much diligence and zeal by the managers and teachers, under the superintendance of the Preachers of the Wesleyan connection; and soon acquired great popularity and support, among the people at large, for its usefulness in instilling, into the rapidly-increasing youthful population, the elements of religious and general knowledge, and withdrawing them from vagrant and vicious habits on the Sabbath-day. By the pains bestowed in this School, the seeds of self-culture were sown, which, in many instances, yielded a very respectable harvest of literary attainments; and an extensive library of books, of miscellaneous literature, was, in a series of years, collected together, for the use of the scholars and general subscribers. The children were instructed in writing, and the more advanced pupils were indulged in recitations and literary exercises, and naturally became proud of their fancied accomplishments. The increasing numbers of the scholars gave increased eclat to their establishment; and the anniversary procession of the teachers and scholars, which, in late years, mustered not less than 1700 or 1800, all attired in their best Sunday apparel, presented an attractive and interesting public spectacle. The Shepherds who reared and tended this goodly flock of younglings, and led them forth to do yearly homage to their friends and patrons, could hardly fail to imbibe feelings of self-gratulation, or to be jealous of any interference with their system of discipline, which they had, in the course of years, engrossed entirely to themselves. They were indeed, for the most part, members of the Wesleyan connection; and the Chapel and School-Rooms were vested in the same body of Trustees. The annual sermons, in support of the School, were also preached in the Chapel; but still the managers and teachers asserted a title to perfect independence for their School; calling it "The Burslem Sunday-School," and disclaiming for it any sectarian character; the resident Wesleyan Ministers had

not been allowed any voice, or part, in the management of it, for many years before the dispute we are about to mention. The practice of writing on the Sabbath-day was objected to by the Preachers and more sedate members of the communion; and they considered, also, that secular, rather than religious knowledge, had become the prominent object of instruction, and that too little regard was paid to the attendance of the children on divine worship; tending to induce the neglect of that important duty in after-life. They alledged indeed, from the practical effects of this uncontrolled system of education, that a very small proportion of good had been effected in promoting the real ends of charitable education,—pure religion, and improved morals—among the bulk of the existing population of the parish, which had received its early training at this popular school. It is understood, also, that the Wesleyan conference had, a few years previously, (*i. e.* in 1827,) resolved upon introducing more strict regulations into all the Schools connected with their body, consonant to their views on the above important points; and, as the managers and teachers of the Burslem Sunday-School could not be brought to yield obedience to a power they had not recognized for many years, a separation became unavoidable. Many endeavours were made to arrange the subjects of dispute, before they broke out into open rupture, but unhappily in vain; and at last, in the month of May, 1836,* the Trustees of the School premises took the very decided step of locking up the doors, and leaving the shepherds to seek out fresh pastures for such of their flock as chose to follow them. The School party deemed their expulsion from the School-rooms a gross violation of their rights; having contributed a con-

* It was on Sunday, May 15th, when there was a large Eclipse of the Sun, and the *Juveniles* hence probably thought the glorious luminary hid his face, as ashamed of the deed of the adverse party.

siderable amount towards the funds by which the buildings had been erected, and having enjoyed a long possessory title to them. Nearly the whole body of the scholars adhered to their teachers; and their parents and friends entered warmly, on their behalf, into the strife. The preachers and trustees had to encounter much personal obloquy and insult from the opposite party; who also meditated legal proceedings for regaining possession of the School premises; but shortly adopted better counsel, and erected, for the temporary accommodation of their scholars, a large tabernacle, covered with boards, determining to build a more substantial structure at the earliest opportunity. Accordingly, in the year 1837, they purchased a plot of land, in a prominent situation, and, at a very great expense, erected a building to serve the twofold purpose of School-rooms and a Chapel, which now forms a striking ornament to that part of the Town. The School-rooms occupy the basement-story, the Chapel the upper-story, which is galleried round very commodiously; along the whole front, and in advance of it, is a portico, of eight Doric columns, twelve feet in height, supporting an entablature of stone, on which is inscribed, in large letters, "Burslem Sunday-School." The School still maintains its former reputation, with little diminution of its numbers; the Report of 1838 giving 1354 scholars, and 202 teachers. A considerable congregation, or society, attends the Chapel for public worship, where they have two religious services every Sunday, conducted by local preachers; and not unfrequently strangers, either male or female, are invited to preach for the purpose of obtaining collections towards their large expenditure; in which they have been hitherto extremely successful. These separatists have not, at present, either coalesced with any other denomination, or assumed any title but that of Wesleyan Methodists; by the general principles and discipline of which body they consider themselves governed, though practically excommunicated from the Wesleyan Church.

We have recorded their rise; it will remain for the pen of the future historian to describe their progress; but we may be permitted to augur that great good, or an equal amount of evil, will undoubtedly be produced by this large and influential School, according as it shall be conducted on sound or unsound principles; that, if the pure and self-denying doctrines of the Bible be carefully implanted in the minds of the youthful multitude, an abundant produce of improved religious and moral conduct may be reasonably expected; but, if the rank weeds which are indigenous in the human heart be not sedulously eradicated, a plentiful crop of all manner of noxious things will most certainly spring up.

The Burslem National School, situate near the Parish-church, and shewn in the plate of that edifice,* was erected in 1817, at an expense of near £2000, including the site. It is of three stories, with a cupola over the centre, (but not a bell,) and has the outside character of a cotton or silk factory. The National Society contributed £300; the Diocesan Society, and Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of Litchfield, each £50, which, with local subscriptions, made up about £1000 in the whole. The remainder was borrowed, by the Trustees, on their bond; and an insurance made on the life of one of them, with the prospective view of cancelling the debt. The School was calculated to hold 600 children; but it has hitherto fallen very far short, as well in number as usefulness, of answering the designs of its founders. An Infant School has been recently established in one of the lower apartments, and the whole Institution is supported by Annual Contributions and Sermons, together with small weekly payments by the parents of the children. A Sunday-school is conducted in the same building, at which about 400 children, of both sexes, are instructed.

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* Page 212.

Another School, on the National System, is attached to the New Church of St. Paul, where a Sunday-school is also maintained. The building is a handsome Gothic structure of brick, near the Church, and was erected at an expence exceeding £500, towards which the Treasury-board granted £120, and the National Society £60. There are likewise Sunday-schools connected with all the other places of worship in the Town and Parish; and the numbers of the pupils, as they were arrayed in procession on the day of the Queen's Coronation, (28th June, 1838,) were nearly as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Church Sunday-schools ..... | 790 | Independent School..... | 120 |
| Burslem Sunday-school, (Wesleyan Secession)..... | 1450 | New Connection Methodist School.. | 440 |
| Wesleyan re-organized School .... | 520 | Primitive Methodist School..... | 113 |
| Ditto Longport and Sneyd Green .. | 450 | Baptist School..... | 115 |
| Providence Chapel ..... | 252 | Roman Catholic School, *(Cobridge)* | |

Of the Protestant Dissenters' Chapels, we will introduce here some cursory notices. That of the Wesleyan body, (we ask pardon if they disclaim the title of Dissenters,) situate in Chapel-square, is a large and handsome building, galleried most commodiously all round, the front gallery having eight tiers of pews in depth, the side galleries six tiers. A handsome organ is fixed in a coved recess behind the pulpit.* The Chapel is fronted with Roman cement, and has a Doric portico of six columns, extending over the three entrances. It was erected in 1796, enlarged in 1816, and the portico added in 1836; it will now seat about 2000 persons. We have spoken before of the Rev. John Wesley's first and subsequent visits to Burslem; his travelling brethren made their entrance here about the year 1757, and preached from a

* The organ, which was erected whilst this work was in the press, cost about £350, and was built by Renn, of Manchester. It is considered a very superior instrument.

horse-block in front of the Leopard (now the Legs of Man) Inn. They afterwards used an old house, where the new market-house now stands; but their first licensed apartment was in the dwelling-house of William Lockett, near the parish-church, the license for which is still in existence,* and was granted at the Midsummer Quarter-Sessions, 1759.

Bethel Chapel, belonging to the Methodist New Connection, situate in Waterloo-road, was erected in 1824, and is a handsome brick building, with wings rather in advance, which form the School-rooms and Preacher's house. This Chapel is galleried on a similar plan to that of the Wesleyans, and will seat about 1000 persons. It has its name sculptured on a tablet in front, with the date of its erection.

The "Independent Chapel" in Queen-street, (so designated in large letters on the parapet over the centre of the front, with the date of its erection, 1837,) is a handsome structure of brick, with very lofty upper windows. It has an open vestibule in the basement, formed by Tuscan columns and pilasters of stone, within which are two flights of stairs to the Chapel, which will seat about 400 persons. It has no side-galleries, but an end-gallery, in which is an organ. The basement story contains the School-rooms and Vestry.

Zoar Chapel, now belonging to the Christian Society, under the auspices of the Rev. Robert Aitken, (originally the property of the Methodist new connection, and afterwards of the Independents,) was erected in the year 1798, is situate in Princes-row, Nile-street; has side-galleries, and will seat 500 persons.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Navigation-road, will seat about 250 persons. It was built on a larger scale, in 1823, but afterwards found more than sufficient for the wants of the Society.

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* In the hands of Enoch Wood, Esq.

The Baptist Chapel, in High-street, will seat near 250 persons, and was erected many years ago.

The ancient Parish-Church, as we have already mentioned, had long become very inadequate to the wants of this rapidly-increasing population; and, in the year 1827, the rector and inhabitants, with the active co-operation of the late revered Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Ryder, obtained a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners for the erection of an additional Church, towards which, the inhabitants engaged to contribute, by subscriptions and rates, not less than £2000.* Various opinions were, in the first instance, entertained about the most-appropriate site; but William Adams, Esq., the patron of the living, having offered to give an acre of land for the erection, lying between Burslem and Longport, and an acre more

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* The following list contains the Donations of such of the Parishioners, and others, as subscribed to the amount of £10 and upwards. We believe the Parish engaged to make up the amount of £2000 by rates; but that, in consequence of the clamour excited against Church-rates before the last instalment of £500 was paid, the Commissioners could never obtain payment of it.

| | £ | s. | | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Adams, Esq. .. | 200 | 0 | William Harding ..... | 20 | 0 |
| The Earl of Macclesfield | 100 | 0 | William Twigg ..... | 20 | 0 |
| John Davenport, Esq. .. | 100 | 0 | Benjamin Fayle .... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Enoch Wood, Esq..... | 100 | 0 | Joseph Brindley..... | 20 | 0 |
| John Wood, Esq. ..... | 100 | 0 | Joseph Stubbs ..... | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Edward Whieldon.. | 100 | 0 | Stephen Brougham ..... | 20 | 0 |
| Henshall and Williamsons | 100 | 0 | Aaron Sant..... | 20 | 0 |
| Thomas Heath ..... | 50 | 0 | Spencer Rogers ..... | 20 | 0 |
| John Ward..... | 40 | 0 | Levi H. Rhead ..... | 20 | 0 |
| John Adams ..... | 30 | 0 | Thomas Walker..... | 10 | 10 |
| Freemasons' Lodge..... | 30 | 0 | William Heaton..... | 10 | 0 |
| J. J. Holden ..... | 25 | 0 | John Acton..... | 10 | 0 |
| Joseph Twigg..... | 25 | 0 | John and Geo. Baker .. | 10 | 0 |
| Daniel Haywood ..... | 21 | 0 | G. H. Fourdrinier..... | 10 | 0 |
| James Clews ..... | 21 | 0 | John Tomlinson..... | 10 | 0 |
| Joseph Machin ..... | 20 | 0 | W. H. Sharp ..... | 10 | 0 |

for a parsonage-house, that situation obtained the preference, though the immediate neighbourhood was then almost wholly unoccupied by buildings.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid by the Bishop on the 24th June, 1828,* and the Church consecrated on the 19th January, 1831, by the same worthy prelate. It is of fine grained stone, from the quarries of Hollington, and is a beautiful structure, of the plain Ecclesiastical style of the twelfth century, with a tower 115 feet in height, a lofty nave, and embattled side-aisles; the angles of the tower have octagonal turrets with ribbed pinnacles, and the extremities of the side-aisles are similarly ornamented. The Minister's income depends on the pew-rents. If the whole were let, they would yield between £300 and £400 per annum, but a considerable number are not set.

The principal entrance is through a lofty pointed arch,

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* We subjoin a copy of the Latin inscription on a brass-plate deposited in the foundation-stone, with a free translation of it.

"Hujus Ecclesiæ Subparochiali, Sancto Paulo Dicatæ, (partim publicis, privatis partim impensis, extructæ,) Vir honorabilis ac admodum reverendus Henricus Ryder, D. D., Episcopus Lichfieldiensis et Coventriensis, lapidem angularem deposuit, Regnante feliciter Georgio Quarto, Mensis Junii die XXIV. Anno salutis humanæ MDCCCXXVIII. Deo Gloria: Patriæ decus.

E. Wood, Pacis Curatore.

E. Whieldon, Rectore.
W. Adams, Patrono.

L. H. Rhead,
J. Clews,
T. Weatherby,
T. Hancock.
} Ædituis.

L. Vulliamy, Architecto.

(Free Translation.)—"*The Foundation-stone of this Parochial Chapel, erected partly by a National Grant, and partly by private Contributions, was laid by the Honorable and Right Reverend Henry Ryder, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in the auspicious reign of George the Fourth, on the XXIV day of June, in the year of Redemption MDCCCXXVIII. The Glory be ascribed to God; the honor to our Country.*"

on the western face of the tower, and two side-arches rather smaller, which are flanked by arched door-ways to the aisles and galleries, (but the gallery-stairs have been removed to the interior since the completion of the church.) The tower is of five stories, and contains, above the arched basement, a chamber behind the organ-gallery ; next above that the belfry, then the clock-room, (at present vacant,) and the bell-loft, (occupied only as yet by a single bell.) This upper story has two large four-light transome windows on every side. In the clock story, which is above the ridge of the roof, are circular dial openings, in the four faces of the tower, with moulded octagon borders ;— the second story has a fine four-light mullioned window westward, its head rising into the belfry, which has also two side lancet windows. The clerestory of the church has six pairs of two-light windows on each side, (rather small in proportion,) and the side-aisles have each six well-proportioned and mullioned three-light windows, besides a corresponding one at the east end. The east or chancel window is a beautiful pointed arch of six lights, divided by mullions, with cinque-foil heads and elaborate tracery, its sill being above the height of the vestry-ceiling; the vestry, which is taken from the chancel in rear of the altar screen, is lighted by two small two-light windows, under the great window. The flat above the vestry might have been convenient for the high altar, if the church had been designed for a Catholic Temple ; but for any present purpose the space is useless, and rather unsightly. Below this is the altar screen, of stone, composed of three Gothic compartments, divided by pilasters, and surmounted with an embattled cornice and crocketed pinnacles, the spandrils and heads of the arches being carved in tabernacle work ; and, on the back ground are painted the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and Creed, in gilt letters. The Communion railing is of a neat Gothic pattern, to correspond. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, rising to the ceiling with triple-clustered

piers. The roof of the nave is supported by six pointed arches, with ribbed mouldings, rising from plain and lofty octagon piers, of rather slight dimensions. The ceiling of the nave is in compartments, divided longitudinally by a centre rib, and transversely by beams. The purlins of the side-aisle are supported by neat cast-iron principals, exposed to the view, and painted like oak. The pews are of good deal wainscot, in square pannels, painted to resemble oak, and finished with oak caps. The pulpit and reading-desk, which were at first apart, but are now united, are a good specimen of pannelled joinery, ornamented with cast-metal bands and quatrefoil mouldings, all painted like dark oak. The front of the galleries is of stucco, but painted in oil, in resemblance of pannelled Gothic wainscot. An upper gallery, at the west-end, was removed in 1835, to make room for an organ then erected, which for size, tone, and compass, is not excelled by any in the county; the cost of it was about £700.* The Church is floored with smooth flag-stones, and warmed by flues underneath. It is calculated to hold about 2000 persons; and there is a large proportion of free sittings in the galleries, besides others in the body of the Church.

Two handsome mural monuments flank the Communion-table; that on the north is a sarcophagus-shaped tablet, of polished white marble, on a black marble ground, surmounted by a sculptured urn, and cypress wreaths, and above that a shield of arms, with a dove; it is inscribed "To the memory of Joseph Stubbs, Esq., of Longport, who died the 31st day of October, 1836," (from hemorrhage occasioned by a surgical operation.) That on the south is

* It was built by subscription, and Joseph Wood, Esq. was the chief promoter, and most liberal contributor. The builders were Messrs. Bewsher and Fleetwood, of Liverpool; it is a choir-organ, with 31 stops, and three rows of keys. The principal pedal pipe is 22 by 24 inches, and 22 feet in length, the largest metal pipe 10 inches in diameter.

inscribed in old English characters, "to the memory of HENRY DAVENPORT, ESQ.," whose premature and lamented death we have already spoken of in our account of Longport.* It is composed of a plain marble tablet, set in a frame of richly-chased work, of Portland stone, with the Armorial bearings of the deceased, under the apex.†

The Church-yard, including the site of the edifice, contains exactly three acres, and the figure would be that of an oblong square, but that the eastern end answers to three sides of an octagon; it is fenced in all round with a breast-wall and handsome iron railing, with four entrance folding-gates, all of which, with the price of two acres of land, in addition to one acre given by the patron, were undertaken to be paid for by the Trustees of Burslem Market, who liberally voted £1000 out of their prospective funds, towards the accomplishment of what they deemed an important public object. This cemetery is becoming rapidly filled, and several large enclosures have been railed off for family vaults. An elegant tomb-stone, lately erected over that of the Davenport family, is principally conspicuous; it is a square monument of Portland-

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* Page 158.

† The engraver mistook our directions, and has given the arms of DAVENPORT only. The escutcheon on the monument is,—quarterly, 1 and 4 *argent*, a chevron pean between three cross crosslets fitchè sable, for Davenport,—2 and 3 quarterly, *i. e.* 1 and 4, *azure*, a cross flory *or*; on a bordure of the second 8 hurts for *Ward*; 2 and 3 vairé, *or* and *azure*, a chief of the first for *Titchborne*.

Whilst these sheets were in the press, a third very beautiful monument has been put up in the Church, against the south wall. "To the "memory of LIEUTENANT HENRY NELSON POOLE, of the Royal Navy, "who died at Sea, in the Persian Gulf, while in command of the "Hon. E. I. Company's Sloop of War the Clive, on the 10th June, "1837. This monument was erected by his brother Officers, as a "testimonial of their respect for his public worth, and esteem for his "private character." Lieutenant Poole was born in Burslem, being the sixth son of Mr. John Ellison Poole, afterwards of Clayton.

stone, with crocketed pinnacles at the corners and sides, and surmounted by an enriched tabernacle over the centre.

We are indebted to the Minister and congregation of St. Paul's Church for the annexed plate of that beautiful edifice, embracing also the National School connected therewith.

This Church is at present held as a chapel of ease under the Mother-Church; the Incumbents being nominated by the Rector. There have been three during the short period since its erection, viz.:—

The Rev. Thomas Nunns, A. M. ..... 1828
The Rev. Robert Mayor ..... April 1832
The Rev. John Noble, A. B. (present Minister) Oct. 1833

We now proceed to notice the establishment of the Market and Police of the Town of Burslem, under an Act passed in 1825. Long before that time, the regulation of the Market had become an object of importance, which the principal inhabitants were desirous of having legally established, with a view as well to the accommodation of the Public as to the improvement of the town. And, in 1812, negociations were set on foot with Walter Sneyd, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, for obtaining his sanction to an Act of Parliament for legalizing the Market, but proved unsuccessful. They were, however, renewed in 1824, with a different result, and Mr. Sneyd consented to grant an additional lease, of waste land, round the Town Hall, for the purposes of the Market, equal in duration to the term of the original lease for 500 years, at the annual rent of £10, subject to a fine of £50 every 21 years; for which very moderate consideration, he consented to forego his claims to the profits of the Market in perpetuity. Coupled with this object, the inhabitants were desirous of obtaining powers for the better government, watching, and lighting of the Town. We may observe, here, that from the year 1814, one of the principal inhabitants had been annually chosen Chief-constable, to superintend two or three subalterns, who

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, BURSLEM.

executed the ordinary duties of the office; and that a partial lighting of the Market-place had, for several years, been attempted in the winter months, and paid for from the Market funds.

On the completion of this arrangement, an Act of Parliament was applied for, and obtained, which vested in a body of Trustees, possessing certain qualifications, *by Estate*, the Town-hall and Market-place, held by lease under the Lord of the Manor; with the most ample powers of holding Weekly Markets, and establishing Annual Fairs, and appointing also a distinct body of Commissioners, for regulating the police, and watching and lighting the Town.*

The preamble of the Act states, that, "Whereas the "Town of Burslem, in the County of Stafford, is large "and populous, and a place where great and extensive "manufactories of Earthenware are carried on; and the "same, including the Hamlet of Sneyd, and the places "of Longport, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, and other parts "adjacent, all in the parish of Burslem aforesaid, contains "upwards of ten thousand Inhabitants; that Markets on "Monday and Saturday, in each week, have been for "many years past held at Burslem aforesaid, in a place "there, called the Market-place, for the convenience of "and better supplying with provisions the inhabitants of "the said Town, and its neighbourhood; and a Market-"house, or Town-hall, was many years ago erected, and "built upon a piece of waste land, in the Market-place of "the said Town;—That it would be of great advantage "and utility, if the said Market-place were enlarged, and "the Markets put on a permanent footing; and if the

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* See the Act, 6 Geo. IV., cap. cxxxi, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Markets in the Town of *Burslem*, in the county of *Stafford;* and for lighting, regulating the Police, and watching the said Town of Burslem, the Vills of *Longport*, *Cobridge*, *Sneyd Green*, and parts adjacent, in the Parish of Burslem. (Passed 10th June, 1825.)

"streets, avenues, and places of the Town were lighted, "and a proper and efficient police and watch established "in the said Parish."

The Act then specifies the qualifications of the Trustees of the Market, which are, that they be rated Inhabitants of the Parish, seised of real estate of the value of £100 per annum, or heirs-apparent of persons seised of £200, or possessed of personal estate of the value of £3000; and to this body, or a quorum of five, the sole management of the affairs of the Market are entrusted, with power to make bye-laws for its better government, and to purchase houses, buildings, or land for the extension of the Market-place, and for rendering the same more commodious; the tolls and profits of the Markets being directed to be applied, after paying the expences o fobtaining the Act, in discharging the rent and fines to the Lord of the Manor, keeping the Town-hall and Market-place in repair, lighting the Town-hall and Market-place, paying the salary of the organist of Burslem Church,* paying off monies borrowed for the use of the Market; and, in the next place, towards such general improvements in the said Parish of Burslem, or for establishing, promoting, or assisting any public works, institutions, or establishments there, as the Trustees should think proper; finally, if any surplus should remain, the same was to go in aid and diminution of the Police-rates.

The qualification, powers, and duties of the Commissioners of Police are as follows:—

Qualification. — All occupiers of rateable property within the limits of the Act, at an improved rent of £35 per annum, and owners of real property of the annual value of £70, or of personal estate of the value of £2000.—Duties. To light the public streets, and places, within the limits of Burslem Proper, (these are minutely specified, and do not extend 700 yards from the Town-hall in the furthest

* This had been done for a long period before the Act was obtained.

direction,)—to provide fire-engines,—to erect, or provide, proper offices for the use of the Constables, lock-up houses, or prisons, for the detention and safe custody of felons, and prisoners,—to appoint, annually, some person, out of their own body, to be Chief-constable of Burslem, with such number of assistant or deputy-constables as might be deemed proper ;—also to appoint Watchmen, all of whom are required to be sworn into office by the Magistrates of the County.

Chief-constable. This Officer's duties are not further defined by the Act, than that he has power given him to suspend any assistant, or deputy-constable, from acting until the next meeting of the Commissioners, and to appoint the Town-crier ; but, in practice, ever since the passing of the Act, the Chief-constable has had the general direction of the business of the Police ; he presides at all meetings of the Commissioners, and is the authority to whom the inferior constables make their daily reports, and resort for advice, and instructions, in cases of emergency ; so that the Chief-constable is, in effect, an important civil officer, placed in a middle position between the magistracy and the acting constabulary force.

The Commissioners are empowered to levy two rates, each not exceeding the amount of 6*d.* in the pound, yearly, upon all houses, warehouses, and other buildings, yards, gardens, orchards, and wharfs, for lighting purposes ; which is assessed on property within the limits only of Burslem Proper ; that for Police expences is assessed on the whole rateable property of the Parish, (Abbey Hutton excepted.)

Annual meetings of the Trustees of the Market are directed to be holden, for general purposes, on the second Wednesday in June, and of the Police Commissioners on the following day ; at the latter the Chief-constable, and other Officers are appointed, and the Chief-constable usually enters on his office on the first Sunday after the 24th June, (being Burslem Wake,) and is then attended

to church by a considerable body of the Commissioners. It was a custom, for several years after the office was instituted, for the Chief-constable to invite a party of his neighbours to breakfast, on entering into office; but the practice has, of late years, been discontinued. An annual dinner, to which the outgoing Chief-constable is invited, is the only civic entertainment now kept up.

We insert the names of the gentlemen who have served the office of Chief-constable since the Act was obtained :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Twigg, Esq..... | 1825 | Enoch Wood, Sen., Esq.. | 1832 |
| R. H. Haywood, Esq.... | 1826 | Robert Williamson, Esq.. | 1833 |
| John Cormie, Esq..... | 1827 | Geo. Booth Green, Esq... | 1834 |
| Edward Wood, Esq. .... | 1828 | Enoch Wood, Sen., Esq.. | 1835 |
| Joseph Wood, Esq..... | 1829 | Joseph Alcock, Esq. .... | 1836 |
| Henry Davenport, Esq.... | 1830 | R. H. Haywood, Esq. .. | 1837 |
| Spencer Rogers, Esq.... | 1831 | George Phillips, Esq..... | 1838 |

The passing of the Market-act was followed by various projects for enlarging and improving the Market-place. The Trustees had obtained powers to purchase, at a valuation price, within the term of five years, certain houses and buildings belonging to Thomas Wedgwood, Esq., standing near the east-side of the Town-hall; but, for want of funds, or combination of sentiment, that period was suffered to elapse, without effecting this desirable object. At length, however, in 1831, a purchase was made from Mr. Wedgwood's representatives, of a portion of the above property,* at the price of £1,400; the buildings thereon were then pulled down, and the site added to the Market-place. In the year 1834, it was resolved to purchase, and pull down, the remainder of the old buildings between the Market-place and Shoe-lane, now Wedgwood-street,† (leaving a modern house, and some cottages standing for the present,‡)

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* Marked in the Ground Plan, page 225, with the letters *c*, *d*, *e*, *g*.

† Viz. :—the parts marked *f*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*. ‡ Those marked *a*, *b*.

TOWN-HALL & MARKET-HOUSE OF BURSLEM.

and to erect, on this site, a covered Market-house, for the use of the butchers and provision-dealers. The price of £2600 was paid for this additional property; and hereupon the classical and beautiful edifice, shewn in the annexed plate, was erected, of which the south-west corner-stone, (above the basement,) was laid, on the 1st of December, 1835, by Enoch Wood, Esq., the Treasurer, in the presence of the whole body of the Trustees, and a very large concourse of spectators.* The building was prosecuted with great diligence, by the contractor, and completed in less than twelve months from its commencement, being opened for public use on Saturday, October 1st, 1836. The completion of the work was celebrated by an entertainment given by the Trustees, to which the Lord of the Manor, and many neighbouring gentlemen, were invited.

The building is of smooth stone, with a rustic basement, surmounted with iron pallisades along the south and west sides, and an elegant Doric portico of six fluted columns, supporting a pediment over the principal, or

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* A copy of the Market-act, a ground-plan of the old buildings, of which that inserted opposite page 225 is a reduced copy, and the resolutions of the Trustees passed the same morning, (enclosed in a tin case,) several pieces of china, earthenware, and a number of coins, and a brass-plate with the following inscription deeply engraved, were embedded in the corner-stone :—

"This Foundation laid by the Trustees of BURSLEM-MARKET, the first day of December, Anno Domini MDCCCXV.

" Enoch Wood, *Treasurer.* John Ward, *Clerk to the Trustees.*

" Samuel Ledward, *Architect.* William Smith, *Builder.*"

A handsome silver trowel, for the ceremonial, was presented by the Trustees to Mr. Wood, bearing the following inscription:

" This trowel was presented, by the Trustees of Burslem-market, to " Enoch Wood, Esq., their Treasurer, on the occasion of his laying the " corner-stone of the covered market, 1st December, 1835, as a token " of the high estimation in which they hold his character, and to shew " their sense of the zeal he has ever manifested for the improvement of " his native town."

south entrance, and covering a double flight of twelve steps. The rise of the surface northerly leaves the doorways there level with the ground. The situation of the building is admirably chosen for ornament, no less than utility, and it forms a striking object in approaching the town from Waterloo-Road. The ground-plan of it is marked by broad black lines in the plate given before.* The dimensions are 130 feet (N. to S.,) by 108 feet, (E. to W.,) besides areas along the south and west sides, raised to the level of the ground-floor; two rows of spacious vaults extend under the building, along the south, and the basement of that front is intended for small shops, with arched doors and windows. The entire outlay in the building was £3600, but reduced £400 by the value of old materials; and the site having cost £4000, the whole expence was £7200; which was borrowed, in various loans, by the Trustees on mortgage of the tolls, and guaranteed by their personal security.

The income of the Market had gradually increased from its trifling origin, until it realized, in 1812, about £150, and, in 1824, (the year previously to obtaining the Act,) the receipts were £387. In 1826 the tolls, as then fixed, were let by auction for £552 10*s.*, and in 1834 for £850. In 1838, after the covered Market had been two years in operation, and the produce of the tolls had been so far tested by actual collection, they were let for the ensuing year at the very considerable rent of £1280.

The interior of the covered Market is divided into 124 stations. The highest toll paid for any station daily is 3*s.* 1*d.*, the lowest 1*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of gas-lights; the Market is holden on Mondays and Saturdays, Monday being the principal day. Six annual fairs have been appointed by the Trustees, to be holden on the Saturdays preceding Shrovetide, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and next after Midsummer-day, the 11th September, and Christmas-day, but have been hitherto little regarded.

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* Page 225.

## CHAPTER XII.

# Burslem.—*(Concluded.)*

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.—ENOCH WOOD AND SONS.—MEMOIR OF MR. WOOD, SEN.—HIS MUSEUM OF FICTILE RAREITIES.—BUST OF JOHN WESLEY, AND ANECDOTE THEREON.—MR. WOOD'S PATENT FOR RAISING WATER.—SAMUEL ALCOCK AND CO.'S EXTENSIVE CHINA WORKS.—MACHIN AND POTTS.—THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, AND PATENT INVENTIONS.—OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—CHEMICAL AND COLOUR WORKS.—PRINCIPAL DWELLING-HOUSES.—BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.—GAS WORKS.—SUPPLY OF WATER.—HIGHWAYS.—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—BURSLEM WAKE.—CHARITABLE GIFTS.—WORKHOUSE.—PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE.—INNS AND BEER HOUSES.—REGISTERED VOTERS.

In the present Chapter we propose to notice the existing manufacturing establishments, dwelling-houses, and other matters connected with Burslem *Proper*, and to conclude its history.

The firm of Enoch Wood and Sons take the lead as Earthenware manufacturers, and have occupied that position for many years; the head of this house, Enoch Wood, Esq., whose name we have had occasion to introduce on several previous occasions, commenced business, in 1783, on his own account, and, in 1790, was joined by James Caldwell, Esq., late of Linley-Wood; the business being from that time conducted under the firm of "Enoch Wood and Caldwell," until the year 1818, when Mr. Wood purchased Mr. Caldwell's property in the concern, and the present firm of Enoch Wood and Sons had its commencement. They now occupy the sites of four ancient pot-works, near together, on the two

sides of the old Pack-horse-Lane, (formerly a public thoroughfare from Burslem to Newcastle, but now stopped up,) and which are connected by means of a subterraneous passage, as well as by the arched gallery shewn in the first of the two plates introduced hereafter, which exhibits the east front of the large manufactory in Fountain-Place,* erected by Mr. Wood, in 1789. A windmill was, in the first place, employed here in raising water and preparing the clay, ready for the hands of the potters, and for grinding glaze and colours, but this work is now done by steam-power. Messrs. Wood and Sons also occupy another manufactory at a short distance in the town, late belonging to Mr. John Brettell.

Mr. Wood, being the oldest living manufacturer in the district, and having long occupied the most prominent station at Burslem, to the prosperity and improvement of which, during a long life, he has greatly contributed, we hope to be enabled to obtain an engraved portrait of him, to face the title-page of the present chapter, before the work is completed.

The various families of the name of Wood are about as numerous at the present time, in Burslem, as were those of Wedgwood some years since, and are all descended from Ralph and Elizabeth Wood, mentioned before as ancestors of the Brownhill's family,† of whom Mr. Enoch Wood, Sen. is the grandson, *i. e.* the youngest son of Aaron Wood, (a very ingenious modeller, and the principal artist in that line then in the district,) who was the second son of Ralph and Elizabeth Wood.

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* The name of *Fountain-Place* was adopted from a Fountain, or Reservoir, for the use of the town, constructed by Mr. Wood, in or about the year 1798, which was supplied with water by means of the engine at his manufactory. Conduit-pipes were laid to a pillar or obelisk, which stood in front of the gate-way of the manufactory, (where a tall lamp pillar is now fixed,) and the public had the free use of this for a number of years afterwards.

† Page 153.

Mr. Enoch Wood married, (in December, 1780,) Miss Ann Bourne, of Burslem, who is also still living. The 50th anniversary of their wedding-day was celebrated with great rejoicings by their children and grandchildren, at a family jubilee in 1829. Three of Mr. Wood's son's—Enoch, Joseph, and Edward, are, (or were until about the time of our writing this account,) connected with him in the trade, and the first of them has an eldest son of the same name.

Mr. Wood, Sen., who is a great *Virtuoso* in whatever concerns the business of the potter, has an extensive and curious collection of early and later specimens of the fictile art, from the rude butter-pot of Charles II.'s time, to the highly-adorned vase of modern days. Of this collection we can give but a very concise account, and that of the earlier specimens only.

Those of the most ancient date are rude and unglazed, and prove the entire lack of skill and taste which prevailed until after the middle of the seventeenth century.

The next class consists of drinking-cups and other articles of a dark-brown hue, glazed with lead ore, or *Smithrem*, mottled with manganese; and these evidently preceded the use of salt glaze.

The third series consists of platters, cups, porringers, &c. of the native cane-colored clay, ornamented with orange and other slips, figured with rude devices of various kinds, done with a tool, and glazed with lead. This series comes down to the reign of William III.

The fourth series shews that the introduction of salt glaze, and a better style of workmanship commenced in the same reign, and fortifies the tradition we have before referred to, that the salt glazing was first practised by the Messrs. Elers, from Holland.* A pint jug, bearing a medallion of King William III. in relief, and flowered ornaments stamped in metal moulds; the body, an ash-colored marl, is the earliest specimen of the salt glaze, and of the Dutchmen's superior skill, but Mr. Wood is inclined to consider this and other corresponding pieces as being imported from Holland or Germany, although they bear the effigies of the English Sovereigns, William and Mary.

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* See page 47.

A fifth assortment comprises a great variety of tea-pots, and other utensils of unglazed red-ware of coralline hue, resembling the *Samian*, turned in the lathe, and ornamented with pressed devices. These are the acknowledged productions of the Elers, at their works at Bradwell, and show a considerable advancement of Dutch over English art. They bring down the manufacture to the end of the seventeenth century, and shew that hitherto none but native clays were used.

The series which follows the above consists of a great variety of utensils, all glazed with salt, several of them having medallions of Queen Anne, principally formed of the yellow native clay, and many of them marbled with manganese, like the leaves of modern-bound books. They have a good deal of rude chasing about them, and some degree of elegance.

The next collection shews an improvement in forms and lightness, and the introduction of *slips* of Devonshire, or Dorset clay, in ornamenting, or lining the wares. These articles are also glazed with salt.

The succeeding series exhibit the bodies of the wares, composed of a mixture of the native clays with flint; the glaze being of salt. These are the white stone-wares before spoken of.* Many of them are richly ornamented with pressed devices from metal moulds, which preceded the introduction of moulds made of plaster of Paris.

Mr. Wood has in his Museum many moulds of brass and iron, used by the earlier potters, and several of *chiselled Alabaster*, quite curiosities, as corroborating a relation before hinted at, that an English potter having gone over to France, sent word to his friends at Burslem, that the French China-makers used Alabaster moulds, whereupon a sculptor was employed to chisel out the crude stone into the shape desired, instead of burning, pulverising, and moulding it, as they afterwards discovered to be the more expeditious and proper method.†

It might be considered tedious were we to carry on the description of the articles contained in Mr. Wood's Museum to a further length, and we therefore here close our account of it. The collection was greatly reduced, in 1835, by a present of numerous specimens, (182 pieces,) forwarded by Mr. Wood to the King of Saxony, through Baron Gersdorff, his Majesty's Ambassador at the British Court. This present was handsomely acknowledged by the Directors of the Royal Museum at Dresden, through the same nobleman, who, in a letter to Mr. Wood, (dated

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* See page 49. † See page 227.

January 16th, 1836,) informed him that, in return for his valuable and highly-interesting donation, a selection of Chinese and Saxon manufacture had been made by the Directors, and forwarded to Burslem for his acceptance.

Mr. Wood, who was originally brought up to his father's business of a modeller, executed in his early days many excellent subjects in the plastic art, consisting of dwarf statues, groups, bas-reliefs, cameos, and intaglios, of *terra cotta;* specimens of which are still to be met with, and are highly prized. A bust of the venerable Wesley, modelled from his person, at Burslem, in the year 1781, was acknowledged to be the most faithful likeness of that eminent person ever produced, and has been the prototype of numerous copies subsequently promulgated.*

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* We cannot refrain from introducing here an interesting anecdote respecting this bust, which we received from Mr. Wood some time ago. He was at Leeds when the Methodist Conference was held there in the summer of 1781, and his busts, being then first introduced, were in eager demand among the preachers and friends of Mr. Wesley. Mr. Wood was pointed out as the artist, and much complimented on the occasion. On returning from the chapel where the busts had just been exhibited, he was thus accosted in the Old Church-yard, by a tall person of clerical appearance. "Are you the young man who made that beautiful likeness of Mr. Wesley?" Being answered in the affirmative, the stranger requested Mr. W. to tell him *how* he had made so exact a resemblance of that great man. He was very minute in his enquiries, and having made himself master of the subject, standing on a grave, he placed his hands on the young artist's shoulders, and going through the whole process, from the first *preparation* of the soft and pliant materials, to the *completion* of the bust, he, in a most striking manner, applied his information for the purpose of illustrating the wonderful work of God, in the *new* creation of the human soul after his own image, by the power and grace of the Holy Spirit. He spoke of the rough and unpromising materials, viz.:—the old corrupt nature derived from fallen Adam, and how, by the influence and energy of the Divine Spirit, this was softened and melted down into godly sorrow and contrition of heart,—became *plastic* under the hands of the Divine Arti-

Mr. Wood, in the year 1807, obtained a Patent for an improvement in the mode of raising water from deep mines, by means of balance beams, fixed at different depths in the shaft, and combining therewith the high-pressure power of the steam-engine known as Trevithick's, with the air-pump and condenser of Boulton and Watt, which had not been previously adopted. This invention Mr. Wood applied, for many years, to a steam-mill, and the drainage of his coal-mines, at the Bycars, near Burslem, and found productive of very considerable advantages.

The establishment of Enoch Wood and Sons has been hitherto employed in the manufacture of earthenware of every variety, and they have of late years been reckoned the largest exporters of that article from Staffordshire to the United States of America. They have recently combined the making of Porcelain with their other business.

Next in importance are the China and Earthenware Works of Samuel Alcock & Co., who occupy three sets of Pot-works near together, situate at the Hill-top, viz., a large manufactory built by the late J. & R. Riley, on the site of John Taylor's house and works; another considerable manufactory, late the house and works of John Robinson and Sons; and another adjacent, formerly William

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ficer,—was cast into a new mould,—was formed by Him after the likeness of Christ,—and *thus* became a new creature, bearing the image of the heavenly, as before it had borne that of the earthly. He spiritualized, in a happy manner, other parts of the process, comparing the fiery ordeal necessary to the firmness and beauty of the one to the furnace of affliction,—the various trials of the Christian, as equally necessary, and by God's grace, equally conducive to the steadfastness of faith and beauty of holiness of the other.

This unexpected address, which lasted about twenty minutes, was listened to with deep interest, and lively emotion. The stranger was no less distinguished a person than the holy and apostolic Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, Salop., of whom Dr. Southey has said, he would have been justly regarded as a saint of the first order in the best era of the Church.

Taylor's house and works. In these manufactories, three of the better sort of houses of the last century are absorbed, or have been swept away, to make room for buildings of trade. The productions of Messrs. Alcock and Co., in ornamental china, are of a first-rate description, consisting of table and tea-services, enriched with exquisite landscape paintings, and other devices; of vases, fancy *bouquettes*, articles of toilette, and elaborate modelled subjects from history and romance, in biscuit china. Whilst this article is in the press, (1839,) Mr. Alcock has completed the rebuilding of the front of his manufactory, (formerly Robinsons') which presents the most striking and ornamental object of its kind within the precincts of the Borough, and of which his liberality enables us to introduce an engraving. Messrs. Alcock & Co. are largely engaged in the export trade to America.

The works of Machin and Potts, formerly Machin and Baggaley, and now stiled the Waterloo-Pottery, in the Hole-house, and Waterloo-road, are the oldest existing establishment for the manufacturing of porcelain in Burslem. Machin & Co. have, within a few years past, introduced a patent process for printing china and earthenware by machinery, the paper impressions being thrown off from steel cylinders, each engraved with the required pattern, in rapid and almost endless succession, ready for the transferrers' hands. Mr. Potts has also obtained a patent for printing the biscuit wares in various colours at the same time; and, besides this, the proprietors, through the ingenuity and aid of their manager, Mr. William Bourne, have lately brought an important application of the same principles to the ornamenting of paper, and japanned tea-trays, oil-cloths, table-covers, and all articles of prepared canvass, leather, &c., surpassing, we believe, every former attempt at transferring pictorial designs to such kinds of goods. This invention is likewise secured by patent.

The other manufacturers at the present day are Mellor,

Venables & Co., (Hole-house,) china and earthenware; Thomas Godwin, (Burslem Wharf;) John Wedg Wood, (Hadderidge;) Barker, Sutton, & Till, (Liverpool-road;) Peter Hopkin, (Market-Place;) William Pointon, (Green-Head;) Samuel Mayer & Co., (Waterloo-Road;) Joseph Hawley, (Waterloo-Road;) Maddock & Seddon, (Newcastle-Street;) James Vernon & Co., (High-Street;) Jas. & Thos. Edwards, (Kiln-Croft;) Cork & Condliffe, (Queen-Street;) Nehemiah Massey, (Bournes-Bank;) Ann Holland, (Hill-Top;) Daniel Edge, (Waterloo-Road;) Wood & Bowers, (Waterloo-Road;) Jones & Beech, (Bell-Works.) Besides the above, several potworks are now unemployed, viz.: the Church-Yard Works, late J. & J. Jackson; the Big-House Works, formerly Thomas Wedgwood; the Hamill-Street Works, formerly Cartlidge and Beech; the Knowl Works, (formerly Breeze's;) and a Work in Navigation-Road, late John Walton's.

The preparing of Boracic Acid, an ingredient which has of late very generally superseded the use of lead, or litharge, in the dip or wash by which the glazing of china and earthenware is effected, has for some years been largely carried on at Burslem, by the firm of Wood, Kurtz, & Co. The crude substance is imported from Italy, and is here purified and prepared for use, and sold to the trade at from 60*s*. to 80*s*. per cwt.

The refining of Cobalt Ore, and Zaffres, which are the bases of the mineral blue used in printing and tinting the ware, is a business practiced at Burslem to a considerable extent, and has raised the fortunes of several individuals. The best calx of Cobalt is sold at about 30*s*. per lb., and of Zaffre blue at 12*s*. per lb.; the ores are imported from Sweden and Saxony, and were much more scarce and dear a few years ago than at present. Other mineral colours of all varieties are prepared by the colour-makers here, and have of late competed, in some degree, with the old and favorite one of blue.

Of the higher class of private dwelling-houses, we may

EAST FRONT OF THE ... NUFACTORY OF ENOCH WOOD & SONS, BURSLEM.

MANLEAVERER'S, ON THE CONEY WOOD ESTATE, OF THOMAS WOOD, ESQ.

To face p. 101.

notice the Overhouse, and the Big-House, both mentioned previously as having been the seats of two branches of the Wedgwood family. Fountain-Place, the residence of Enoch Wood, Esq., with the manufactory adjoining, presents, in the western view of it, an imposing appearance, as shewn by one of the annexed plates, for which we are indebted to Mr. Wood's liberality. Portland-House, occupied by Mrs. Riley; and Furlong-House, erected and occupied by Mr. Ward, solicitor, are detached residences in the same part of the town.

The most striking private building in the middle of the town, indeed almost the only one having the character of elegance, is the newly-erected house of business of the Commercial Bank of England, situate on the south side of the market-place, erected in 1836, in the Italian stile, fronted with free-stone, with large Venetian windows on the ground-floor, and the upper ones having ornamental balconies. This beautiful edifice, though for the use only of a branch bank, is, we believe, the very *chef-d'œuvre* of the Company's offices.

We are led to remark on the Banking Establishments in Burslem. The first Bank opened here was that of Wood and Walker, in 1809, which firm continued till 1818, when it was changed to that of John Wood & Co., and subsequently to that of Wood and Holden. This firm ceased in the autumn of 1838, and then united its concerns with those of the "Imperial Bank of England," an establishment, which, notwithstanding its lofty title, has recently fallen into embarrassment.

Besides the branch of the Commercial Bank of England, the "Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company" has a branch office here; there is likewise a private Bank carried on by "J. J. & G. Alcock," under the title of "The Burslem Commercial Bank."

The gentlemen of the faculties of law and physic have increased about three-fold in Burslem within the last thirty years; during which the general population has

not even doubled its numbers, and we now count six practitioners in one, and five in the other profession.

The town is lighted with coal-gas, which, from 1826 to 1837, was supplied by the "British Gas Company," (whose *fountain* is two miles distant, at Shelton,) but is now furnished by a local Company of Shareholders, who have erected Works near the south-eastside of the town, and stile themselves "The Burslem and Tunstall Gas Company." This Company embraces most of the tradesmen and other consumers in Burslem, and supplies the churches, chapels, market-house, and other public buildings, at the rate, per metre, of 8*s.* for 1000 cubic feet, and the street-lamps at 57*s.* per batwing burner for the season, viz. from the beginning of September to the end of April.

The town is but ill supplied with water in dry seasons; the principal resource being the works of John Smith, Esq., at Hanley, which are very inadequate to meet the extensive drain upon them. The steam-engines of Messrs. Wood & Sons, and Messrs. S. Alcock & Co., used in their manufactories, raise further supplies to their own and other works, but a more copious and certain supply is much to be desired of this essential fluid; the consumption of which, in the potworks, is necessarily very great. Several projects for effecting the object have, at different times, been started, and, in the year 1832, W. Walsh, an enterprising individual, commenced upon a plan for furnishing the needful demand from an estate of John Bennett, Esq., near the summit of Sneyd Hamlet, where a large flow of excellent water was and still is raised by engine power. A reservoir was constructed by the projector, near the blue-stone turnpike, and main-pipes laid down from it to the town, nearly a mile in extent; but he was unable to find funds, or friends, to accomplish his design, and his death, in 1836, terminated, for the present, a scheme which certainly deserved more encouragement than it received, and will probably hereafter prove

to be the most practicable mode of effecting so needful a public object.

The highways of the township are repaired under the directions of a Board of Surveyors, appointed pursuant to the late general highway-act. Difficulties often occur as to the application of the funds to the paving and repairing of new streets, which are generally overcome by outstepping the ordinary legal powers; but this being for the general and common benefit of the rate-payers, they are not apt to raise objections.

Burslem possesses no Literary or Scientific Institution, except a Subscription News-Room at the Town-Hall, and a valuable series of the printed Public Records, kept (for the present,) at the library of Mrs. Brougham, Bookseller; which may perhaps become the foundation of a public library hereafter.

Of Institutions of Benevolence there is no lack, such as Sick-Clubs, Clothing-Societies, &c.

The Wake is held in the week after Midsummer, and is made much account of as a public holiday by the young people. Some years ago it was marked with more vulgar and demoralizing scenes than have been witnessed since the practice of *bull-baiting* was prohibited; but Country Wakes are at best but poor expedients for allaying the cravings of young persons for occasional amusement, and, as at present observed, they only operate as incentives to excess and licentiousness. The man who should succeed in introducing some wholesome and innocent recreation to gratify the natural passion of youth for liveliness and joy, divested of those gross and immoral results which Wakes and Fairs, and their concomitant exhibitions produce, would entitle himself to the honour of being enrolled amongst the real benefactors of mankind.

A custom formerly prevailed here, of adorning the church on the Wake Sunday with branches of trees and shrubs, and was understood as having reference to the dwelling of the Patron Saint, John the Baptist, "in the Wilder-

ness;" but this practice probably fell into disuse, when the old church of timber and plaster was removed in 1717; for the tradition was received nearly forty years ago, from an old lady then of the age of eighty or upwards, who related that her grandfather had told her of it in her childhood, as a custom which subsisted whilst the ancient church was standing.

The following Charitable Donations are recorded on tables in the Church, or reported by the Commissioners for enquiring concerning Charities, published in 1835:—

John Colclough, of Burslem, bequeathed £5 yearly to the poor householders of Burslem for ever, and charged the payment thereof upon two pieces of land, called the Cow Hays and Ryefield, in Oldcott, in the parish of Wolstanton, to be dealt every Lord's-day, in twenty penny wheaten loaves, the residue of the money to be given to the poor householders, on the 2d day of February yearly; the bread to be good and substantial; to be brought into the church every Lord's-day, and to be distributed after the morning service, at the discretion of the Minister, Church-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor.—(*This Annuity is still payable from the lands specified.—See p.* 195.)

John Wedgwood gave by will, to the poor inhabitants of Burslem, the sum of £5, the interest thereof to be laid out in wheaten bread, and dealt out, upon every Christmas-day, at the direction of his executors.—(*This bequest is lost.*)

Catherine Egerton, by will, dated 3d December, 1755, bequeathed the sum of 50*s.* yearly to the poor inhabitants of the Township of Burslem, which sum of 50*s.*, and the interest of £5 yearly, given by her late father, John Wedgwood, she charged and made payable out of her messuage lands and premises at Overhouse, in Burslem, which she devised to Thomas Wedgwood, of the Church-yard, in Burslem, and his heirs. She also bequeathed to Thomas Wedgwood, and John Henshall, her executors, £200, in trust that they should therewith purchase a parcel of land, in Burslem, and build a dwelling-house thereon, for the use of the Minister, or Curate, of the parish of Burslem, and his successors.

(*We refer to our notice of the loss of this property by the invalidity of the gift, under the Mortmain Act, page* 225.)

R. Cartwright, late of Sneyd, bequeathed to the poor inhabitants £20, the interest thereof to be laid out in bread, and distributed quarterly, by the Churchwardens and Overseers. This stock was deposited in the hands of the Trustees of the Workhouse, and absorbed in that erection, in 1786, but the interest is continued to be given away in bread.

Thomas Leigh, of Jack-Fields, who died 21st December, 1720, bequeathed £40 to his Executors, the interest of which he directed to be distributed to the poor of Burslem.

William Adams, Clerk, who died April 5, 1722, left £10 to the poor of Hulton Lordship for ever, the interest yearly to be distributed to ten of the poorest inhabitants of the said liberty.

*(Both these donations are irrecoverably lost.)*

The old Parish Workhouse, situate at the Green-Head, and enlarged a few years since, at a great expense to the parish, is calculated to hold 300 inmates; it contained, at Lady-day, 1838, when the union with Wolstanton commenced, 152 paupers of all ages, being much above the average number previously.

This building will shortly become useless by the erection of the Union Workhouse for Wolstanton and Burslem, now proceeding on a very large scale near to Chell, the situation being distant above three miles from Wolstanton, and two from Burslem, and certainly not very convenient for the Guardians to assemble at their meetings; but it may perhaps answer the design of the legislature, to suppress indiscriminate pauperism, by throwing the utmost difficulty in the way of applications for relief,—by dealing it out with niggard hand,—and by the prison-like discipline to which claimants must submit, whose necessities oblige them to avail themselves of the House of Refuge.

We are informed that the cost of this palatial structure, (for such it seems,) with the site and furniture, will not be less than £10,000, an amount that must preclude any mitigation of the parish-burthens for many years. We have spoken before of the recent parochial expenditure of the parish.*

There were in the parish of Burslem, in the year commencing at Michaelmas, 1838, 38 licensed Inns and Public-Houses, and no less than 90 Retail Beer-Houses, to the scandal and grief of the sober and moral part of

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* See page 215.

the community, but to the benefit of the revenue, and the glory of our free-trade policy.

The following Table exhibits the Registration and Election Returns for the parish of Burslem, for 1832, when the Registration commenced; and for 1837, in both which years contests took place in the Northern Division of the County, as we have already mentioned. We refer to the concluding portion of our sixth Chapter, for a further account of those Elections.*

PARISH OF BURSLEM.

*Table of the Registered Electors, and numbers polled in the years* 1832 *and* 1837.

| TOWNSHIPS. | 1832. | Polled for | | | 1837. | Polled for | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Regd. | Mosley. | Buller. | Russell. | No. Regd. | Baring. | Buller. | Mosley. |
| Burslem, with Rushton Grange | 360 | 179 | 210 | 133 | 394 | 211 | 103 | 157 |
| Sneyd Hamlet.. | 20 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| Abbey Hulton.. | 55 | 3 | 9 | 43 | 62 | 46 | 8 | 12 |
| Total.... | 435 | 186 | 224 | 186 | 479 | 269 | 115 | 173 |

The whole number of Electors who voted in the Parish of Burslem in 1832, was 365.

The like in 1837, 366.

With respect to the strength of the Parish of Burslem in the Elective Franchise for the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, the number registered in 1832 was 357,—polled 335.

The like in 1837,—registered 355,—polled 308.

We refer to the tables inserted pp. 62, 65, for the numbers polled by the respective candidates.

* Page 132.

## CHAPTER XIII.

# Cobridge and Abbey-Hulton.

SITUATION OF COBRIDGE.—HAMLET OF RUSHTON.—ETYMOLOGIES.—DOMESDAY NOTICE OF HULTON AND RUSHTON.—POPE NICHOLAS'S SURVEY.—ESTIMATE OF THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LAND.—PURCHASE OF RUSHTON GRANGE BY R. BIDDULPH, ESQ.—NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF BIDDULPH.—PEDIGREE.—RUSHTON TITHE-FREE.—THE OLD GRANGE.—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—ROYAL ART OF HEALING.—LANDED PROPRIETORS.—FAMILY OF WARBURTON.—SNEYD GREEN.—HOT-LANE.—NEW CHURCH.—DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.—SCHOOL-HOUSE.—CHARITIES.—MANUFACTURERS.—DWELLING-HOUSES.—HIGHWAYS.——POPULATION.—VIGNETTE OF THE OLD GRANGE.—ABBEY-HULTON.—ANCIENT HISTORY.—CISTERCIAN MONASTERY.—ACCOUNT OF THAT ORDER.—THEIR POSSESSIONS.—ABBEY SURRENDERED.—NAMES OF ABBOT AND MONKS.—REMAINS OF THE ABBEY.—MILTON.—NOTICE OF THE MANOR AND PARISH OF NORTON IN THE MOORS.

The modern town or village of Cobridge is intermediate between Burslem and Hanley, and principally seated within the ancient vill or hamlet of Rushton, and parish of Burslem. In documents, dated more than a century since, the place is called *Cobridge Gate*, and it then consisted of a few tenements and small potteries, erected near a gate opening into a lane leading from the Grange of Rushton to the Abbey of Hulton, and which, whilst that Abbey existed, formed a communication for the Monks and their retainers, between their domicile at the Abbey, and the Grange, nearly two miles distant.

With regard to the modern name of Cobridge, we can do no more than refer its origin to its situation on the way leading from the Abbey towards Newcastle, along the *ridge*, (the *cop* or *cob*-ridge,)* which commences at Sneyd

* The word *cob* is of ancient use for any thing *big*, and "the *Cob* of Cobridge" is a local *sobriquet* for any principal person there.

Green. Several fields contiguous are, in ancient writings, called the Cobridges. An estate situate lower down, but on the same rise, and in Shelton Township, is called the *Ridge-House* simply. Other lands, within Rushton Grange, are, in old deeds, called the Rushy-Cobridges, and here the etymology of the hamlet is discovered, viz. a *Rushy-Town;* though the character of the surface does not, at present, answer to that description in any remarkable degree.

Rushton was joined with Hulton in the Domesday-Survey, and they were rated together for the third part of one Hide, held by Robert de Stafford, and by Ulviet, as his feudatory, or chief tenant.*

The Vill, or Hamlet of Rushton is of small dimensions, covering an area of not more than 420 acres. It was bestowed entire by Henry de Audley on the Abbot and Monks of Hulton, upon the foundation of that Monastery, as we have previously stated,† and continued to be their *Grange*, and subject to their own cultivation until the surrender by the convent of its possessions, in the year 1538, of which we shall presently speak more fully. The Vill of Rushton is described in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, (A. D. 1291,) as containing three plough-lands, worth 20*s.* each per annum, which proves that the Monks had, within 70 years after they obtained possession, cultivated this farm to good advantage; for none of their

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* The Latin entry is as follows "Isdem Robertus *tenet in* Heltone, *et in* Risctone, *terciam partem unius hidæ et Ulviet de eo. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Terra est iiij carucarum. Ibi sunt iij villani et iij bordarii cum j caruca. Silva j leucæ longitudine et dimidiæ latitudine. Valet X solidos.*

In English thus:—"The same Robert holds in Heltone, and in Risctone, the third part of a hide, and Ulviet under him. He held it in King Edward's time. The land is four plough-lands. There are three husbandmen and three cottagers, with one plough. There is a wood one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The value is ten shillings.

† Page 136.

Estates were rated so highly, and *Normacote* in the proportion of one half only of the rent of Rushton.*

The Grange of Rushton, soon after the surrender of the Abbey property, was granted by King Henry VIII., in the 31st of his reign, (A. D. 1539,) to James Leveson, Esq., who immediately sold it to Richard Biddulph, Esq., of Biddulph, for the price of £130 7*s.*, and conveyed it by deed of feofment, dated the 7th day of February, 31st Henry VIII.† Nearly one half of the Hamlet has been subsequently disposed of, by Mr. Biddulph's descendants, to various purchasers. The remainder, which lies on the west side of Waterloo Road, with the farm-

* See extract from the Valor of P. Nich. Appendix, No. XIX, (A.)

*A plough-land* contained at least 100 acres, (probably 120,) so that there being three plough-lands in Rushton, proves that nearly the whole hamlet was then under husbandry, (allowing little for waste or wood-land.) If we suppose two-thirds to have been in profitable cultivation, (the rest fallow,) and one half of that yielding a wheat crop, averaging only 24 bushels per acre, the produce, (2400 bushels,) at 10*d.* per bushel, (which appears from Adam Smith's account to have been about the average price of wheat at the period we are speaking of,‡) would amount to £100 per annum of the money of that day, for the wheat crop only. The *shilling* of that period contained three times the weight of our present coin, which would give £9 intrinsically for the rent of an estate of more than 300 acres, which now lets for about 50*s.* per acre for husbandry purposes. This vast difference in the comparative rent of land, in ancient and modern times, is perfectly inexplicable, but leads to the conclusion that the valor of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, was grounded on some other datum than the price of corn, which fluctuated more about that period than we have any idea of in modern times, viz., from 1*s.* to £4 per quarter, (or from 3*s.* to £12 in modern reckoning.)

Rushton Grange was valued in the Ecclesiastical Survey, 26 Henry VIII., (four years prior to its surrender,) at the annual sum of £4 only, which was much less intrinsically than what it was rated at in the survey of Pope Nicholas. When this estate was sold by James Leveson, Esq. to Richard Biddulph, Esq., in 1540, it was stated, in the Deed of Conveyance, to be of the annual value of £7 10*s.*

† This deed, now in the hands of Lord Camoys, with a great number of ancient deeds, by which the pedigrees of his ancestors, the Biddulphs, is authenticated, has, by his lordship's kind permission, been submitted to our inspection. (J. W.)

‡ *Wealth of Nations, Book I., Cap. XI.* (Tables.)

stead of the Grange, is still enjoyed by the representatives of this eminent family.

The Biddulphs, of Biddulph, are particularly spoken of by Erdeswicke, who commences his survey of Staffordshire with the parish of Biddulph. The family derive their lineage from Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Darlaston, the son of Richard the Forester, one of the Staffordshire tenants in capite named in Domesday, through Edward de *Bidulfe*, the second son, and also by a female ancestor, through Sir Thomas de Bidulfe, the third son of the said Ormus; and, during the life-time of the late John Biddulph, Esq., who died in 1835, he could count an uninterrupted ascent through twenty-one generations of his male ancestry, up to Richard the Forester; a very rare occurrence in English genealogy.

Upon the decease of John Biddulph, Esq., his estates in Biddulph, with Rushton Grange, together with large estates in the counties of Sussex and Surrey, descended to his coheirs, Thomas Stonor, Esq., of Stonor Park, in the county of Oxford, (who has since made good his title to the dormant Barony of Camoys,) and Anthony George Wright, Esq., of Burton Park, who assumed the name of Biddulph, by royal license, in 1837.

We take leave to insert a pedigree of this ancient house, and to introduce it by a Vignette of the venerable ruins of Biddulph Hall, their family mansion, erected in 1558, (as appears by a date still existing over an arched entrance,) and demolished by the Cromwellians within ninety years afterwards. John Biddulph, Esq., who was the head of this house in the time of King Charles the First, was a captain in the Royal Service, and contributed men and money towards raising the army which was defeated at Edge-Hill. He was afterwards slain, nobly fighting in the cause of his Sovereign, in the disastrous battle of Hopton Heath, (March 19, 1643,) together with his commander, the Earl of Northampton, and many other brave cavaliers. His estates were of course

confiscated, but were principally re-possessed by his son, Mr. Francis Biddulph, at the Restoration ; the fortunes of the family suffered, however, very severely in that disastrous struggle, and Biddulph Hall, which had been garrisoned for the king, and received him as a guest on his progress towards Chester, still bears its sad record of the ravages with which the rebel party visited every thing favorable to royalty.

The Barony of Camoys, which was created by Writ, 49 Hen. III., had been in abeyance for a period of 413 years, viz., from the 4th year of King Henry VI. until the present year, (1839,) when the claim of Mr. Stonor, as senior co-heir, through the line of the Gorings and Radmyldes, (as the annexed Pedigree shews,) was allowed by the House of Lords, and confirmed by her Majesty.

*Ruins of Biddulph Hall & Farm House*

# PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BIDDULPH, OF BIDDULPH.

RICHARD, the Forester, one of the Tenants in capite, named in Domesday (1086).

Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Darlaston. = .... dau. of Nich. ~~Beauchamp~~, Sheriff of Staffordshire, temp. H. I.

1 Robert Fitz Orm. = Mabilla de Perpoint.

Eugenulphus de Gresley. = Alina, Lady of Darlaston, who granted away Biddulph and other Manors.

Petronella, who married Adam de Audley.

Dionysia, (or Avisia,) whose daughter, Felicia, married to Henry de Verdon, (ancestor of the Verdons Alveton.)

2 Edward de Bidulfe. =

Sir Roger de Bidulfe, = to whom Alina granted Middle Biddulph.

Thomas de Bidulfe, = Margery. 54 Hen. III.

Roger de Bidulfe, = 29 Ed. I.

William de Bidulfe, = 6 Ed. II.

John de Bidulfe, = 10 Ed. III.

Robert de Bidulfe, = Cicely de Overton, dau. and co-heiress fought at Poictiers, 1356. of Thomas de Overton.

Robert Bidulfe, = Joan, (living 21 Ric. II. a widow). 13 Ric. II.

William Bidulfe, = Ellen Greenway. 5 Hen. IV.

Richard Bidulfe, = Margery, (living 32 Hen. VI. a widow). 12 Hen. VI.

Simon Biddulph of Lichfield.

3 Sir Thomas de Bidulfe, = to whom his niece Alina sold Over-Biddulph and Fenton Culvert.

Henry de Bidulfe, = Emma. 17 Hen. III.

Thomas de Overton, = 49 Hen. III.

Thomas de Overton, = 29 Ed. I.

Thomas de Overton, = Margaret. 19 Ed. II.

Joan, released to Robert, her brother-in-law, her Estate, 44 Ed. III.

4 Alured de Knypersley, from whom descend, in the female line, the Bowyers & Gresleys of Knypersley.

*Arms of Biddulph.*

## [BARONY OF CAMOYS.]

RALPH, 1st Lord Camoys, = summoned to Parliament 49 Henry III.

John, 2d Lord Camoys, = Margaret Gatesdon.

Ralph, 3d Lord Camoys, = Margaret temp. Ed. II. and III. de Barosa.

Sir John Camoys, = Margaret 2d son. Foliot.

Thomas, 4th Lord Camoys, died 46 Ed. III., s. p.

Thomas, 5th Lord Camoys, = Elizabeth K. G. died 9 Hen. V. Lonchez.

Sir Richard Camoys = Joan Poynings. died in vita patris.

Hugh, 6th Lord Camoys, died a minor, 4 Hen. VI.

Ralph Radmylde, Esq. = Margaret, died 21 Hen. VI. eldest dau.

John Goring, Esq. = Margaret Radmylde, of Burton. eldest daughter.

John Goring, Esq. = Joan Hewster.

John Goring, Esq. = Constance Dike.

Alianora mar. Sir Roger Lewkner, issue were junior coheirs of the B of Camoys.

purchased Rushton Grange, 1542, died 5 Ed. VI. | Sir John Salway, Knt.

Francis Biddulph, = Isabella, dau. of Sir Thomas Gifford,
built Biddulph Hall, | of Chillington.
1558, died 1598.

Richard Biddulph, = Anne, dau. of John Draycot,
died 1636. | of Draycot.

John Biddulph, Captain = Mary, dau. of Thomas Eyre,
in the Royal Army, killed at | of Hassop.
Hopton Heath, (Mar. 19, 1642-3).

Francis Biddulph, = Margaret, dau. of George Preston,
died 1668. | of Holker.

Richard Biddulph, of Biddulph, = Anne, Sister and Heir of Sir William Goring, of Burton, Bart.
and of Burton Park, county of Sussex, died 1704.

Sir Wm. Goring, 3d & last Baronet, died 1723. s. p.

John Biddulph, of Biddulph and Burton, died 1720. = Mary, dau. of Charles Arundel, Esq.

Thomas Stonor, Esq. = Mary, born 1710.
of Stonor, Co. Oxon.

Richard Biddulph, Esq. died 1767, s. p.

Charles Biddulph, Esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir H. Bedingfeld, Bart.
died 1784.

Anne, = Anthony Wright, Esq., of
b. 1717. | Wealside, Co. Essex, d. 1772

Charles Stonor, Esq. = Mary Eugenia, dau. of Michael Blount, Esq. of Maple, Durham.
of Stonor, d. 1781.

John Biddulph Esq., of Burton, last of the senior Male line of Biddulph, d. 1835.

Charles, d. 1822, s. p.

Thomas d. 1789, s. p.

Anthony Wright, Esq. = Lucy, dau. of John Plowden, Esq.
of Wealside, d. 1786.

Thomas Stonor, Esq. = Catherine, sister and co-heir of
of Stonor, d. 1831. | C. Blundell, Esq. of Ince Blundell.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Stonor, = Frances, dau. of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq.
Baron Camoys (1839) | of Towneley, Co. Lancaster.

Hon. Thomas Edward Stonor, Son and Heir-apparent, born 1824.

Anthony Geo. Wright, Esq. = Catherine Dorothy,
of Burton, assumed the name of Biddulph by Royal License, 1837. | dau. of Simon Tho. Scrope, Esq.

Issue.

*Arms of Baron Camoys.*

Sir Henry Goring. = Dorothea Everard.

William Goring, Esq. = Anne Burbich.

Sir Henry Goring, Knt. = Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill.

Sir William Goring, = Bridget, daughter of Sir
created a Baronet, 1622. | Edward Francis.

Sir Henry Goring, = Mary, daughter and coheir of
2d Bart. died 1671. | George Chamberlayn, Esq.

The Vill of Rushton is tithe-free, and enjoys a prescriptive exemption from church-rates. Having been held, by the Monks of Hulton, of that privileged order called Cistercians, who, as well as the Templars and Hospitallers, were, on their first institution, discharged from the payment of tithes, so long as they actually occupied their lands, or farmed them, at their own costs; the immunity survived the system it belonged to, for though, in the case of Hulton, being one of the lesser Abbeys, there was no positive enactment to deprive the secular incumbent of his original right to tithes, it may be reasonably concluded that the actual non-payment of them for more than 300 years would operate as a bar to their recovery, and afford good ground to plead an immemorial custom, "De non decimando." The exemption from church-rates might, likewise, proceed from the same long indulgence.

The House-stead of the Grange is pleasantly seated near the summit of a hill which overlooks the meadows of Wolstanton; a portion of the old farm-house still remains, and the Vignette which closes our account of Rushton gives a view of it, as it existed in or about 1800, since which it has been in a very slight degree modernized.—It has generally been occupied by Catholic tenants, and a most respectable and aged gentleman of that church, now deceased, (the late Mr. Jacob Warburton, who died in the year 1826,) has been often heard to relate, as matter of well-attested tradition, that in the popular excitement which took place when King James II. was compelled to abdicate the throne, the tenants of the Grange, dreading the prevailing fury of their Protestant neighbours, thought it prudent also to abdicate, or rather, that they absconded from their dwelling, which was ransacked by a mob from Burslem and the neighbourhood.

A portion of the old house, (the lower end shewn in the Vignette,) was formerly used as a chapel by the family, and a few neighbouring persons attached to the ancient

rites. In the year 1780, a small new chapel was erected at Cobridge, which has been subsequently enlarged; the walls of this chapel had just been raised above the ground when the Protestant riots in London, with which the name of Lord George Gordon is associated, took place, and the alarmed Catholics of Cobridge suspended their building for several months.

It may not be out of place here to notice a circumstance recorded in the register of Stoke, of the *royal art of healing*, exercised upon an inhabitant of Cobridge, by one of the sovereigns of this country. The entry is as follows:—

"Memorandum that the Minister and Churchwardens of Stoke-upon-
"Trent, on the 29th day of August, 1687, gave unto John Bell, of
"Cobbrage Yate, a certificate under their hands and seals, in order to
"his obtaining of His Majesty's sacred touch for his son, Samuel Bell,
"for the healing of the disease called the King's Evil.

*(Signed)* "J. MAINWARING, D.D., *Rector.*
"J. MACHIN. JOHN STONIER, *Churchwardens.*"

This, it will be observed, took place in the reign of King James II., the year before his abdication; but the same marvellous gift was dispensed by his Protestant daughter, Queen Anne, with whom the practice terminated; the house of Brunswick not arrogating to themselves a virtue strictly hereditary. The touch was always accompanied by a small donation of gold, to be worn about the patient's person, as a sort of amulet;* for which reason, (at least,) the ceremony was not altogether valueless.

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* AN ANGEL of Gold, (weighing barely 2 dwts.) bearing on one side the image of St. Michael overcoming the Dragon, with the inscription SOLI DEO GLORIA, and, on the other, the figure of a ship in full sail, with the inscription ANNA D.G. M. BR. F. ET H. REG. given by Queen Anne, on a similar occasion, is now in the possession of a lady of our acquaintance, of the age of eighty-six, who had it more than sixty years ago from the person, (a female,) who, in her childhood, received it from the Queen, along with her royal touch and benediction. It has a small hole bored in it, through

The charter of Henry de Audley, for endowing the Abbey of Hulton, comprises, with the vill of Rushton, certain land called *Mansmore*,* (probably at that time a common.) This name still attaches to a large parcel of land on the west-side of the Grange, through which the canal passes, and to a meadow beyond it, and has outlived the name of the hamlet itself, which is now forgotten and unknown, except by the antiquary.

The only other considerable proprietors of land in Rushton, besides Lord Camoys and Mr. Wright Biddulph, are the trustees under the will of the late William Adams, Esq., (who died at Cobridge in the year 1831, was patron of the rectory of Burslem, and descended from an ancestry of some centuries standing there,) and the trustees for the poor of Sandbach, who, upwards of a century ago, purchased from the Biddulphs about fifty-four acres of land here, out of certain charity monies under their controul. This land, abounding with coals, has recently become extremely profitable, and proved a mine of wealth to the fortunate parishioners of Sandbach, though its original cost was only about £400, as we collect from the table of benefactions in that parish-church. Other late proprietors, (but whose lands are now subdivided, and sold off in small parcels, chiefly for building purposes,) were the Messrs. Warburton, of a family which had been seated at Cobridge since about the middle of the seventeenth century, and risen to eminence as potters. Mr. Jacob Warburton, whom we have named before, commonly called Captain Warburton, (though we are

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which it was suspended by a ribbon from the patient's neck, and the tatters of the very ribbon yet remain. The ceremony of touching was strictly a religious one, and a form of public prayer was prescribed, which was printed with the Book of Common Prayer, down to the reign of Queen Anne.—*See Rees's Cyclopædia*, "Evil."

* See Appendix, p. ii.

not aware of his ever having served in a military capacity,) died at Ford Green, in this neighbourhood, in the year 1826, at the age of 84, was a man of enlarged mind, and extensively known and respected. His father, John, and mother, Ann, (the latter having survived her husband many years,) were manufacturers of the white stone-ware, which they commenced exporting to Holland and the continent soon after the middle of the last century. Their intercourse with Holland brought over some workmen from Delft, where the making of pottery-ware was then practised in greater perfection than in England. These artizans were employed by — Daniel, a master-potter of Cobridge, who, for the purpose of concealing their operations, removed his workshops to Bagnall, (a village three miles distant.) Other small potteries were about that time established in Holden-lane, and at Milton, both in the same direction; likewise at Sneyd Green; but of which no vestiges at present remain.

Sneyd Green, which adjoins Cobridge, but is considered as belonging to Abbey-Hulton, contains a considerable population, chiefly of colliers, and other cottagers, and from its position, as well as its name, we should judge it to have been, in ancient times, a member of the hamlet of Sneyd.

Hot-Lane contains a similar collection of small houses, standing at the point of junction of Burslem, Sneyd, and Rushton, (and partly in each hamlet;) it has been suggested to us, that the name might have been originally *Hut-Lane*, a conjecture which, from the character of the pristine dwellings, seems extremely plausible, though *Out-Lane* might suit equally well.

There has not been hitherto any accommodation to the inhabitants of Cobridge, members of the established-church, for divine worship, nearer than at Burslem, or Hanley; but that privation will be hereafter removed by means of a chapel of ease now erecting, and of which

we are enabled to present a view before its completion. This edifice has been reared by the Rev. E. Whieldon, Rector of Burslem, out of the accumulation of the income of his church, aided by grants of £400 from the incorporated society, and £300 from the diocesan church-building society. It is of pale yellow brick, with stone pinnacles, caps and facings; is estimated to cost £1500, and intended to accommodate 550 persons, out of which number of sittings 360 are to be free. The situation is a commanding one, and eligible in reference to the seat of the principal population. Mr. Whieldon intends to endow the Church from the resources of his Rectory; an instance of great individual liberality, to which we are likewise indebted for the above engraving. We presume he will be obliged, also, to make provision for keeping the Church in repair, as it is seated in an extra-parochial place, as regards church-rates.

Near to the church is the Roman Catholic Chapel, which we have mentioned before, erected in 1780, and enlarged in 1816; it is calculated to accommodate about 150 persons, is an unassuming building, almost concealed by the Priest's dwelling-house, and an adjoining school-house, (erected in 1822, and shewn in the back-ground of the preceding plate.) The Rev. Louis Gerard is the resident pastor, and has been so for several years past.

At the other extremity of the Grange-Lane, distant not 200 yards, is a chapel of the Methodist New Connection, calculated to seat about 250 persons, and erected in 1822. It has rooms adjacent, used as Sunday-Schools.

At Sneyd Green is a small chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1824, which will accommodate about 200 persons. A Sunday-School is also connected therewith.

A School-house, erected in 1766, (as appears by a stone tablet in its front,) was built by subscription, and for the purposes of general education of the poor, but without any further endowment. It was vested in certain trustees, all now deceased, the two last survivors being Mr. Jacob Warburton and Mr. William Adams, (already named.) The upper room is used as a day-school for boys, by a master, who has no other stipend than what he receives with his scholars. The lower part is divided into two small dwellings. This building, which was once of respectable appearance, and has a cupola with a bell, appears to be going to decay, and to require the attention of the respectable inhabitants of the place to render it serviceable.

Mr. Jacob Warburton, (before named,) by his will, dated 14th September, 1825, gave to his Executors the sum of £225, owing upon a security of the tolls of the Newcastle and Leek Turnpike-Road, granted to Joseph Bucknall, gent., deceased, upon trust to pay £10 out of the annual interest thereof to such of the poor of Cobridge as are entitled to the same under the said Joseph Bucknall's will, and the remaining 25*s.* annually to the officiating

minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Cobridge. *(This donation has not before been recorded.)*

The following manufacturing firms are engaged in the staple businesses of earthenware or china at Cobridge, (or within the precincts of Rushton Grange;) — Wood and Brownfield, (at the large works formerly Stevenson and Bucknalls, afterwards R. and J. Clews;)—John and George Alcock, (late R. Stevenson's works;)—Francis Dillon, (Cobridge;)—Elijah Jones, (Cobridge Villa;) —Stephen Hughes and Co.,—Benjamin Endon Godwin; —John Mayer Godwin and James Godwi ;—John and Robert Godwin;—George and Ralph Leigh;—Coxon, Harding, and Co., (these all in Cobridge.)

The principal dwelling-houses in Cobridge are those occupied by the Misses Adams, (the late residence of their father, W. Adams, Esq.;) Mr. Stephen Godwin; Mr. Charles Keeling, (partner in the firm of Samuel Alcock and Co., who have a small china manufactory here,) Mr. Samuel Alcock, (late Mr. Stevenson's house;) Mr. B. E. Godwin, (a new erection at Bleakhill;) and Mr. Elijah Jones, (Cobridge Villa.) We may enumerate here the large house of John Hales, Esq., which is within the township of Shelton, though our present purpose is to describe, more particularly, what belongs to the vill or hamlet of *Rushton*, a name which we expect will be henceforth rescued from an oblivion of some centuries.

Rushton Grange enjoys some rather enviable immunities, being exempt from tithes, church-rates, and highway-rates. Its highways are repairable by the ancient tenure attaching to the monkish occupants of the entire vill, and descending to the present occupiers collectively, but who have never at present appointed surveyors. An attempt, made about 60 years ago, by the township of Burslem, to unite the inhabitants of Cobridge in the repair of their highways in common, failed of success upon a trial of the question at Stafford assizes. The poor's-rate and police-rate are the only parochial imposts

the inhabitants contribute to, for they have not availed themselves of the provisions of the Burslem Lighting-act, and consequently do not partake of its benefits.

The population of Rushton Grange, including Sneyd Green, does not amount to less than 1500 or 1600 persons, who are enumerated in the population returns of the parish at large, for which we refer to our previous statements.* The hamlet is unquestionably a distinct vill and manor, anciently enjoyed by the monks of Hulton, in full dominion, by virtue of the grant of Henry de Audley; surrendered by the convent to King Henry VIII., granted by him to James Leveson, Esq., and by him immediately conveyed to the ancestor of the present Lords and chief proprietors;—it affords, indeed, a remarkable instance of property which has changed hands only three times within the long period of 600 years and upwards.

We subjoin a vignette engraving of the old Grange.

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* Page 43.

*View of Rushton Grange.—1800.*

## *ABBEY-HULTON.**

Though the lordship or hamlet of Abbey-Hulton is not comprised within the Borough of Stoke, yet being a portion of the parish of Burslem, and the incidents attaching to its historical character having occupied our particular attention, we propose to give a brief account of the place, and its by-gone importance.

The Lordship contains nearly 1400 acres, of which the most part belongs to Ralph Sneyd, Esq., and was purchased by his ancestor, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., in or about the year 1618, from Sir Walter Ashton, of Tixall, Bart., (afterwards Lord Aston,) the great grandson of Sir Edward Aston, to whom the site of the Monastery, and the principal part of its late possessions, were granted by King Henry VIII., or rather exchanged with him for his manor of Ashtead, in Surrey, (though upon very disadvantageous terms to the King, as we gather from the contents of the exchange deed.)†

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* Our etymological fancy prompts us to remark, that "HELTONE," as the word is written in Domesday, and "HULTON," as it afterwards was more generally spelt, are both explanatory of the situation of the central part of this hamlet, *i. e.* a town covered, or concealed. (See *Hele* and *Hull*, in Richardson's New English Dictionary.)

† One part of the Deed remains in the Augmentation-office, Palace-yard; it bears date 2d November, 34 Henry VIII., (A.D. 1544) and contains a minute description of the property granted to Sir Edward, situate in *Hulton*, *Sneyd*, *Baddeley*, *Milton*, *Burdeslyme*, (otherwise called *Burslyme*,) and *Stoake*, with a mill called *the Abbey-Mill*,—also the manor and estates of *Bradnop*, late belonging to this Abbey, and divers manors and estates of the late priory of *Tutbury*, and Abbey of *Croxden*.

Sir Edward Aston was perhaps the first commoner of the county in his time. *(See notes on the Subsidy Roll, p.* 180.*)*

Sir Simon Degge, a Staffordshire antiquary, spoken of in Rev. T. Harwood's preface to his edition of Erdeswicke, *(p. xliii.,)* who died in 1702-3, and had, through a long life of ninety-two years duration,

The Abbey was founded by Henry de Audley, in the year 1219, "according to the annals of Parcolude," and completed and endowed in 1223, as we have already mentioned.* It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, for the use of a convent of Monks of the Cistercian order, living according to the rule of St. Benedict. The charter of endowment, given in the Appendix,† contains an enumeration of its original possessions, which were large when considered as the gift of an individual, and he not one of the magnates of the land. The entire vill or lordship of Hulton, the wood of Sneyd, and the hey or park of *Kenermont*,‡ were part of them.

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doubtless made many grave observations on the fickleness of fortune, appears to have had a superstitious veneration for monastic property, and, in a letter written by him to George Digby, Esq., of Sandon, speaking of the sale of Abbey-Hulton by Sir W. Aston to Mr. Sneyd, he says, "Where this issue will stop, God knows! You know how "near to an end it has brought that family, *(the Astons,)* and, as I told "Mr. Sneyd, I fear it was a worm in his estate, for it was travelling "apace." We presume this had reference to the losses sustained by the Sneyd family during the civil wars, but their fortunes soon again rallied. They, at least, were no robbers of churches; and Erdeswicke's quaint reflection, (founded on the old maxim, "*De malé quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres*") is more *apropos*, 'that the house coming to their estate by lawful, good, and praiseable means, had been permitted by Providence to enjoy it through many generations;' and this they still do, as to the greater portion of Abbey-Hulton, of which the present Mr. Sneyd is Lord of the Manor, and proprietor of about 1100 acres of land, out of 1400.

* Page 136. † No. II.

‡ Printed in the Appendix, *Kevermont*, but we are satisfied that *Kenermunt* is the genuine reading, though we cannot analyse the word, as we proposed to have dealt with *Kevermont*, by claiming for it a Norman origin,—*q. d. Caver-Mont*, a caverned hill. The name, as now abridged, adheres to two farms taken out of the ancient park, and called Carmont, and Carmont side. The lofty summit of the quondam park, which forms a very conspicuous feature in the landscape here, has been replanted within a few years past, and is now, what it

The situation of the Abbey, in a sequestered and very picturesque valley on the confines of the Moorlands, was well selected for religious retirement and contemplation. It stood on the banks of the Trent, about five miles below its fountains, and near the confluence of two of its infant, and then unsullied streams. The settlement of a society of learned and religious men, in such a spot, was calculated to civilize, and otherwise benefit the neighbouring rude Moorlandish inhabitants, especially when the temporal pursuits of these Friars, and their hospitality and charity are considered.

The Cistercians were a high *caste* of *Religieux*, distinguished from the original Benedictines by stricter rules, and a reformed standard of discipline. They wore white habits, and were thence called White Friars, the Benedictines being from their dress called Black Friars. This order took its rise in France in 1098, and in the following century was propagated through the greater part of Europe, where, in 1152, they had no fewer than 500 convents. They acquired the form and privileges of a spiritual republic, and exercised a sort of dominion over the other monastic orders. They applied themselves principally to agriculture, and their riches consisted in corn, cattle, and wool. On their first institution they were exempted by the Pope from the payment of tithes for lands in their own cultivation, and they struggled afterwards for the same immunity for all their possessions, but without effect in England.* King John had a good

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probably was when the Monks held it, really a cavernous hill, *i. e.* a *Rabbit-warren.*

The meadow, called in the Charter "Bukkeley," still retains its pristine name, and is near the *Abbey-Mill*, formerly the *Grist-Mill* of the Monks, their tenants, and neighbours; and which, for many years past, has been used not only for grinding corn, but employed in the service of the neighbouring potters, for grinding their materials, and worked by that veteran grinder, *Mr. Mager Walker.*

* See Stat. 2 Henry IV. c. 4.

deal of trouble with them, they having refused to contribute to an Aid of three shillings on every carucate, (or plough land,) which he had imposed on his subjects, clerical as well as lay, towards the dowry of his niece Blanche, of Castile, on her marriage with Prince Lewis of France, and for his other exigences, (A. D. 1200.*)

The monks of Hulton appear to have had under their own management, towards the close of the thirteenth century, a grange at their Abbey of two carucates, (about 240 acres,)† also the grange of Rushton, (three carucates,) the grange of Normacote, (four carucates,) and a farm or grange of one carucate, with pasturage, at Mixon. They had, besides, at Hulton, Normacote, and Mixon, considerable farming-stock, which, together with their farm-rents, manorial dues, two water-mills, and a tannery, must have amounted to a very considerable income, although, according to the low denomination of money in that age, it appears but small.‡

They obtained accessions to their estates from time to time, the organ of *acquisitiveness* being a remarkably prominent and well-known feature in these societies.§

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* See Speed, 486-7.

† Half the lordship of Hulton is tithe-free, and, for the reason above-stated, must have been held in hand by the Monks, embracing what is still called the Abbey Farm, the two farms called Carmont, and other detached parcels.

‡ See Pope Nicholas's taxation, Appendix, No. XIX., (A.) and see our Notes, as to the probable amount of the income of Rushton Grange, p. 275.

§ The following specimen of the ready wit of King Richard I., and the freedom with which he treated the Ecclesiastics of his day, is given in Speed's History: "Fulco, a French priest, informed the King that "he understood he had three very bad daughters, and advised him to "bestow them away in marriage, to avert the wrath of God against "him. The King denying that he had any daughter, the Priest ex-"plained that the daughters he referred to were *Pride, Covetousness,* "and *Lechery;* upon which the King, calling his attendants, said,

Soon after their institution, they had a grant from Hervey, Baron Stafford, of all the land in Normacote, which he a short time previously had received in exchange from Henry de Audley, for the wood and lands enclosed by him in his park of Heley. Thus the whole lordship of Normacote was engrossed by them. In the eighth year of King Richard II. they procured the appropriation to their Abbey of the church and tithes of Audley, from which they had before enjoyed a pension of ten marks a year, and in the fourteenth of the same reign they got hold of the neighbouring church and tithes of Biddulph; but the largest endowment, after the first, was that of the lady Elizabeth, (relict of Nicholas, last Lord Audley of the male line,) who, being a devout woman, obtained from the same king, in the nineteenth year of his reign, his license to annex to this Abbey the manor of Cameringham, with the appropriate rectory, and all other possessions in the county of Lincoln, belonging to the priory of Cameringham, which she had purchased for this purpose from the Monks of Blanchland, in Normandy, under whom that priory was holden in chief. Moreover, by her testament, dated the last day of September, A. D. 1400, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the choir of Hulton Abbey, in her husband's tomb,* and gave to the Monks there, 400 marks to purchase lands for their own use, and forty shillings a piece to every Monk to pray for

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" My Lords, this hypocrite hath discovered that I have three daugh-
" ters, which I maintain, viz. *Pride*, *Covetousness*, and *Lechery*, and
" hath counselled me to bestow them in marriage. Wherefore, if I have
" any such, I have found out most fit husbands for them all. My *Pride*
" I bequeath to the haughty Templars and Hospitallers, who are as
" proud as Lucifer himself. My *Covetousness* I give to the white
" Monks of the *Cisteaux* order, for they covet the Devil and all; but
" for my *Lechery*, I can bestow it no where better than on the priests
" and prelates of our times, for therein have they their most felicity."
*Speed, p.* 482.

* See pp. 142, 223.

her soul, and her husband's, and all christian souls.* We may piously hope that this bountiful lady, though she ignorantly deemed the prayers of the Monks available for shortening the term of her purgation, founded her title to future blessedness on a surer basis.

From this time to the survey which preceded the dissolution of this and other similar foundations, (Anno 26 Henry VIII.) we have nothing to remark concerning Hulton Abbey, and, as that survey is printed among the public records, and in the "New Monasticon," we deem it superfluous to reprint it. The revenues of this Abbey were then valued, in gross, at £80 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and reduced, by pensions, stewards' fees, episcopal dues, and other charges, to £76 14*s.* 11½*d. clear.* Its original possessions of Hulton, Rushton, Normacote, and Bradnop were rated at nearly the same nominal amount,† as in Pope Nicholas's valor, taken 245 years before, though the weight of money had been diminished one-half during that interval,—to say nothing of its decreased value,—a most irrefragrable proof this, of the extreme moderation of the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII.

The monastic bodies had long been declining in public estimation. Their abodes, in which sanctity and sobriety, learning, charity, and all human virtues were expected to be enshrined, had become chargeable with profaneness, luxury, ignorance, covetousness, and all the grosser vices. These Ecclesiastics having also shewn a spirit of hostility to the design of Henry VIII. to make himself Pope in his own dominions, he determined on their destruction. Some were cajoled into a voluntary surrender of their possessions; the refractory were coerced by force of laws enacted for the occasion. How he dealt with the Monks

* There may be reason to suspect that the Monks kept the 400 marks to themselves, for though the abbey subsisted 138 years afterwards, it does not appear to have obtained any subsequent augmentation of its estates.

† More by £1 2*s.* 6*d.* only.

of Hulton we can only infer from their act of surrender, which bears date the 18th day of September, 1538, and purports to grant spontaneously, and of their free will, *(ultró et sponte suâ,)* to their illustrious and invincible *(invictissimo)* liege Lord, the site of their monastery, and all their possessions; but its date happens to be a little posterior to an act of parliament,* by which all monasteries, whose revenues did not exceed £200 per annum, were absolutely transferred to the king, so that this last solemn act of the Convent must have been a solemn farce.

The charter of surrender is carefully preserved, with other similar documents, in the Augmentation-office, the Conventual seal being attached to it as underneath. It has the signatures of the Abbot and eight Monks, (probably the whole of the then establishment,) in the margin, where they resume their common names; and thus they divested themselves of their sacerdotal character, as they of course did of their cowls and cloaks of undyed serge. That these last men, of their race, may be rescued from the oblivion they have hitherto suffered, we subjoin their signatures, correctly transcribed from the Charter:—*(the inscription of the Seal is* "SIGILLŪ COMMUNE BEATE MARIE DE HULTON.")

*The impression is a little mutilated, but we have filled up the imperfect parts of it in this engraving.*

℔' me Edwardū Wilkyns, Abbēm de [Hulton

℔' me Wyllm. Hashenhurst.

℔' me Wyllm. Norton.

℔' me John Buctnall.

℔' me John Smyth.

℔' me Willm. Chalnar.

℔' me Johannem Johnson.

℔' me Ricum. Cradocke.

℔' me Galfrido Heth.

* 27 Henry VIII. c. 28.

Of the Abbot and Monks of Hulton personally the above is almost all we know. Some of the early Abbots are named in various ancient documents we have met with. Robert occurs A. D. 1340,—William 1242, and another Sir William *circa* 1290. The last Abbot but one was John, who presided when the survey, 26 Henry VIII., was taken, (two years only before the surrender.) This functionary, like another we read of, placed under somewhat similar circumstances, sought to make to himself friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness, and granted a lease to Richard Bidulf, Esq., of the tithes of Bidulf for sixty years, at a small rent, which his successor, Edward, confirmed by deed, dated 13th January, 1536,* shortly before the act vesting the smaller Abbeys in the Crown.

The subscribing witnesses to the Deed of Surrender are "Mr. Philip Draycot, *Miles*, Edward Draycot, Richard Bedyll, and Thomas Bassett; of whom the first was high-steward of the Manors of Hulton, Normacote, and Bradnop, as appears by the Ecclesiastical Survey. He was, probably, lord of the ascendant under the waning fortunes of the devoted Monks of Hulton.

Of the buildings of the Abbey not a vestige now remains above-ground, and it is said the materials were removed for building the neighbouring church of Bucknall, about a century ago. The site of the Abbey is, however, plainly discoverable by the unevenness of the ground whence the foundations have been excavated.

A large barn of stone, called the Hall Barn, still exists, to attest the stately stile of even the farm buildings; and, below the site of the Abbey, parallel with the Trent, are some choaked up fish-ponds, whence the Monks undoubtedly supplied their table.

The upper, or eastern side of the Monastery, was defended by a moat, of which a large portion yet exists.

Whilst the possessions of this Abbey remained in the

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* Penes Baron Camoys.

King's hands, they were managed by stewards and receivers. A very minute account of their proceeds, taken in the fourth year after the surrender, (33 Henry VIII.,) is preserved in the Augmentation-office, under the title of "Ministers' Accounts," of which we give an abstract in the Appendix.* It shows an improvement in the revenue over the estimate in the "Survey" made seven years before, but Rushton Grange is omitted in it, having been already disposed of; and Normacote seems to have shared the same fortune, except only as to some quit-rents, set down at 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

We here conclude our notices of Hulton and its Abbey, remarking merely that the village of *Milton*† occupies its northern confines, and is partly within its limits, and partly in the parish and manor of Norton on the Moors.

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* No. XIX (B.)

† We should be inclined to consider this village as the same with "Norton under Kenermund," mentioned in the charter 2 Henry III., (Appendix, No. II., p. iv.,) unless there be some incorrectness in the MS. from which our copy is taken. Milton, (anciently *Mulneton,)* had its name, however, in early times, as we find from various aged authorities. By a deed, *(sans* date,) *Edmund de Stafford* grants to *Nicholas de Mulneton* a messuage, with the appurtenances lying near the *Hay* of the Abbot and Convent of Hulton, called *Kenermund.* The habendum of this deed proves it to have been antecedent to the stat. *Quia Emptores,* (A. D. 1290,) and Edmund, (afterwards Earl,) having succeeded his father, Nicholas, Baron Stafford, A. D. 1287, we fix its date within that short interval. Two of the attesting witnesses are Sir William, Abbot of Hulton, and *Sir William de Mere;* the latter personage, (according to Erdeswicke,‡) was owner of Norton, 19 Edward II., and afterwards one moiety came to the Barons of Stafford, and the other to the Barons Audley; but, by what title, the historian did not know. We have been more fortunate in our researches, and have inserted in the Appendix, (No. XX.) a literal copy of a record as extraordinary as any thing we ever met with, relative to Sir William de Meere, his family, and the partition of his estates in Norton. We infer from other sources, that the transactions it relates to happened rather earlier than the reign of Edward II.

‡ Harwood, p. 14.

## CHAPTER XIV.

# Newcastle-under-Lyme.

MANORIAL TERRITORY.—ERECTION OF THE CASTLE.—THE EARLS OF CHESTER CONSTABLES.—STATE IN KING JOHN'S REIGN.—HIS VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.—THE MAIN STRUCTURE.—THE DONJON TOWER.—LELAND'S ACCOUNT.—RANDLE DE BLUNDEVILLE.—SURRENDER OF KING HENRY III.—FIEFS UNDER NEWCASTLE FROM TESTA DE NEVILLE.—QUEEN ELEANOR'S DOWRY.—CHARTER TO THE BOROUGH.—BARONS' WARS.—SIMON DE MONTFORT.—BATTLE OF EVESHAM.—GRANT TO EDMUND EARL OF LANCASTER.—QUO WARRANTO AGAINST HIM.—SUCCEEDING EARLS.—ORIGIN OF THE TOWN.—THE CHURCH.—FRIARY.—SUBSIDY IN 1340.—SURRENDER OF THE BOROUGH BY THE CORPORATION TO THE EARL OF LANCASTER.—MANORIAL HISTORY CONTINUED.—JOHN OF GAUNT.—MEMOIRS OF HIM AND HIS QUEEN.—TUTBURY CASTLE.—SPORTS THERE.—SUCCESSION OF KING HENRY IV.—EVENTS DURING THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.—DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTLE FROM AN OLD MS.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme embraces, either integrally or dependently, the greater portion of the Borough of Stoke now remaining to be described; that is to say,—Hanley, Shelton, Penkhull with Boothen, (which includes the town of Stoke,) Longton, and Meir Lane End. In treating, therefore, of the ancient history of such of these townships as are within the Manor of Newcastle, we should have little more to do than to write a history of the Manor itself, with the castle which gave to it the youthful name it still retains (after every vestige of the structure has been swept away by the destructive hand of age); but this is by no means an easy task, for we are unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the precise period when the castle was built, or respecting the original formation of the manorial territory.

In our second chapter we have said that a large tract in this part of the County of Stafford belonged to the Crown at the Norman Conquest, or when the Domesday survey

was taken ;* Wolstanton and Penkhull, both described as large manors, and certainly much larger than those townships are at present, also Shelton, which probably included Hanley, were *Terræ Regis*, as were the adjoining or neighbouring manors of Trentham, Mere, Biddulph, Helegh, and about twenty others at no great distance.† This extensive portion of the royal demesnes no doubt led to the building of a castle of defence in a central situation, soon after the Domesday census. The Conqueror, by whose wisdom that very valuable territorial record of his new dominions was accomplished, did not, however, live two years after its completion, so that we cannot with much probability ascribe the foundation of the castle to him. His son Rufus, who reigned thirteen years, is said to have been a great castle-builder, and fully alive to the necessity of maintaining the kingdom his father had won, by erecting military bulwarks for its internal defence.‡ Henry I., who commenced his reign in 1100, and occupied the throne thirty-five years, also erected many castles, and among the rest (referring to the length and vigour of his reign) we may, with the greatest degree of probability, ascribe to him the foundation of our New-castle; no mention of which, however, occurs in any existing record until near the conclusion of the reign of Stephen, when, upon the treaty of accommodation between him and Henry Plantagenet, (afterwards King Henry II.,) acknowledging the latter as successor to the throne,§ towards which arrangement Randle de Gernons, the potent Earl of Chester, greatly contributed on the part of Henry, King Stephen, the better to ensure the execution of the treaty, bestowed upon Earl Randle, together with several

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* Page 25. † Domesday, Vol. I., p. 246.

‡ Henry, History of Great Britain, Vol. VI., p. 187-8, (from H. Knyghton.)

§ A.D. 1153.

other castles and lands, the new-castle of Staffordshire, as appears by the authorities cited below.* This was the only royal castle in the northern part of Staffordshire at that period, and though so many castles had been before erected in various parts of England, we conceive that those of Stafford, Tamworth, and Tutbury, with Newcastle, were the total number then maintained in this county.

Newcastle, having fallen into the custody of the Earls of Chester, and being conveniently seated as an out-post to their county Palatine, seems to have continued in their possession as Constables or Governors during the succeeding reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. In the early part of King John's reign,† the castle required and received very considerable repairs, or additions, and the Sheriffs of the county, in the third year of this reign, were allowed forty pounds by the King's Writ, for work done at the castle (a very large sum when estimated according to the different weight and value of money six centuries ago), besides 100 shillings for work at the *Gaile*, and an equal sum for expenses incurred at the Mill there.‡ Three years afterwards, King John visited Newcastle in person, as appears by the printed labours of the new record commission, wherein the journeyings of this erratic monarch are traced by the learned Editor from day to day during the whole compass of his reign with the utmost precision.§ Three of the royal mandates bear date at Newcastle-under-

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* Rotulus Concess. (Duchy Office,) A. 9., and Sir P. Leycester's Hist., p. 127, referring to the original charter, (nuper in Castro de Pontefract;) from Mr. Dugdale.

† A. D. 1202.

‡ Rotulus Cancell. vel Antigraph. Mag. rot. Pipæ, 3rd Joh. (published 1833.)

§ See Itinerary prefixed to the close Rolls of King John, edited by T. D. Hardy, Esq. (1834.)

Lime on the 3rd day of March, anno regni 7, (A. D. 1206), by one of which the King entrusts to the Sheriff of Wiltshire the important duty of providing for his royal use, and conveying to Canterbury, within nine days of Easter, fifty ells of cloth for making into napkins.* The King's visit to Newcastle was, probably, one of mere inspection; for he was at Middlewich the day before, and at Melbourn the day following; and it also appears that he had by writ, dated the 28th December then preceding, directed the Barons of his Exchequer to allow the Sheriff of Salop in his accompt what that functionary had laid out in repairing the King's castles *of wood*, in his bailiwick, and also for timber used in fortifying his Newcastle-under-Lyme, the amount whereof was to be assessed by a Jury; and by another precept, dated February 14th following, the King directed the Sheriff of Staffordshire to take from the neighbouring woods, beyond the limits of his forest, sufficient timber for the repairs which this castle still required.†

If the building had been *of stone*, there would, doubtless, have been similar warrants for the masonry, but we consider the superstructure to have been wholly of timber and stud-work, as the form of it, still preserved in the Borough Arms, (a facsimile engraving of which we annex,) very clearly indicates; it exhibits projecting stories, gabled roofs, and that peculiarity of character which belongs to ancient timber mansions. It seems extremely probable that the large quantities of timber used in the begin-

* Rot. Litter. Patent. p. 59, and Rot. Litter. Claus. p. 66.

† Close Rolls, 6 and 7 John, pp. 17, 20, 67.

ning of John's reign was applied for the purpose of constructing a palisade round the castle bank. The Keep, or Donjon Tower, was no doubt an exception to the rest of the building, and constructed of stone. This survived the demolition of the main building, and is mentioned by Leland, the antiquary, as remaining to his day. It may have been the *Gaile*, which had been repaired at an expense of £5, (equal, perhaps, in relative value to £200 of present money)* in the third year of King John. The Donjon was the prison of a castle, as well as its last strong-hold, and it is by no means likely that any other gaol then existed here.†

Leland's progress took place about the year 1530, and the following is his concise notice of the town of Newcastle:

"The Paroche is at *Stok-on-Trent*, a good mile off. The towne "useth to come to a chapel of S. Sonday in the middle of the toun. All "the castle is down, save one great towre. There was a house of blake "Friars in the south end of the towne."

The Earls of Chester having, for a considerable period,

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* The pound of silver, at that period, contained three times the weight of twenty shillings of present money, and would go as far, at least, as £40 sterling in the 19th century. A cow with a calf was valued at 7*s.*, anno 1 Johannis, *(Hunter on Fines, Vol. I., p.* 107.*)*

† Thus Chaucer,—

"The great toure that was so thicke and strong,
"Which of the Castle was the chief *donjeon*,
"Wherein the Knightes were in prison."

But though the word is printed "Gaile," in the Pipe Roll above referred to, we think it may be questioned whether it ought not to be "Baile," which signified the Keep or Donjon, as it still does, a prison. *(Bailey's Dictionary.)*

The Gaile, or Baile, of Newcastle was not, however, yet rendered altogether secure, for it appears that one *William de Checkley*, who had been detained in it, made his escape therefrom, and was in consequence outlawed. The King, however, pardoned the offence, at the instance of theEarl of Chester, the governor, and restored *William* to the peace. *(See Rot. Litt. Pat. 5 Joh., p.* 34.*)*

held Newcastle on behalf of the Crown, Randle de Blundeville, the most illustrious of that exalted house, and the faithful adherent of King John, in the 17th year of that monarch's reign obtained from him a Charter, entailing on him and his heirs, by his then wife (Clemency) the manor of Newcastle-*under-Lyme*, with the castle and all appurtenances to the same manor belonging; "To hold to the said Earl and his heirs of his body, whom he should have by his then espoused wife, together with the market, the vassal-population, jurisdiction over criminals, and all other liberties to the said manor and castle belonging, rendering to the King the service of one Knight for all services and demands."*

This ample royal grant, we deem to have been the origin of the exempt civil and criminal jurisdiction which the Earls of Lancaster afterwards enjoyed, to the exclusion of the Sheriff's authority within the manorial territory. The castle of Newcastle did not, however, remain long under the Earl of Chester's dominion, but was surrendered by

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* Vide Chartam, Anno 17 Joh., p. 1, M. 5, in Turri Lond. The words which we translate *Market*, *Vassal-population*, and *Jurisdiction over Criminals*, are expressed by the three Anglo-Saxon terms, "*Thol*, *Theme*, and *Infangethef*;" Thol signifying the privilege of holding a Market and taking Toll; Theme, the feudal property of a Lord over his Villeins, and their *teeming* progeny, (the *adscripti glebæ* of that system;) and Infangethef, the franchise of arresting and trying thieves, and other malefactors, within the manorial territory. The word *Theam* has no equivalent in modern English; its nearest synonyme is perhaps *Gang* when applied to a herd, or band of slaves, or thieves. (See *Toll*, *Team*, and *Infangen-thef*, in Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary, where these antiquated, but very pregnant words, are admirably defined.)

It may be proper to notice here, that the *Market* of Newcastle was not created by this Charter, for in the fifth year of King John, the town was amerced for having changed its market-day from Sunday to Saturday. Strange that the abandonment of a Sunday-market, the voluntary attempt of a people to shun the desecration of the Lord's day, should, in a Christian land, be deemed an offence punishable by law.—(*Tempora certè mutantur!*) *Vide Abbreviatio Placitorum*, *p.* 43.

him to King Henry III., when that youthful sovereign, having arrived at the age of seventeen, roused himself to a hopeful, but purely momentary vigour, under the guidance of his able minister and justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, by whose judicious counsel he succeeded in obtaining from the powerful Barons the royal castles they had engrossed during the preceding reign, to the overthrow almost of the royal authority.* It is probable, however, that the Earl of Chester continued to hold the *manor* of Newcastle until the period of his death, in 1232, when, leaving no issue, it reverted to the King. Whilst he retained the castle, he granted to his Barons of Cheshire the Charter of privileges before referred to, by which he exempted them from military service beyond the Lime, (according to the wording of the Charter), *i. e.* the hilly and then woodland tract by which Cheshire was separated from the adjoining English Counties,† excusing them, in fact, from any services at Newcastle, and Chartley Castle, which he then held.

When the new castle under Lime was first erected, such of the royal possessions as lay contiguous to the site were undoubtedly united to form the manorial territory, embracing the entire townships of Penkhull, Boothen, Clayton,‡ Seabridge, and Wolstanton. Other neighbouring manors, previously held *in capite*, or by Knight-Service, were also attached thereto, as Fiefs, or dependant manors, and their rents and services assigned for defence of the castle. The Testa de Neville, a record of the time of Henry III., taken under the authority of a royal commission, was compiled during that part of this reign of which we are now speaking. It is silent with respect to this castle and

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* See Speed, 512, (A. D. 1224.) † See Chap. I. p. 20.

‡ Clayton was not in the King's hands at the Domesday Survey, but belonged to Richard the Forester. It probably escheated afterwards to the Crown. Seabridge, anciently *Shep-rigge*, we consider to have been an appendage to Clayton.

manor, which, being the King's own demesne, were not within the scope or object of the commission, by virtue of which the survey was made,* but the several members of the castle and manor held by subjects, are enumerated as follows :—

"An Inquisition, taken by the Sheriff of Staffordshire of the Knights "who held single or lesser fees, of our lord the King in capite, and of "his Majesty's tenants in socage, or by serjeanty, and where and in "what vills, or lordships situate," shews that—

"John de Cnocton held the vill of Knocton *(Knutton)* in fee farm, rendering, therefore, yearly at the new castle iiij$^{li.}$ xi$^{s.}$ vi$^{d.}$ and per- "forming likewise guard at the same castle for forty days, at the charge "of the King."†

"William de Erdinton held the Vill of Fenton in fee farm, "rendering therefore yearly at the said castle vij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ and performing "the same guard for the like term."

"William de Hanley held the Vill of Hanley in fee farm, rendering "therefore at the said castle vi$^{s.}$ and performing the same guard."

"Randle de Beville held the Vill of Langeton *(Longton)* in fee "farm, rendering v$^{s.}$ at the said castle and performing the same guard."

"William Murell held one virgate of land within the said manor "in the Vill of Shelton in fee farm, by the service of keeping the King's "small park there, called Cliff Hay (' *Haya de Clive.*' ")

"Henry de Auditheley held within the said manor the Vills of "Tunstull, Chaderley, Bradwell, Turnedsfield, *(Thursfield)* and Nor- "mancot, by the serjeanty of serving on foot with a bow and arrows, "within the said castle, for the space of eight days, in time of war, at "his own charge."

There were also Sokemen of the King, who held as follows :‡—

"Randle de Cnocton held xxxvi virgates of land in Cnocton, and Dimesdal, and in Hanchirche, and in Claiton, and in Honeford, and in "Witemor, and rendered yearly iv$^{li.}$ xvi$^{s.}$ vi$^{d.}$ of ancient right, viz. from "the conquest of England."

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* See "Testa de Neville," p. 54 (printed copy.)

† Knutton being immediately adjacent to Newcastle, seems to have been largely burthened towards its support. The fee farm rent of £4 11*s.* 6*d.* was little short in value of £200 present money, and the service of forty days was that of an entire Knight's fee. The rent remained at the same nominal amount to the year 1615, as will appear hereafter. It probably still remains the same, but the service has passed away some centuries now since.

‡ These Socmen were independent freeholders, who were bound to no service but that of their ancient rents.

"William de Henle held three virgates of land in Henle, and "rendered yearly vii$^{s.}$ of ancient right."

"William de Erdinton held three virgates of land in Fenton, in "right of Phillippa, his wife, which she had of the gift of King John, "and rendered yearly vii$^{s.}$, and held of ancient right."

"Randle de Bevill held six virgates and a half of land in Longton, "and rendered v$^{s.}$ per annum of ancient right."

Henry de Aldithley held four virgates of land in Bradwell and "in Thurfredesfeld, and rendered yearly xi$^{s}$ and held of ancient right."

"Henry de Verdon held twelve virgates of land in Tunstall, and in "Chaderley, and in Normancot, and rendered yearly xv$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ and held "the same in right of his wife."

"In the Vill of Newcastle were twenty-eight burgages, every one "of which rendered yearly 12 pence, by quarterly portions."

"The martial brotherhood of the Knights Templars held Kel *(Keel)*, "a member of Newcastle of the gift of the Lord King Henry,* but paid "nothing."

Note.—That by a specification of the duty of castle-guard, to be done by William de Bevill, for Longton, it appears to have consisted in finding one soldier properly armed and equipped during the forty days' service specified. *(Testa de Neville, p. 58.)*

At a period somewhat later than this record, the same King (Henry III.) assigned the county of Chester, the seigniory of which he had taken into his own hands upon the demise, without issue, of John Scot, the last Earl Palatine, together with Newcastle-under-Lyme, and the patronage of the Abbey of Rocester in Staffordshire, as a substitutionary provision in dower for his Queen Eleanor, in case she should survive him,† which she in fact did, for a period of nineteen years, but whether the dowager queen, under this gift, enjoyed Newcastle in derogation of the grant to her son, Prince Edmund, after mentioned, does not appear, though she probably did so, as King Edward did not call his brother's title in question until the year after the queen's death, which happened in 1291.

Soon after obtaining possession of Newcastle from the

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* *i. e.* Henry II. See Chap. IV. p. 81.

† See New Fœdera sub anno 1243.

Earl of Chester, King Henry erected the town into a free borough, and granted to the burgesses a Charter of Liberties, enabling them to hold a Merchant Guild, with the privilege of travelling, buying, and selling, throughout all his dominions, (the City of London excepted) free from toll, fordage, pontage, stallage, lastage, and other customs.* This, however, was not the first royal charter conceded to the borough (though it is the earliest now extant) for King Henry II., in a charter to the town of Preston (circa 1180) granted to the burgesses there the same privileges as had been already granted by him to the town of Newcastle-under-Lime.†

The castle remained in King Henry's hands for nearly the remainder of his long reign, being governed by constables, who were some of the most considerable of the neighbouring gentry,‡ but the King granted out the manor, on the death of the Earl of Chester, without issue, in 1232, to Gilbert Lord Segrave, whose son and successor, Sir Nicholas de Segrave, at a subsequent period, united himself in league with the rebellious barons, and on their submission to the royal authority in 1262, was obliged to surrender the manor to the King.

The battle of Lewes, fought in 1264, turned the tide of success against the King, who became a prisoner in the hands of his rebel subjects, and was made by them the unhappy instrument of transferring into their own hands,

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* See copy of the charter in Pitt's Staffordshire, p. 354. *Fordage* and *Pontage* were tolls for passing a ford or bridge; *Stallage* for erecting stalls; *Lastage* for carrying packs or burthens.

† Report of Commissioners of Public Records, p. 471. And see copy of the Preston Charter in the Great Coucher, *(Duchy Office)* Lib. I., fol. 131.

‡ Henry de Audley was constable A. D. 1237, and until his death in 1246. His son, James de Audley, in 1251; afterwards William de Fenton, from 1253 to 1255. (*Dugdale's Baronage*, 746-7, *&c.*)

not only his castles and possessions, but even the royal authority itself. In the years 1262 and 1263, the castles of Chester, Newcastle, and the Peak, were in charge of Prince Edward, the King's eldest son, who, during that period, was occupied in chastising the marauding excursions of Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, as well as in checking the audacious usurpations of the English barons; but Edward was unfortunately entrapped by his crafty uncle, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, with whom, and the rest of the rebel junto, the King and the Prince were constrained to enter into terms of pacification, in July, 1264, when the Prince agreed to surrender his castles, with all munitions of war and stores at Newcastle, the Peak, and in all the county of Cheshire, which he accordingly did, by the instruments noticed below.* One of these documents discloses a fact, overlooked by previous writers, that Prince Edward had, before the period now referred to, been created Earl of Chester, and enjoyed the dignity of *Prince of Wales*, contrary to the generally-received tradition that Edward himself, after he attained the Crown, and had subdued the Welch, first bestowed the latter dignity on his infant son, Edward of Caernarvon.

The ambitious Montfort had now raised himself to the

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* "Scriptum per quod Edduuardus Princeps Walliæ et comes Cestriæ, dedit Simoni de Montfordi, omnia bona et catalla sua, in castris, villis, maneriis, et omnibus terris, et tenementis suis, in Novo Castro sub Lima et Pec et Comitatu Cestriæ et * * * Datum 9° die Julii anno regni xlviiij Henrici tertii regis.—Edwardus.—Hiis testibus, Ric. Glocester, Rob. Derbi, Hug. de Spencer, Roberto de Roos, Gul. Marmion, Ric. de Grey, Johanni Fitz John, Nic. Segrave, Galfrado de Lucy, Johanni de Vesey."

This extract is from the MSS. of the late Adam Clarke, LL.D., and Sub-Commissioner of National Records. The charter of surrender of the castles is in old French, and transcribed in *Nicholls's Leicestershire*, (Vol. I., p. 199) its date March 8th, 1265.

station of a dictator, became high steward of England, and invested himself liberally with the spoils of his fallen sovereign. He, in April, 1265, procured a grant of the castle, and honour of Chester, the castle and honour of the Peak, and Newcastle-under-Lime, with the borough and appurtances to be enjoyed by himself absolulely in fee,* but his dominion was extremely brief, though during that short period the borough of Newcastle probably received, in common with many other towns and cities, its first summons to elect two members of Parliment. Montfort was slain in the great battle of Evesham, fought August 4th, 1265, which proved fatal to the rebel cause, and hereupon the King again resumed his authority, together with his castles and possessions, and bestowed the estates of Montfort generally on his second son, Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, then in his twenty-first year, whom he created Earl of Liecester in place of the fallen Montfort, and by a charter, dated 30th June, in the fifty-first of his reign (1267) he granted "the "honour, county, castle, and town of Lancaster, with the "cow-pastures and forests of Wiresdale and Lownsdale, "Newcastle-under-Lime, the forest and castle of Pickering, "the manor of Scaleby, the village of Godmanchester, the "rents of the town of Huntingdon," with all knights' fees, advowsons of churches, and other appurtenances to the same belonging, to the said Prince Edmund and the heirs of his body.† This Prince was about the same time created Earl of Lancaster, and enfeoffed with the large estates of Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, forfeited for repeated treasons,‡ consisting of the castle and honour of Tutbury, and the seigniory of the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, all of which he enjoyed until his decease in 1297. He exercised an exclusive, and almost

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* Calend. Rot. Patent. 49, H. 3, p. 37, and Cal. Rot. Cart. p. 93.

† Nicholls's Leicestershire, Vol. I., Appendix, p. 19.

‡ Sir O. Mosley's History of Tutbury, p. 19.

sovereign authority, within his extensive territories, quite incompatible with the station of a subject, and of which his brother, King Edward, might be reasonably jealous, for he sought to dispossess him of these large privileges, by writs of Quo Warranto, in the 21st year of his reign (1292.) In answer to the summons, to shew by what title he (Earl Edmund) held pleas of the Crown, free warrens, fairs, markets, a gibbet, &c. in Tutbury, Newcastle, and other places, the Earl pleaded as to Newcastle, that he claimed within the manor, under the charter of his father, King Henry, before referred to, View of Frankpledge,* free warren, Infangthef, *Furcas* (a gallows) and Wayfe, and to hold therein pleas of Withernam (or Replevin), and that with respect to the Borough of Newcastle, he claimed nothing therein besides the seigniory and forty marks of the fee farm rent of the same borough. This return of Prince Edmund seems to have been conclusive, as no further proceedings in the suit are recorded.†

To Earl Edmund succeeded his son Earl Thomas, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry Lacey, Earl

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* View of Frankpledge signified a Court-leet, which was the most ancient kind of criminal court in England; and, when in its pristine vigour, possessed most of the powers now exercised by the judges of assize and justices of the peace. Where the lord of a manor (as at Newcastle,) had the franchises of Infangthef and Furcæ (the gallows) he possessed effectual means of keeping good order within his fee. Every freeman, above the age of twelve years, (the Clergy and Knights excepted) was obliged to attend the Court, swear fealty to the King and the Lord, and enrol himself in the decennary (or suit roll) of his township, under pain of being amerced. The headborough, or chief pledge, of each township, was bound to present defaulters, and all crimes and misdemeanors within his limits. The steward of the leet was judge, and had the power of commitment in the first instance. A grand-jury, or inquest of suitors, decided on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and there was no second or petit-jury. *(Ritson's Court Leet.)*

† See Abbreviatio Placitorum, &c., p. 718.

of Lincoln, and obtained with her very large accessions to his paternal estates. Upon their marriage, he gave her in dower *(ad Ostium Ecclesiæ)* the castle and borough of Newcastle, with the townships of Penkhull, Sheprugge, Wolstanton, and Clayton, and all other hamlets belonging to the said castle and borough, and divers manors and lordships in other counties.* This Earl was the most potent and influential nobleman of his age; he lived for many years in affluence and honour, but finally engaged in a rebellion against his sovereign and cousin (Edward II.) and being taken prisoner, was attainted and beheaded at Pontefract, in the month of March, 1320, when his estates were seized by the King. The castle of Tutbury was the principal residence of this Earl, which he repaired and beautified, and where he kept a court of princely splendour. Newcastle, being within less than thirty miles, participated in the benefits of his profuse liberality, and attained the summit of its ancient importance. It was the seat of feudal justice, criminal as well as civil, had the return of all writs within the manorial territory,† possessed a military garrison, and a large domestic establishment. The town was paved under the authority of two royal letters patent, the first granted by King Edward I. in 1302, the second by King Edward II. in 1307, and these were followed by similar warrants, granted in 1322 and 1333.

The town, in its origin, had no doubt been formed by the settlement of several families of freemen and traders in the immediate vicinity of the castle, attracted thither by the security it afforded against the rapine and disorder which frequently prevailed in England during the reigns of some of the early Norman sovereigns, and especially that of Stephen. The nucleus thus formed would materially increase during the longer and more tranquil reign of Henry II., and

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* Dugdale's Baronage, p. 782.

† See Parliamentary Writs, &c., by Sir H. Palgrave, (1834) p. 395.

the growing consequence of the place in his time is sufficiently attested by the Charter of Liberties granted by him to the burgesses, as already mentioned. The church was perhaps nearly coeval with the castle; its venerable tower, yet remaining, bespeaks a high antiquity. It was seated within the parish of Stoke, and the whole circuit of the borough, embracing about 600 acres, was accounted within that rectory until the year 1807, when the rectory of Stoke was subdivided by Act of Parliament. The church is dedicated to Saint Giles the Abbot, and had two chantries, or small chapels, for singing mass, to propitiate the divine clemency, founded by penitent individuals, during the fourteenth century, according to the superstition of the age, and dedicated respectively to Saint Catherine and Saint Mary.*

There was also a small house of Black Friars, (or Dominicans) of which some of the foundations yet remain, though it was said to be in ruins at the time of its visitation and surrender in the reign of Henry VIII.†

But there is no reason to believe that the town was, in ancient times, any way equal in size or importance to its modern condition. There were but twenty-eight burgage houses chargeable with fee farm, or chief rents, at the time of the Survey, called *Testa de Nevill*,‡ and which were, no doubt, the original tenements of the free burghers, in whose favour the first Charter of Liberties was granted by King Henry II. half a century previously, and though we allow of a considerable increase of population and trade under its municipal institution, and the favourable patronage of the first Earls of Lancaster, we are

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* Cal. Rot. Patent, pp. 85, 126.

† See account of its surrender to Sir Richard Devereux. *Cotton MSS. Cleopatra*, E. 4, p. 248.

‡ See p. 305.

constrained to think but meanly of the borough towards the middle of the fourteenth century, when a tax, or subsidy, was imposed, by authority of Parliament, of one-ninth of the value of all goods and chattels of the inhabitants of cities and boroughs, and one-ninth of the value of lambs, wool, and corn, in rural parishes, to be levied during two years after the passing of the Act.* The rates, on this occasion, were made in each city, borough, and parish, by a Jury, and the following is a transcript of their inquisition, or verdict, regarding Newcastle :—

Jordan de Lavendon, and eleven other persons (whose names seem to have no connexion with neighbouring families at the present day) present as follows :—

"That the men of the said borough have moveable goods, whereof "the true value of a ninth of all such moveable goods (excepting corn, "wool, and lambs, for which they pay their ninth out of the borough) "amounts to five marks and two shillings, and no more; (*i. e.* £3 8*s.* 8*d.*) "and the cause thereof is, that the better sort of people of the borough, "and the major part of the men thereof, live by agriculture, and by "wool, and lambs, for which they pay to the ninth out of the borough, "(*i. e. in the Parish of Stoke;*) and another cause is, that the com- "monalty of the whole borough is annihilated, and reduced to poverty."†

This, indeed, is a gloomy picture, if a true one, of the state of Newcastle at that period, and similar melancholy accounts are contained in this record of many other towns and cities. The town of Liverpool was even of such small importance, as to be rated for its ninth, only at double the tax on Newcastle, or £6 16*s.* 7*d.*; and its whole mercantile wealth, therefore, was computed at little more than £60 of the money of that period, or £180 in modern reckoning.

Though of a date earlier by about half a century than the period we are now speaking of, we must not omit the mention of an important fact, regarding the history of the

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* 14 Edw. III., Stat. 1, Cap. 20, (1340.)

† Inquisit. Non., p. 131.

Borough, during the time of Edmund, first Earl of Lancaster. That Prince, as previously mentioned, claimed the seigniory of the Borough, with forty marks of annual rent for the burgage lands (apparently a rack-rent, when the then low state of agriculture and high value of money are considered). The Mayor and Commonalty, however, admitting the rent, asserted it to have been an ancient fee-farm *(i. e. fixed and perpetual)* for their tenure of the Borough, but the Earl pronounced them to be merely his tenants-at-will for the Borough property: his power was, of course, too great for the corporate body to contend with, and they, therefore, renounced and relinquished, under their common seal,* their title, whatever it might be, to the Lordship of the Borough, with a fair at the feast of St. Giles, the markets, the tolls, perquisites of courts, the ancient fee-farm rents of burgage-houses, the Guildhall, town ovens, rented stalls, and other rights of property appertaining to the *Lordship* of the Borough, so that the Earl and his heirs might thereafter order and dispose of the same according to their will, and in their sole right, reserving only to the corporate body all the liberties granted to them by the charters of Kings Henry III. and Edward I. This instrument of surrender is recorded in the *Great Coucher* in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, and being relevant to the manorial history of Newcastle, we give a copy of it in the Appendix.†

The date of it does not appear, but it may be certainly fixed between the year 1292, (when the quo warranto against the Earl of Lancaster issued, as already mentioned,) and his death in 1297. The principal fact it establishes is, *that the Borough is integrally within the manor of Newcastle,* since no subsequent sub-infeudation can have been

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* It is material to notice, that there was a Mayor at this early period, and every characteristic of a body corporate.

† No. XXI.

made. The corporate body has, indeed, by royal charter of later date, been reinstated in its possession of the burgage lands in fee farm, at the reduced rent of £20 per annum, has regained the ownership of its guild-hall, has obtained the franchises of courts-leet, fairs, markets, and all the rights of local government; but those charters cannot have created a manorial title in contravention of the statute *Quia emptores*.

We have been led into some digression relative to the ancient history of the Borough of Newcastle, as incidental to the manor; but shall now resume the thread of the manorial history properly, including some further account of the castle, and shall leave to some competent historian of the town, the task of pursuing its civil and subsequent annals.

We have said before, that Newcastle and its dependencies were settled by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the son of Earl Edmund, upon his marriage with Alice, Countess of Lincoln, as part of her dower. She enjoyed them accordingly for a period of nearly thirty years after his demise, but the attainder which had been passed against him was reversed in the first year of the reign of Edward III. (A. D. 1327) on the ground of his not having been tried by his peers, according to Magna Charta, and his brother and heir, Henry Earl of Lancaster, thereupon succeeded to the principal estates of the earldom, including the castle and honour of Tutbury, and the castle and honour of Leicester, which latter seat he principally favoured, and where he founded an hospital, in the chapel belonging to which he was interred, in 1345. His only son Henry, created Earl of Derby in his father's life-time, succeeded him, and upon the decease of the Countess Alice, his aunt, in 1348, came into possession of Newcastle, and the large estates attached to the earldom of Lincoln. This nobleman was, on the 6th March, 1351, created a Duke, being the first English subject, if we except the sons of some of our kings, invested with that title subsequent to the Norman Conquest. He was one of the great captains of a warlike

reign, but passed the greater part of his life in foreign parts; and, during his absence, his Staffordshire possessions suffered neglect. He died of the plague at Liecester in 1361, leaving by his wife Isabella two daughters only, the eldest of whom, Matilda, was first married to Ralph, son and heir of Ralph Lord Stafford, and secondly to William Earl of Hainault, Duke of Zealand and Bavaria, but died in 1362,* without issue; the other daughter and co-heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster, named Blanch, married the celebrated John of Gaunt (so called from Ghent, the place of his birth) the fourth son of King Edward III. who was afterwards created Earl of Richmond and Duke of Lancaster. She, upon her sister's decease, carried over the whole of the immense possessions of her father to her husband, who is said not to have treated her with corresponding regard. She died in 1369, leaving one son, afterwards King of England, under the title of Henry IV., and two daughters. The Duke, who affected the magnificence of royalty, aspired to a continental crown, and to this end espoused to his second wife Constance, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro, King of Castile and Leon, speedily after the demise of that monarch, without male issue. His other daughter, Isabella, was at the same time married to the Duke's younger brother, Edmund Earl of Cambridge, and these marriages were solemnized in the most splendid manner at Bourdeaux in 1372. The Duke assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon in right of his wife, and prepared to support his claim by force of arms; but the crown eluded his grasp, and after a series of fruitless efforts to obtain it, he and the titular queen were finally, in the year 1390, induced to forego their right in favour of Don Juan, who claimed as lineal male heir, and then enjoyed it, along with the Crown of Spain. The young Queen had the option given her by the Duke, on their coming over to

* Calend. Inq. Post Mort., Vol. II., p. 246.

England, of selecting one, out of his various castles, for her residence, and she, with great good taste, fixed upon the stately eminence of Tutbury, rising abruptly from the fertile margin of the meandering Dove. The castle was immediately repaired, and made fit for her reception; a garden and vineyard were planted for her recreation, and a new park formed under the castle walls, and stocked with deer. This was the most auspicious epoch in the annals of Tutbury; the splendour of the Queen's Court, the number of great personages, English and foreign, who resorted thither, and the magnificent liberality of the Duke, combined to produce advantages of no ordinary kind to the place and neighbourhood; how far Newcastle shared in this prosperity, is not mentioned by historians, though from a traditional relation, which we shall presently introduce, there is every reason to conclude it was occasionally the resort of the Court. The Queen was extremely fond of music, and introduced a corps of musicians from her own country, whose numbers and lofty pretensions rendered a body of regulations necessary for their government, for which purpose the Duke appointed "A King of the Minstrels," and prescribed his duties by a formal charter.* He is also thought to have instituted a remarkable custom, which has continued to prevail at Tutbury within living memory, and was designed to remind his royal consort of the bull-fights of Spain. This was the annual bull-running, celebrated on the feast of the Assumption, when a bull was turned loose, with his horns, ears, and tail cut off, his nostrils filled with pepper, and his body smeared all over with soap, to become the fortunate prize of the nimblest or most daring who should succeed in cutting off a piece of his hide.† The facetious Duke also originated a custom in commutation of a portion of the services due to the honour of Tutbury, by the Lord of the Manors of Wichnor and Sierscote, that he should at all

* History of Tutbury, p. 77. † Ibid. 86.

times of the year, except in Lent, have ready in his hall of Wichnor, a bacon flitch, to be given to any married man, who, after a twelvemonth's trial, was prepared to make oath that he preferred his wife above all other women, and to undergo the solemn, but whimsical ceremonial prescribed, for claiming and carrying away the flitch.* Thus did John of Gaunt seek to enliven the seclusion of his royal consort during his absence (for she shared little of his domestic attentions), and here she chiefly resided until the period of her death in 1390, having borne to the Duke one daughter only, married to Henry Prince of Castile. Tutbury was neglected by the Duke after the death of Queen Constance, and its dependency, Newcastle, shared in its adverse fortune. The Duke lived till the beginning of the year 1399, when his honours and possessions descended to his son Henry, who, in the month of September following, was raised to the throne of England, by the title of Henry IV., upon the deposition of Richard II., his cousin.

King Henry, in the first year of his reign, took the precaution of procuring an Act of Parliament, to secure to himself and his heirs the valuable Palatinate of the Duchy of Lancaster, and all his hereditary estates, so that if he lost the crown, he might enjoy the estates and franchise: under the authority of which act and two others, passed in the first year of Edward IV. and the first of Henry VII., the Duchy property is annexed in perpetuity to the person of the reigning sovereign, and independently of the controul of Parliament. In the early part of the reign of Henry IV., a rebellion, headed by the Earl of Northumberland, took place, in the issue of which the Earl was slain; but his Staffordshire confederates, under the direction of Hugh de Erdeswyck and Thomas de Swynnerton, two gentlemen of good families in that county, made an attack upon Newcastle, which was holden for the King by

* Plot's History, p. 440; and Spectator, No. 607.

John Blount, the then steward and constable of the manor and castle. The mayor of the town was suspected of having favoured the assailants, and he afterwards declined to investigate the outrage on behalf of the government, pretending—perhaps justly—his own danger. Erdeswyck and his band pursued the unfortunate steward to Lichfield, where he barely escaped with his life; afterwards they returned to Newcastle, with the intention of killing one of the principal persons there, John Boghay, Esq., who had dared to present these desperadoes in the Court Leet of the manor,* where they might have met with the punishment of the *Furcæ* (the gallows) due to their crimes.†

During the fifteenth century, the castle of Newcastle went to decay, but whether it suffered by the disasters inflicted on the country in general during the wars between the rival houses of Lancaster and York, we are unable to state. Its situation and unsubstantial construction rendered it altogether untenable against the assaults of artillery, then brought into use, and the main structure had wholly disappeared before Leland visited it, about 1530, as previously mentioned. Lord Stanley, with his Cheshire forces, halted at Newcastle on his march to meet Henry Earl of Richmond, on the eve of the battle of Bosworth,‡ (which was fought the 22d August, 1485) but the castle was probably then dilapidated. It stood upon a small island, of about two acres, surrounded by a large pool,

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* Hist. Tutbury, p. 123.

† See p. 309. *Note,* Dr. Plot mentions an instance of an entire skull of a man being found embedded in stone, in a place called Gallows Field, near the town of Newcastle, being the place where malefactors were formerly executed. (See Plot, p. 171.)

It is said that the latest instance of capital punishment inflicted by a Baronial Court, was in the year 1598, in the manor of Kinderton *(Cheshire.)* One Mr. Croxden, who held a particular field under the tenure of hanging all the felons within that fee, hired an executioner for the occasion.

‡ Nicholls's Leicestershire, Vol. IV., p. 252.

which had been principally formed by a dam or weir, constructed across the rivulet adjoining, and supplied the mills erected or re-edified by King John, as already intimated. These mills had the prescriptive right of grinding corn for all the tenants of the manor, until the exercise of the right became too burthensome to be tolerated by the leiges, and the corporation of Newcastle entered into a legal contest on the subject with the King's Lessee, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., in the reign of Charles II., which terminated (we suppose) by a compromise, as the claim has been since abandoned.

The following account of what the castle formerly was, is given on the authority of an entry, written in an edition of Chaucer's Poems, and copied above thirty years ago from the book (printed in 1602,) belonging to Mr. John Smith, an Alderman of Newcastle, whose character, as an intelligent and highly-respectable bookseller, is yet well remembered. We are unable to assign the precise date of the entry, but conjecture it to have been written shortly after the site of the castle, and the mills were granted to Ralph Sneyd, Esq., in or about 1610.

"There be manie that need be tould what John of Gaunt his New-
"castle was, and will sore lament it now is not, to give the needy
"sojourner largess of bread, beef, and beer. Our grandames doe say
"that theire grandames did delight to tell what it had been, and how
"well it was counted off before theire daye; althof they say onlie of it
"what they had beene tould; as how that the Newcastle was no more
"nor 150 paces fro south to north, but well nigh two hundred from est
"to west; and had two transepts and four bays with dungen tower of
"twentie paces square, which rose in three storys of the full height of
"seventy feet: that it did stand over all the knoll in the middest of the
"picturesque vale and gentle riseing hills, verie delightful and riche in
"pastur and woodlandes, and to the west and north remnants of diverse
"parkes belonginge. A low portal, and not well lighted passage, did
"admit to the halle, very large and spacious, with roof loftie, and
"painted with devices, gallerie for the minstrels, and the walls clothed
"with geer of warfare, helmets, coates of mail armour, buff jerkins,
"like shirtes, and such like doublets. Wending a gloomy staircase did
"lead to the state rooms and bedd-chamber of the Prince, and other on

"the upper for companie. The Drawbridge to the north did approche "into the Court, ninetie paces in length, with thirtie in the width, and "south and west were two lesser. The walls outer had good buttresses "to the height of thirty feet, and the whole was moer fytt as a statelie "comfortable dwellinge then as a fortress of defence, cause of the "rising landes south and este. It almoste now is all carryed away, "and Measter Sneyde doth hold the ground, and the mote, and the "mills."

From the preceding account, it will appear that the manor of Newcastle is one of the most ancient and honourable demesnes of the crown of England, appendant to the Duchy of Lancaster. Having been held by the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, along with the Honour of Tutbury, where they fixed their principal seat, Newcastle has been generally reckoned to be a member of Tutbury; but its ancient history fully establishes for it an independent character, far more remote, as a royal possession, than Tutbury itself. It has, however, for some centuries now past been under the survey and receivership of that part of the Duchy estates which embraces Tutbury as its head; and for this reason alone, can Newcastle have been mistaken for an ancient member, and portion of the Honour of Tutbury; and the jurisdiction which the Stewards of the Baronial Court of Tutbury have, of late years, presumed to usurp over the manor of Newcastle, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, is not more arrogant than it is illegal and unwarranted. The manor of Newcastle has a similar court of its own, as will appear by a document we have given in the Appendix,* in which the ancient customs of the manor are verified by a special jury, at a Court of Survey; but this petty local tribunal has, happily, long lain dormant, and will, it is hoped, be speedily either swept away, or remodelled, along with all similar cumbrous machinery for recovering trifling debts, by means of the vexatious, dilatory, and costly processes of a bye-gone age.

* No. XXIII.

# CHAPTER XV.

## Newcastle-under-Lyme.—(*Continued.*)

TENURE OF LANDS.—REMARKS ON SLAVERY—ORIGIN OF COPYHOLDS.—SERVICES RESERVED.—COMMUTATION FOR MONEY.—CHANGES IN VILLENAGE TENURES.—ORIGIN AND DESIGNATION OF COPYHOLDS.—THE KING'S COPYHOLDERS.—INCIDENTS OF VILLENAGE.—DECLINE OF THE SYSTEM.—TRANSITION STATE.—DISPUTED CUSTOMS IN THE MANOR OF WHITMORE.—ANCIENT RIGOUR AND GRADUAL EXTINCTION OF VILLENAGE.—COPYHOLDS IN NEWCASTLE.—RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—SUIT RESPECTING THEM.—COMPOSITION AND DECREE.—CUSTOMS AND COPYHOLD RIGHTS DECREED.—SCHEDULE OF COPYHOLDS.—DEMESNE LANDS.—CROWN RENTS.—PRESENTMENT OF CUSTOMS.—PROBABLE ENFRANCHISEMENT.—GRANTEES OF THE CASTLE, POOL, MANOR, MINES, &c.—SALE OF DEMESNE LANDS.—MINERAL RIGHTS.—NUMBER OF COPYHOLDERS.—STEWARDS OF THE MANOR.

The Tenure of Lands within the manor of Newcastle, and the condition of those on whom they were originally bestowed, necessarily calls for our attention, and will lead us into some consideration of the state of vassalage, or villenage, in which the rural population of England was formerly held.

Slavery, in its more severe or mitigated form, appears to have been the condition of the larger portion of the human race in all the nations of antiquity,—even in those states and countries whose citizens were most impatient of despotic rule. The bond service of the offspring of the Canaanites under the wise and glorious Solomon;* the *Helots* of Sparta; the Roman *Servi;* the *Theow-men* of

* 1 Kings, c. ix., v. 21.

the Anglo-Saxon period, (a term which seems to have been afterwards contracted into *Theam ;)* and the *Villeins* of the Anglo-Norman ; are severally instances in support of this observation.

The territory of which the Manor of Newcastle was compounded, being the ancient demesne of the crown, was parcelled out, in very early times, among the rustic and servile population, who cultivated the soil, to be holden by stated services of husbandry work, which each tenant was bound to perform on the King's reserved portion of the Manor, or by duties and charges towards supporting the Constable's and Steward's households at the Castle; such as furnishing their tables with butter, poultry, eggs, salt, and other articles of provision ; each tenant's service and duties being proportionate to the extent and value of his holding ; but these services, in process of time, were either not necessarily required, or were inadequately rendered, and the representative of royalty at the Castle found it more conducive to his master's interest to commute them for payments in money. The change necessarily bespeaks an improvement in the tenant's condition, affording to him the means of acquisition, at the same time that it imposed on him the pecuniary obligation.

The King, or his representative, like many noble landowners of the present day, was not apt to disturb his tenants without sufficient cause ; who, therefore, quietly transmitted their possessions to their posterity, or transferred them to their relatives or others at pleasure, subject always to an approval and registration of the new tenant, by the Lord's Steward at the Baronial Court, where all transactions relative to the manorial rights were recorded. The Lord also, to preserve his original proprietary right, exacted from each new tenant, on his admittance, a fine or premium, at the discretion of the Steward, who was the judge of the Court, proportioned to the annual value of the tenement ; and upon the decease of every tenant, a

mulcture of his best beast or dead stock, under the name of a *heriot*, was an invariable perquisite demanded on behalf of the Lord, by way of tribute for the favour conceded by him to his vassal, of acquiring property of his own. These fines on change of tenancy, and heriots on the tenant's death, were by no means grievous in their origin, for the Lord had a perfect right to receive adequate returns for the peaceable enjoyment by the vassals of his proprietary lands, and for continuing to them and their families the renewal of what, in their origin, were but precarious leases. A record of each tenant's death, and of every surrender for the benefit of a fresh tenant, with his admittance thereon, was made, on the presentation of the tenants, at the Court Baron, held at least twice a year, and a copy of this entry, transcribed by the Steward, was the only title by which the holding was established; hence the designation of "Copyholders," as descriptive of the tenure of ancient villenage. The value of landed property did not fluctuate much at the early period we are now speaking of, and the low state of agriculture and scarcity of money afforded not to the Lord the means of increasing his rent-roll; so that the rents which had been originally reserved, in lieu of predial or other services, continued unvaried through many generations, and the favour shewn by the English Law to undisturbed possession recognized, at length, a title in the Copyholders to the permanent enjoyment and ownership of their tenements, subject only to the ancient rents, heriots, and services rendered to the Lord from time immemorial.

The state of the King's Copyhold tenants was a superior kind of villenage to that which prevailed generally in the Manors of the great Barons and inferior Lords; the former are said to have been bound merely to perform husbandry services to supply the royal court or residence with provisions, or to pay certain pecuniary rents; whilst the villeins of the Nobility and other Lords were originally mere serfs of the soil, bound to execute the most sordid

offices, could acquire no property of their own, and were bought and sold with their lands like the late slave population of our West India Colonies: such of them as were occupied in husbandry held their possessions at the mere will of the Lord, as ordinary Copyholders are still said to do in their admittances. The tenants of *ancient demesne*, (*i. e.* of those Manors which were in the King's hands in the reign of the Conqueror, or his predecessor, King Edward,) were, on the contrary, not stiled tenants *at the will of the Lord*, but tenants "according to the custom of the Manor." By degrees, however, the baser sort of Copyholders acquired permanent rights in their lands, and were allowed to commute in money for their personal services. They were put under the protection of the law by Magna Charta, (perhaps for the first time,) the 20th section of which enacted that no free-man should be amerced but in proportion to his offence, and a villein only so as to preserve to him the possession of his wainage. When, therefore, a villein was secured in his wainage, or husbandry implements, he was virtually secured in the possession of his land, for the cultivation of which alone his wainage was serviceable. If a free-man married a woman of servile parentage, the offspring followed their father's condition, and illegitimate children, on account of the uncertainty of their origin, were accounted free. The Lords of many Manors also generously manumitted their villeins, and the holy fathers, monks, and friars, who kept the consciences of the laity, greatly recommended so meritorious a work of charity at the close of an ill-spent life; though it is said these bodies, who held extensive manorial rights themselves, did not much promote emancipation by their own example, and the system of villenage lingered latest, and at length expired, within their demesnes.*

* Black. Comm., Vol. II., p. 96.

As an instance of the transition state from pure villenage and arbitrary fines, to independence and fines certain, and of the higher privileges of the King's Tenants, we may select from the early public records an entry of a contest between the Lord of the neighbouring Manor of Whitmore-under-Lyme and his tenants. The latter commenced a suit against their Lord for extorting from them undue customs and services, alleging that the Manor of Whitmore was of the ancient demesne of the crown, and that every tenant was bound to pay for one plough-land four shillings, in lieu of all services, but that their Lord exacted and extorted from them for every plough-land 12s., besides fines on the marriage of wards, heriots, and all other villein customs. The Court of Common Pleas directed the Sheriff to impannel a jury, and inquire if the Manor was at any time the demesne of *any King of England*, and what its ancient customs were.* The issue of the suit does not appear, but it can hardly be doubted that the cause of freedom from feudal tyranny, which now began to be favored by the judges of the land, finally prevailed.

The condition of villenage, both as respected the tenure of lands, and as a badge of personal slavery, existed in this country under the Saxon dynasty, in its utmost rigour ;† it was rather mitigated by the more perfect establishment of the feudal system, and military services, by the Conqueror, and continued afterwards to abate of its severity under succeeding sovereigns of the Norman

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* Abbreviatio Placitor, &c., 26 and 27 Hen. III., pp. 119, 120. The Lord was William de Burgavill. The service of *tallagium Merchetum*, which we render "a fine on the marriage of Wards," is thought by some antiquaries to have been a composition for an ancient right, exercised by the feudal chiefs on the marriage of their *niefes*, of which modern delicacy forbids the mention.—(*See Jacob's Law Dict., voce "Marchet."*)

† See Turner's History of the Ang. Saxons, Vol. III., p. 89.

race: its rapid decline marked the long and disorderly reign of Henry III., during which the dawn of popular freedom and parliamentary representation arose; and proper villenage became so far extinguished in the reign of King Edward VI., that such a degraded being as a pure villein, or one unconnected with tenure, did not exist in England, and the few reputed villeins which then remained were confined to the Manors of the Ecclesiastical bodies, or dissolved Monasteries. But the quality of Copyhold Estates has long survived the condition of society in which it originated, and its vexatious and oppressive imposts, of arbitrary fines and heriots, even yet remain in many Manors.* In that of Newcastle they have been done away with upwards of two centuries, and the improved legislation of the present age appears likely to convert this description of real property into the more honourable and favoured tenure of freehold. Whilst, however, Copyholds are the prevalent species of property here, we consider it essential to the character of our work to occupy some of its pages with information explanatory of the incidents and peculiarities of this description of property. One of the most important of these is the right of the Crown to all the mineral products of the extensive Manor of Newcastle, of which we are now speaking, a right which was inherent in the Lord of every Manor by its original feudal constitution, and can only have been taken away by express grant or

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* The hardship of those unlimited exactions was such that Courts of Equity interposed, at an early period, with their authority, to restrain the Lords from taking a fine of more than two years improved rent of the Copyhold Tenement, from an heir entitled to be admitted *by descent*, which is now the utmost amount allowed where fines are stiled *arbitrary;* but the Lord may still make his own terms, in some few Manors, *upon a Sale* by the Copyholder, where no custom exists obliging the Lord to admit a stranger.—(*See Watkin on Copyholds, Vol. I., p.* 308.)

long abandonment, which the known and acknowledged customs prevailing in every Copyhold Manor at once ascertain. The admittance to a Copyhold is, in fact, in the nature of *a Lease* by the Lord, and carries with it no more than the enjoyment of the surface, and what belongs thereto. The Copyholder is in name *a Tenant* holding under the Lord, according to ancient custom, upon small annual rents anciently reserved. In Manors belonging to the Crown, it may be probable that usurpations to a greater extent arose by the remissness of various sovereigns, in the maintenance of their Manorial rights, than would be permitted in such as were the property of subjects ; so that, in the course of several centuries, it became often doubtful what were the ancient rights of the Crown, and what were the incidents of the Tenant's estate. A suit in the Duchy Court was instituted by the Attorney-general of the Duchy, in the reign of King James I., against Sir Thomas Colclough, Sir Rowland Cotton, Sir William Bowyer, Knights, Ralph Sneyd, Esq., and other Copyholders of this Manor, to fix and ascertain the fines payable upon surrender and admittance, or descent, and other rights pertaining to the King as Lord. The Bill alleged that by ancient custom these fines were uncertain and arbitrable, at the will and pleasure of the Lord, and that the Copyholders on the contrary pretended that such fines were not arbitrable or uncertain, but fixed by custom to one year's rent upon every admittance on surrender, or descent, to an estate of inheritance, and half a year's rent upon taking up an estate for life or years,—that the Copyholders also pretended that by custom they were entitled to dig and delve, within their Copyhold lands, *Coal*, *Lime-stone*, *Iron-stone*, *Slate*, *Gravel*, *Stone*, and *Marl*, and to cut, fell, and sell *Timber*, *Woods*, and *Underwoods*, and that such pretended custom was feigned and untrue. The Defendants in their answer insisted upon the fines being fixed and certain as before stated, and that every Copyholder

was entitled by custom to dig, delve, and take to his own use, *Lime-stone*, *Slate*, *Gravel*, *Sand*, *Clay*, *Stone*, *Clods*, and *Marl*, and to fall and sell *Timber*, *Wood*, and *Underwood*; (they were silent respecting *Coal-Mines.)* They alleged further, that upon the surrender by any Copyholder of all his Copyhold lands, the Lord was entitled to 2*s.* for a fare-fee, or farewell, and on the death of any tenant to one heriot only; also, that the Reeve of the Manor was entitled yearly to a fee of 24*s.* for gathering the Copyhold rents, and that there had been time out of mind divers other customs used and approved within the Manor concerning the Copyhold Tenements. The further progress of the suit was arrested by a composition between the Chancellor and Officers of the Duchy Court, (authorized by a royal commission,) and the Defendants, and a decree accordingly passed* by consent, afterwards confirmed by act of Parliament, whereby, in consideration of the Copyholders agreeing to pay to his Majesty a sum of £1373 5*s.* 0*d.*, being the amount of 40 years ancient yearly rents of their customary lands, in satisfaction of all fines claimed to be due on surrender, or descent, (*i. e.* arbitrary fines,) and a further sum of £22 19*s.* 10½*d.* for arrears, the Copyholders were confirmed in their estates, according as they were specified in a Schedule annexed to the decree, and the same were declared to be good and perfect Copyhold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, "demisable in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, years, "or otherwise, by copy of Court-Roll, according to the "custom of the said Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme."† The decree contains various clauses and provisions, all the

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* June 1, Anno 17, Jac. I., exemplified and sealed June 16, A.D. 1619.

† *Note.* That they were not to be held "*at the will of the Lord*," though these obnoxious words are generally introduced in modern forms.

most material of which it may here be proper to particularize, viz. :—

That all the Copyhold Tenements within the Manor should for ever thereafter be demisable by copy of Court Roll, for, and upon such, and the same usual yearly rents as were then and had been formerly paid for the same, and upon the certain fine of one year's rent upon surrender or descent to any estate of inheritance, and half a year's rent when for term of life or years, and no more,—also on the certainty of one *fare fee* of 2*s.* on a Copyholder surrendering all his customary Tenements, and upon the certainty of all other customs, rents, and services : *and as to Heriots*, it was decreed that, *for every customary acre* mentioned in the Schedule referred to, whereof any Copyholder should die seised of an Estate of Inheritance, 12 pence should be paid, and 12 pence in every case where the tenant died seised of less than a customary acre, or any Copyhold Messuage, Cottage, or Land at all. *As to Commons of Pasture*, it was declared that the Copyholders were entitled to enjoy the same in all the Commons and waste grounds not then enclosed. *As to Timber and Woods*, the Copyholders were declared to be entitled to take such as grew on their several lands. *All Fines*, assessed otherwise than as thereby allowed, to be void. *Grants of Common Land*, or Encroachments from wastes previously made to be deemed ancient Copyholds, and grants and admittances thereto to be valid. The Copyholders to enjoy their Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, with all ways, paths, gates, waters, and watercourses, and all liberties of digging and getting of *Limestone, Slate, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Stone, Marl, and Sods, Woods and Underwoods* in their respective Lands, (saving certain existing leases of Limestone and Slate.) The Decree provides that its directions, and the act of Parliament intended to be passed for confirming the same, may be pleaded in all cases whatever.

Reference is made in the above decree to a Schedule annexed thereto, of all the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Penkhull, Boothen, Clayton, Seabridge, Shelton, Hanley, and Wolstanton, which were Copyholds within the said Manor ; containing the names, acres, and rents thereof. This Schedule is also annexed to the presentment of a Jury at a Court of Survey of the Manor, held the 31st October, 1615, for the purpose, doubtless, of affording to the Officers of the Duchy Court the most ample information relative to the Manorial

possessions, and grounding the proceeding by Bill in Equity adopted soon afterwards.

The Presentment and Schedule annexed, together with the Decree above specified, being the base and bulwark of the Manorial rights and possessions, a transcript of the Presentment and Schedule which we have given in the Appendix,* cannot fail to be acceptable to the proprietors of Copyhold Estates within this Manor; and who, we presume also to think, will be interested in the perusal of our historical sketch of the origin and progress of their customary rights until they were consolidated and settled by the Royal Decree and Composition just mentioned.

The Demesne lands, and those held in fee-farm are enumerated in this Presentment, and shew how small a portion of the royal possessions was originally holden for the immediate use of the Governor or Constable of the Castle. The site of the Castle, the adjoining mills, some meadows in Newcastle and Wolstanton, called the King's Meadows, and some detached lands, leased to five or six individuals, together with the disparked Hay of Castle Cliff, then a woodland tract, formed the whole of the Royal possessions in this large Manor, exclusive of the Copyhold property. The ancient rents of the Copyholds are stated in the Decree to amount to £34 6*s.* 7½*d.* which, after the Reeve's fee, and charges of collecting such very small sums were deducted, could have yielded little profit to the Crown. Besides these rents, the Crown had, however, the fines and heriots on surrenders and deaths of tenants, and other amerciaments, of which the undermentioned abstract shews the amount in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign,† being £6 2*s.* 3*d.*

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* No. XXII.

† "Extractat: Omnium Admerciamentorum Finium etc. de "curiis Franci plegii ac aliarum Curiarum tentis infra Novum Castrum "subtus Linam a festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Dominæ

only for one complete year; so that, altogether, this part of the Duchy property, exclusive of the Mines, which at that period could not be very productive, yielded but a trifling revenue to the Crown, and King James was a good financier to obtain, in return for the very questionable claims he set up against the Copyholders, so large a composition as £1373 5*s.* 0*d.*, besides the perpetual charges of the ancient rents and fines. The same politic sovereign, availing himself of the now exploded maxim, "*Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*," made similar advantageous terms with the Copyholders of divers other Royal Manors about the same period, and by these means must have put a considerable sum into his privy-purse, though he left little in his coffers at his death.

The customary rents appear, by the Schedule appended to the Presentment of 1615, to have varied from three-pence to one shilling per acre; and the customary acre being, as we have before said, equal to three statute acres, the rents will appear to us to have been almost nominal, and hardly worth the trouble of collecting; but, at the early period when they were first reserved, and when

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"Elizabeth, Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ, "fidei defensoris, &c. quarto, usque ad idem festum ex anno proximo "sequenti, videlicet, per unum annum integrum." (*A. D.* 1562-3.)

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ℔' Hugoni Rowly pro sua admittend. tenent. in unum pratum vocat. *the littel dungen more* infra Penkyull .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| (*The rest of the entries are of a very similar kind, and number altogether* 54. *The fines vary from* 10*s.* *to* 3*d.* *and the last item is some penalty not easily understood, imposed on Ralph Allen and Margery his wife, being* 40*s.* .. .. .. .. *in toto* | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| | £6 | 2 | 3 |

For this curious original Estreat Roll, and for ancient and authenticated copies of the Decree of the Duchy Court, and the Presentments given in the Appendix Nos. XXII. and XXIII., we are indebted to the kindness of John Ayshford Wise, Esq., of Clayton.

money bore a value of which we cannot now form a just estimate, they were by no means so insignificant.

Whilst Copyhold Tenures subsist, it is material to the Proprietors to know under what customs and incidents they hold their estates, and as these are very plainly and clearly set forth in the Presentment of a Special Jury made in the year 1714, so far as regards various particulars which the Decree previously mentioned does not touch upon, we give, in the Appendix,* a copy of the Articles then inquired into, and an Abstract of the answers presented to each head of inquiry. Various manuscript copies of the Decree and the two Presentments of 1615 and 1714 are to be met with, but we believe they have never before been printed for the general use of the Copyholders.

Should a general enfranchisement of Copyhold property be made, the previous history of a system so honoured by time, will even afterwards be matter of interesting inquiry. Posthumous biography of celebrated characters is among the most acceptable species of literary composition, nor can it be less agreeable to the future freeholders of the Manor of Newcastle to read the records we now present of the rise, progress, and decay of *Villenage*, after its last odious remains shall have been consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets.

The site of the Castle, with the perquisites of the Manorial Court Leet, Waifs, Estrays, &c., was granted by King James the First to Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele, for 31 years, at the rent of £5 per annum, and the lease was renewed to his son William Sneyd, Esq., by King Charles the Second at the same rent. The site of the Castle has ever since been possessed by the representative of the house of Keele, together with the large Pool which surrounded it, and supplied the Mills holden by that

* No. XXIII.

family in *fee-farm* from the 8th year of King James the First;* it is understood that the late Walter Sneyd, Esq., who died in 1829, purchased, a short time before his death, from the Duchy, the fee simple of the Castle Bank and Pool, for the more effectual service of his Mills: he thereupon reclaimed the greater portion of the Pool, (*i. e.* more than 30 acres,) from the influx of the stream; and it is now by embanking and draining converted, from a stagnant and offensive morass, which it had become, by the accumulated soil and filth of ages, into good garden and meadow land.

The Manor with its Royalties, Courts, Fines, Rents, &c., has, for nearly a century past, been held by the head of the noble house of Trentham, upon lease, renewed from time to time, and is still held by the Duke of Sutherland as lessee, at a rent, (as we have reason to believe,) considerably exceeding any profit which his Grace derives from the franchise. The lease of the Manor does not comprise the Mines of Coal and Iron-stone under the Copyhold lands, but they are leased distinctly to Earl Granville, the late Duke's half brother; their father the Marquess of Stafford having held them for a long time before his death in 1803, separate from the Manor. It is understood that Earl Granville pays a heavy royalty rent for the Coals and Iron-stone, and as he has for many years past raised very considerable quantities of Coals, and lately a good deal of Ironstone, the revenue of this branch of the Duchy property must be of some account to the privy-purse. His Lordship is about to establish furnaces on a large scale for smelting the iron ore, which hitherto has not been done in this Manor. The increased demand for that metal affords to his Lordship the prospect of an

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* The Mills were held in *fee-farm* at the rent of £14 6*s*. 8*d*., and not under lease, as stated in p. 319. *See Appendix, p. xliii.* But it is understood the fee-farm rent has now been purchased with the Castle Bank, &c.

adequate return for the great outlay which the works will necessarily require.

It would be useless to speculate on the results which may arise from the introduction of the iron-trade in this part of Staffordshire, at present occupied exclusively by the Earthen and China Manufacturers. It may become a source of additional wealth and increased population, at the same time that it must tend to produce a very great multiplication of the smoke and noxious effluvia which render the locality even now objectionable to those who are not, by ties of business or family, bound to the spot.

In the survey of 1615, various parcels of demesne lands are specified as then holden on lease by different individuals; and Castle Cliff, which appears to have been out of lease, was let for ley ground to a tenant who paid 13*s.* 4*d.* for the herbage, besides which, it was treated as belonging to the King's Woods.* This was the most valuable portion of the royal demesne, and was probably disposed of for King James's use. About thirty years since it was purchased by the late John Tomlinson, Esq., who erected thereon an elegant mansion called Cliff Ville, as we shall hereafter notice. The rest of the demesne lands have been nearly all disposed of at various times, and there now only remain to Her Majesty of this ancient inheritance of her royal ancestors, two Messuage Houses in Newcastle, and two closes of land in Knutton, called the Holts, (all let on lease,) besides the Manorial Franchise, a few of the ancient fee-farm rents, the Copyhold rents and fines, and the valuable right to the Mines of the Copyhold lands. Of the mineral treasures of the district we intend to speak more particularly after we shall have completed our survey of the superficies; we merely observe here, that however vexatious and detrimental to the owners of the surface is the right exercised by the

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* See Appendix, pp. xlii., lxiii., lxiv.

Crown of undermining their houses and manufactories, the Mines themselves would be but of little comparative value if each proprietor of the surface, under its present innumerable subdivisions, were a necessary consenting party to any general and extended operations for getting the Mines. We cannot undertake to number what we have just termed innumerable : in the year 1615, as appears by the Survey, the Copyholders in all the several Townships over which the Manor extends, amounted to 114,* but from the best information we are able to collect, we believe the Copyholders, now on the Rolls of the Manor, amount to some thousands; and that the surrenders and admittances have, in late years, exceeded five hundred per annum.

The office of Steward, to which belongs the holding of Courts for the transfer and assurance of these very numerous holdings, is, consequently, one of great professional importance and emolument; in early times the stewardship of a large Manor was an office which men of rank and title did not disdain to hold. In this of Newcastle, William, Earl of Pembroke, was appointed steward by King James the First, by Letters Patent under the Duchy Seal, dated 11th July, 1616. He, of course, executed the office by Deputy, as was the usual practice in former times. We subjoin a list of the Stewards after his time, brought down to the present, which we are enabled to do by favour of the Gentleman who now so ably fills the office which his Great Grandfather, of the same name, exercised as Deputy a hundred and forty years ago. A General Court for transacting copyhold business is held at the Steward's office once a month, and Special Courts, for which an extra fee is payable, as often as parties require them.

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* See Appendix, p. lxv., &c.

## Stewards *of the Manor of Newcastle, for two Centuries past.*

1640, Sir Richard Leveson, K.B.
1654, Thomas Bagnall, Town-clerk of Newcastle, (appointed by Major-general Thomas Harrison, afterwards executed as a Regicide, a native of Newcastle, who had obtained a grant of the Manor from Cromwell.)
1660, Sir Richard Leveson, K.B.
1667, Charles, Lord Gerard, (William Hill, Deputy.)
1668, William, Lord Paget, (Thomas Shaw, Deputy.)
1680, William Leveson Gower, Esq. (William Middleton, Deputy.)
1685, Robert, Lord Ferrars, of Chartley, (William Wright, Deputy.)
1694, Sir John Leveson Gower, Bart. (William Middleton, Deputy.)
1700, John Lawton, Esq. (Thomas Fenton, Deputy.)
1702, Rowland Cotton, Esq. (William Burslem, Deputy.)
1707, John Lawton, Esq. (Henry Hatrell, Deputy.)
1710, Edward Mainwaring, Esq. (Thomas Fenton, Deputy.)
1716, John Lawton, Esq. (Henry Hatrell, Deputy.)
1717, William Parker, Esq. (same.)
1724, George Clive, Esq., appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, circa 1735, (same.)
1738, Same, (Swynfen Jervis, Deputy.)
1740, Swynfen Jervis, Esq.
1742, Same, (Thomas Hatrell, Deputy.)
1761, Thomas Parker, Esq. afterwards Sir Thomas Parker, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, (same.)
1785, Thomas Hatrell, Esq.
1796, Thomas Sparrow, Esq.
1825, Thomas Sparrow, Esq. and Thomas Hinckley, Esq. } N.B. Mr. Sparrow died in 1827.
1833, Richard Hinckley, Esq.
1837, Thomas Fenton, Esq. *present Steward.*

# CHAPTER XVI.

## Hanley.

MANOR OF HANLEY, A FIEF OF NEWCASTLE.—WILLIAM DE HANLEY ANCIENT LORD.—SIR THOMAS COLCLOUGH IN 1615.—ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF COLCLOUGH.—THEIR PEDIGREE.—PECULIARITIES OF THIS MANOR.—DISQUISITION RESPECTING MANORIAL RIGHTS.—OWNERSHIP OF THE MINES.—FAMILY OF BAGNALL AFTERWARDS LORDS.—THEIR PEDIGREE. — ANCIENT CONDITION OF HANLEY. — LEASES BY THE LORDS OF WASTE LANDS.—FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD PROPERTIES.—BUILDING OF THE FIRST CHAPEL.—MR. JOHN BOURNE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTOR.—REV. JOHN MIDDLETON FIRST INCUMBENT.—HIS BIOGRAPHY.—ACT FOR ERECTING THE PRESENT CHURCH.—REGISTERS AND MONUMENTS. — PURCHASE OF PARSONAGE-HOUSE. — PRESENT INCUMBENCY.—RISE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARKET.—ORIGINAL MARKET HALL.—SUBSEQUENT IMPROVEMENT AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MARKET.—REPAIRS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

The Manor, or lordship of Hanley,* is a dependency of Newcastle, not being held *in capite*, (*i. e.* in chief,) but as a subordinate fief by grand serjeanty, as shewn by the extracts from the *Testa de Neville* given in a preceding chapter, and by the presentment at the Court of Survey of the Manor of Newcastle in 1615.†

The first mention of Hanley occurs in Testa de Neville, when the Vill was holden by William de Hanley in fee-farm, at the rent of six shillings, payable at the New Castle, and by the service of Castle guard; the same

* The etymology of the place is extremely simple, "*Hean*," (high,) and "*Ley*," (a pasture,) answering very correctly to its situation in reference to Shelton, with which we suppose it to have been associated in Domesday.

† Appendix, No. XXII., p. xliv.

individual likewise held three virgates* of land in Hanley, and paid for the same yearly seven shillings *of ancient right ; i. e.* from the Conquest of England, as the preceding entry expresses.†

In 1615, the lordship of Hanley was holden by Sir Thomas Colclough, Knight, under the honour of the duchy of Lancaster, at the rent of twelve shillings and four pence, so that we must either suppose the service of castle-guard, when no longer required, to have been commuted for the advanced rent of six shillings and fourpence, or that the two ancient rents of six shillings and seven shillings had been consolidated, and an abatement of eight pence made for some cause.

We are unable to trace the title of the Manor down from William de Hanley to Sir Thomas Colclough, but deem it probable that it had been for a long period holden by the ancestors of Sir Thomas, who were seated in the neighbouring parish of Wolstanton as far back, at least, as the reign of Edward the Third, and had large possessions there. The spot from which they took their name was in Oldcott as we have before intimated ;‡ and, as appears by the Survey of 1615, Sir Thomas held a Copyhold estate in Wolstanton, consisting of three Messuages and seventy-six customary acres, equal to 228 statute acres, and comprising nearly a third of the whole Town-ship, lying immediately under the village, commencing at Fowley-bridge on the highway leading to Shelton, extending along the brook-course which divides the parish of Wolstanton from Stoke and Burslem, as far, probably, as Longbridge, (now Longport,) and westwardly up to Wolstanton Marsh and the High-Fields; for which property, being the largest then holden by any individual

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* A virgate or Yard-land was the fourth of a carucate, or about 30 acres.

† See Chap. XIV., pp. 304, 305. ‡ Page 195.

copyholder, the ancient customary rent was £2 8*s.* 11½*d.* only, or about seven pence the customary acre. Of Sir Thomas's property in Hanley we have no particular account, but as three virgates of land were held in fee-farm in ancient time, this and the subsequently appropriated wastes probably constituted the Lord's proper demesne. The situation of the Manor-house is still preserved in the name of the *Old Hall*, which adheres to a manufactory erected near its site, now the property of Charles Meigh, Esq., adjoining the Bucknall Road. The father of Sir Thomas Colclough was Sir Anthony, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII., and obtained from Queen Elizabeth a grant of the site of the dissolved Abbey of Tintern, in the County of Wexford, part of the buildings of which he converted into a family mansion, where his descendants still remain seated. The dignity of a Baronet was conferred on his grandson Sir Adam, in 1628, but expired with his grandson Sir Cæsar, in 1687, for want of male descendants. The Pedigree of the Colcloughs, which follows, has been compiled with great care, and we deem it worthy of being here introduced, from the antiquity, high respectability, and local connexion of the Family. One branch of it remained seated in this County, at Delph-House, in the vicinity of Cheadle, long after the senior line had disposed of their Staffordshire Estates, and become located in Ireland; this branch is traced down to the present time, and is now represented by the three co-heiresses of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall.

For the principal materials of the following Pedigree we acknowledge our obligation to Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, in whose office is recorded the ceremonial of Sir Thomas Colclough's funeral, by which it appears he was interred with great heraldic pomp, and was attended to the grave by all the surviving members of his own family, and that of Loftus, to which his first lady belonged, besides many other honourable persons, with their servants and followers.

# PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF COLCLOUGH, OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

RICHARD COLCLOUGH, = 46 Edw. III.

- Hugh Colclough, = 48 Edw. III.
  - Richard Colclough, to whom = his father Hugh granted Blurton and Cocknage, 7 Hen. V.
    - John Colclough, of Blurton. =
      - Thomas Colclough, (son and heir,) = 11 Hen. VI. .... dau. of -- Mainwaring, of Peover, Cheshire.
        - Richard Colclough, Mayor of Newcastle, = 6 Edw. IV. Blanche, dau. of Will. Davenport, Esq. of Davenport, Cheshire, 6 Edw. IV.
          - John Colclough, of Blurton, = 1 Edw. V. Agnes, dau. and co-heir of Richard Lockwood, of Lockwood.
            - Richard Colclough, of Colclough, (Wolstanton,) d. before 1560. = Margaret, (or Elinor,) da. of Sir John Draycott, of Painsley, Co. Staff.
              - Sir Anthony Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford, settled there, 1543; knighted, 1582; d. 1584. = Clara, dau. of Sir Thos. Agard, of Foston, County of Derby.
            - Thomas Colclough, of Blurton, 2d son, had Delphouse, by gift of his father, 14 Hen. VIII. =
              - Walter, *see above,* **
              - Bartholomew Colclough, of Delph House, near Cheadle. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Madeley, of Denston, Co. Staff.
- William Colclough, 39 Edw. III.
- Richard.

## THE BURSLEM BRANCH.

William Colclough, a barrister of Gray's-Inn, d. 1662. = Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Thos. Burslem, of Burslem.

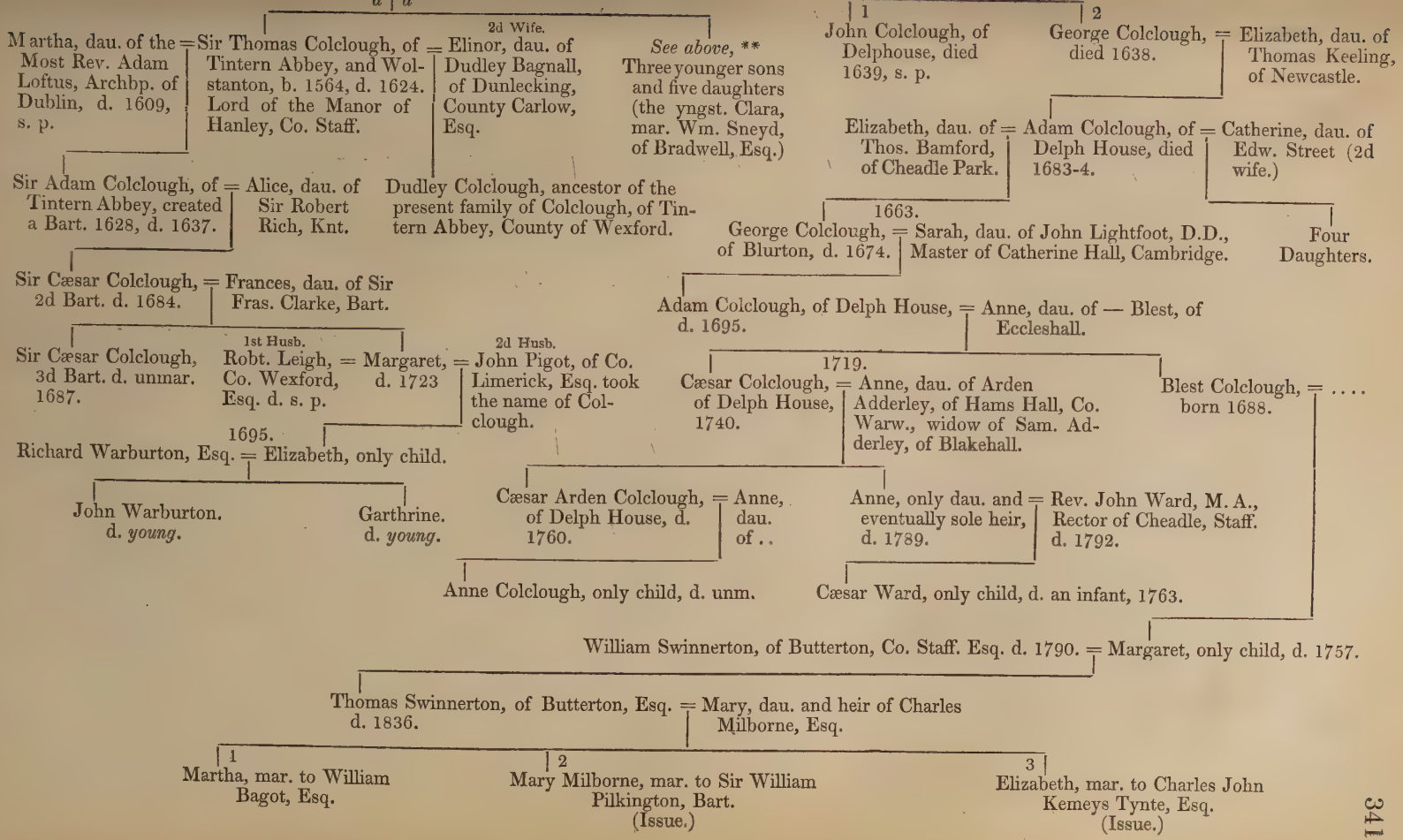
John Colclough, of Burslem, aged 40, 1664, (d. 1666.)

(See p. 194.)

** N.B.—Richard Colclough, the father of Sir Anthony, had a second son, Walter (of Endon), who had three wives, and issue by all of them *(Harl. MS. No. 2153, fo. 126).*

Sir Anthony had also three younger sons, Leonard, John, and Matthew; from one of which younger branches the Colcloughs of Burslem were descended, who are thus registered in Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of 1664, *(Herald's College,)* with Arms same as the elder branch, (a canton, *gules,* for difference:)

## THE DELPH-HOUSE FAMILY.


Martha, dau. of the Most Rev. Adam Loftus, Archbp. of Dublin, d. 1609, s. p.
Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, and Wolstanton, b. 1564, d. 1624. Lord of the Manor of Hanley, Co. Staff.
2d Wife.
Elinor, dau. of Dudley Bagnall, of Dunlecking, County Carlow, Esq.
See above, **
Three younger sons and five daughters (the yngst. Clara, mar. Wm. Sneyd, of Bradwell, Esq.)
Sir Adam Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, created a Bart. 1628, d. 1637.
Alice, dau. of Sir Robert Rich, Knt.
Dudley Colclough, ancestor of the present family of Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, County of Wexford.
Sir Cæsar Colclough, 2d Bart. d. 1684.
Frances, dau. of Sir Fras. Clarke, Bart.
Sir Cæsar Colclough, 3d Bart. d. unmar. 1687.
1st Husb.
Robt. Leigh, Co. Wexford, Esq. d. s. p.
Margaret, d. 1723
2d Husb.
John Pigot, of Co. Limerick, Esq. took the name of Colclough.
1695.
Richard Warburton, Esq.
Elizabeth, only child.
John Warburton. d. young.
Garthrine. d. young.
1
John Colclough, of Delphouse, died 1639, s. p.
2
George Colclough, died 1638.
Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Keeling, of Newcastle.
Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Bamford, of Cheadle Park.
Adam Colclough, of Delph House, died 1683-4.
Catherine, dau. of Edw. Street (2d wife.)
1663.
George Colclough, of Blurton, d. 1674.
Sarah, dau. of John Lightfoot, D.D., Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.
Four Daughters.
Adam Colclough, of Delph House, d. 1695.
Anne, dau. of — Blest, of Eccleshall.
1719.
Cæsar Colclough, of Delph House, 1740.
Anne, dau. of Arden Adderley, of Hams Hall, Co. Warw., widow of Sam. Adderley, of Blakehall.
Blest Colclough, born 1688.
....
Cæsar Arden Colclough, of Delph House, d. 1760.
Anne, dau. of ..
Anne, only dau. and eventually sole heir, d. 1789.
Rev. John Ward, M. A., Rector of Cheadle, Staff. d. 1792.
Anne Colclough, only child, d. unm.
Cæsar Ward, only child, d. an infant, 1763.
William Swinnerton, of Butterton, Co. Staff. Esq. d. 1790.
Margaret, only child, d. 1757.
Thomas Swinnerton, of Butterton, Esq. d. 1836.
Mary, dau. and heir of Charles Milborne, Esq.
1
Martha, mar. to William Bagot, Esq.
2
Mary Milborne, mar. to Sir William Pilkington, Bart. (Issue.)
3
Elizabeth, mar. to Charles John Kemeys Tynte, Esq. (Issue.)

The descendants of Sir Thomas Colclough by his second lady Elinor, daughter of Dudley Bagnall, Esq., through their son Dudley Colclough, now enjoy the mansion of Tintern Abbey, where are many family portraits, and in the neighbouring church are several interesting monuments: the inscription of that to the memory of Sir Anthony Colclough is transcribed at the foot of this page.*

Although the vill of Hanley is holden in fee-farm, and has been so holden as far back as existing records go, and quite long enough to give it the true and undoubted properties and characteristics of a Manor, yet have the Lords thereof never exercised manorial jurisdiction over such portions of the territory as are of Copyhold tenure, embracing perhaps about half the entire Vill or Township, but such Copyholds have always been and still are holden immediately of the Manor of Newcastle. It is probable that this anomalous state of the Copyhold property in Hanley may be traced back to the very early epoch when William the Conqueror enfeoffed a remote ancestor of William de Hanley with the Vill from which

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* "Here lieth the body of Syr Anthony Colcloughe, Knight, eldest "sune of Richard Colcloughe of Wolstanton, in Staffordshire, Esquire, "who came into this land in the 34. year of Hen. VIII., and then "was captayne of the Penshioners, in which place and others of greater "charge he continued a most faythful servitor during the lyfe of "Edward the Sixth and Queen Mary, and until the 26th year of our "most noble Queen Elizabeth, and then died the 19. December, "MDLXXXIV. He left by his wyfe Clare Agare, daughter of "Thomas Agare, Esquire, seven sonnes, Francis, Ratcliefe, Anthony, "Syr Thomas Colcloughe, Knight, John, Mathew, Lennard; and five "daughters. Jacquenet, was married to Nicholas Walshe, Esquire, "of the Privy Counsayle, and sune of the Justice of the King's "Bench in Ireland; Frances, marryed to Willyam Smethwycke, of "Smethwycke, in Cheshire; Mari, marryed to John Cotes, of Woodcote, "in Shropshire, Esquire; Clare, marryed to William Snedd, of Brod-"wall, in Staffordshire, Esquire; Elinor, died iunge."—*(Brewster's Beauties of Ireland*, 1825, *vol.* I., *p.* 369.*)*

he took his secondary name,* and with three virgates of land for his proper demesne, but withheld from him "*Sac, Soc, and Theam*," which cabalistick terms, in that age, conveyed the privileges of holding a Court Leet, and Court Baron,† and a right to the persons and property of the villein tenantry who occupied the granted demesnes; so that, in the present instance, the King reserved to himself the franchise of holding Courts for the territory he ceded; the villeins and their posterity continued the King's homagers, as Lord paramount; and their possessions have consequently been treated, through all subsequent time, like other Copyholds of the Manor of Newcastle. It seems perfectly consistent with this hypothesis to consider the Lord paramount as holding, for the Copyholders' benefit, the Baronial franchise of recording their wills, surrenders, and admittances, and dispensing local justice, and yet to deem the mesne Lord of the Vill of Hanley the actual manorial proprietor. The subject is not one of mere idle speculation, but involves the very important right of property in the Mines within the Copyhold lands in Hanley, and, as such, is deserving of the grave consideration of the Copyholders there. The *entire* Vill, including, (we assume,) all rights of property in the soil, was anciently granted in *fee-farm;* a term which implies a fee simple, or perpetuity of estate, in the grantee; and such a grantee was bound to no services but what the grant itself contained, fealty alone excepted.‡ Now in this case the reservation is expressly stated, in Testa de Neville, to consist of six shillings rent, and the duty of castle guard; and it would be overthrowing the legal definition of a fee simple grant to maintain that the Copyhold lands within the Vill were also reserved. The tenants, we will allow, were the King's villeins, and not

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* See p. 187.

† See Todd's Johnson, "*Soc.*"

‡ Spelman Gloss.

being within the terms of his grant, remained with their possessory rights still under the royal dominion, though, with the exception of such tenant-rights only, their lands, from the surface down to the earth's centre, passed to the Lord of the Vill of Hanley in fee. At the Court of Survey, in 1615, the Lordship of Hanley was presented as then holden by Sir Thomas Colclough of His Majesty, at the rent of 12*s.* 4*d.* (as we have before stated,) just as the Lordship of Knutton, and the town of Longton were also presented,* where the Crown has never pretended to any Manorial claim beyond the fee-farm rents anciently payable. The mesne Lords of the Manor of Hanley, it is true, have never exercised any right of property *in the Mines* there; this, however, we would say, is no proof of the right of the Crown, but the fair, and perhaps *legal* inference and presumption would be that the Lords of Hanley had, in remote times, granted away their original right to the terre-tenants; and unless the Crown, as Lord paramount, can shew an ancient and continued exercise of the right of getting the Mines within the Copyhold lands *in Hanley*. (of which we are informed there are only some questionable and equivocal instances,) then may the Copyholders *there*, upon sound moral and legal principles, contest the claims advanced, claims by which their houses are at any time liable to be thrown down over their heads, at the will and pleasure of the Crown's lessee; and their gardens, plantations, and curtilages invaded by the ruthless proceedings of a gang of Colliers employed to sink a shaft 100 fathoms deep at the very threshhold of a Copyholder's dwelling.

In treating of this subject, we do not overlook the Decree of the time of King James, spoken of in the preceding chapter,† and confirmed by Act of Parliament. This decree does not in any express terms assign

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* Appendix, p. xliv. † Pp. 328, &c.

to the Crown a right to the Mines, but after alleging that the Copyholders asserted a claim to the coals, limestone, ironstone, &c., and setting forth their answer, in which no claim to the coals or ironstone is advanced, but merely a claim to limestone, slate, gravel, sand, clay, stone, clods, marl, woods, and timber within their Copyhold lands, it allows expressly and distinctly the claims which the Copyholders so preferred, and leaves their alleged claims to the Mines altogether untouched. Admitting, then, that the claim of the Crown to the Mines within its own demesne manor cannot be controverted, having never been granted away to any other person, the same conclusion does not apply to the Manor or Vill of Hanley, which was granted away in fee-farm at a period of the most remote antiquity, as we have already shewn, and is still held as an under-seigniory or fief of Newcastle.

From the Colclough family the Manor of Hanley passed, about a century and a half ago, to that of BAGNALL by purchase. This was likewise an ancient stock, proceeding no doubt from the neighbouring village whose name they bear,* and seated from a remote period at or near Newcastle, in which borough many of its members, at various times, sustained the office of Mayor, an office not unfrequently held by the first gentry of the vicinity, who were enrolled as members of the body corporate, and imparted to it additional "weal and worship."

The plan of our work seems to require a genealogical account of this eminent family, as being intimately connected with the Borough and Neighbourhood of Stoke, by residence and landed property, which, including the Manor of Hanley, now centres in Viscountess Sidmouth, the daughter and only surviving issue of William Lord Stowell, the late venerable Judge of the Admiralty, and the elder brother of the still greater Judge, Lord Eldon.

The following Pedigree shews the direct descent and some collateral branches of this ancient house.

* See Harwood's Erdesw., p. 15.

# PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BAGENHALL, *alias* BAGNALL.

WILLIAM BAGENHALL, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1 Edw. IV., 1460.

Ralph Bagenhall, of Newcastle-under-Lyme. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Sadler, of Namptwich.

John Bagnall, Mayor of Newcastle, 1519, 1522-26-31, and 1533. = .... uxor.

Margaret, dau. of — Bertram, of Barlaston, 2d wife. = Randulph Bagnall, of Newcastle, Gent., died A.D. 1555. = .... dau. of — Brett, 1st wife.

Sir Ralph Bagnall, Knt. M.P. Co. Staff. 1 Eliz. and living at Stoke-upon-Trent, 9 Eliz. o. s. p. legit.

Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Knight-Marshal of Ireland, d. 1575, ancestor of the Marquis of Anglesea. = Eleanor, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Edward Griffith, died 1573.

Richard Bagnall, Mayor of Newcastle, A. D. 1559, buried there, A.D. 1575. = .... uxor.

Three other sons.

Randulph Bagnall, Mayor of Newcastle, 1579 and 1587, buried there 1616. Had issue.

John Bagnall, Mayor of Newcastle, 1588, 1596, & 1607, buried 1620. = 1575. Ellen, dau. of Thomas Whittingham, died 1628.

Richard Bagnall, of Newcastle, Gent. of Colesill Lake, died 1612. = 1588. Joan Lovat.

Edward Bagnall, died 1631. Had issue.

Thomas Bagnall, of Newcastle, Gent. elected Town- = Jane Homersley, of Ridge-

Richard, died an infant,

castle, Town-clerk during the Commonwealth. = Sarah Cotton.

Samuel Bagnall, of Colesill Lake, ob. 1670. = Rose Heath.

Richard Bagnall, of London, Merchant, will dated A.D. 1702. = Mary Astell, of London.

1656.

John Bagnall, of London and Barlaston, Esq. died 1695. = Isabella Cotton, of Crakemarsh.

1 Richard Bagnall, eldest son, o. s. p. will dated A.D. 1706.

2 John Bagnall, of Hatton-Garden, Esq. A.D. 1741. = Anna-Maria, dau. of . .

3 Ralph, 3d son, 1706.

1 Thomas Bagnall, of Barleston, Esq. died A.D. 1716, s. p.

2 Samuel Bagnall, of Barleston, Esq. died A.D. 1741, æt. 65 ann. = Elizabeth, dau. of Marm. Rawdon, Esq. died A.D. 1712.

John Bagnall, of Early-Court, Co. Berks, Esq. died A.D. 180 . = Mary, sister of Sir Jacob Garrard, Bart.

Elizabeth, elder dau. and co-heiress, mar. A.D. 1742, to John Townsend, Esq. and died 1765, s. p.

1742.

Hester, younger dau. and co-heiress, died A.D. 1752, and buried at Leek. = Thomas Mills, of Leek, and after of Barleston, Esq. died A.D. 1802.

John Bagnall, Esq. only son and heir, died in his father's life-time, A.D. 1785.

1782.

Anna-Maria, elder dau. & co-heiress, died A.D. 1809. = William Scott, Lord Stowell, died A.D. 1836, æt. 90.

Frances, 2d dau. & co-heiress, mar. 1793, to Hon. Thos. Windsor, and died A.D. 1832, s. p.

William Mills, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq. born 1745, died, vivo patre, 1781. = Catherine Cotton, of Etwall, died A.D. 1774.

Thomas Mills, of Barlaston, Esq. d. 1821, s. p. = Sophia Heinzelman, died 1830, s. p.

Hon. William Scott, only son & heir, born 1794, died before his father, 26th Nov. 1835.

Marianne, only dau. & heiress, married 1st, A.D. 1809, to Thos. Townsend, Esq. who died 1820, s. p.; and 2dly, July 29, 1823, to Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, Lord Viscount Sidmouth, living, 1840.

William Mills, of Barlaston, Esq. born A.D. 1771, died A.D. 1802. = Rosamond Sneyd, of Belmont, died A.D. 1833.

Thomas Mills, Esq. only son, born 1797, died, a minor, 1815.

1816.

Rosamond, elder dau. & co-heiress, living, A.D. 1840. = Ralph Adderley, of Coton Hall, and Barlaston, Esq. living, 1840.

1821.

Catherine Penelope, younger dau. and co-heiress, living, 1840. = Sir John Robert Brown Cave, of Stretton, in Co. Derby, Bart. 1840.

Hanley, in conjunction with Shelton, has risen into the rank and importance of a large town within little more than a century past, like Burslem and the other principal places of this district. In the early part of the period we now refer to, Hanley presented a humble collection of dwellings, chiefly confined to the upper and lower Greens, forming two small villages, half a mile apart. *Hanley Green* was the common designation of the place until recently, and is not at present become altogether obsolete, however inappropriate.

The successive Lords of the Manor, of the Bagnall family, upon the rise, and during the subsequent progress of the Earthen Manufactures here, granted out on lease small portions of the Greens or Wastes, (particularly of the Lower Green, where the open market is now held,) for long terms of years, at small rents, to various individuals, in order to encourage the spirit of industry which then displayed itself. These leaseholds were in after-times generally converted into freeholds by the Lessees becoming purchasers of the reversionary estates from the Lords. Much of this description of property exists in and about the Market-place and the new streets leading out of it westwardly. The mixture of this kind of modern freehold with the ancient copyhold property, is in many cases extremely perplexed, and occasions much trouble and expence to its owners in the necessary instruments of their title.

Hanley is within the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent; it possessed no chapel or place for episcopal worship until the year 1737, when, or a little previously, a pious and affluent individual, Mr. John Bourne of Newcastle, whom we have already mentioned,* and shall have occasion again to speak of for his deeds of charity, a zealous member of the Church, being one Sunday in the winter on a visit at Hanley, at the house of Mr. Hollins of the Upper Green, and experiencing the great inconvenience of having to walk or ride through bad roads to the parish-church,

* Page 239.

about two miles distant; regarding also the religious destitution of the then increasing population of Hanley and Shelton; resolved on making an offer, to his host and the other principal persons of the united townships, of a donation of £500 towards the erection of a chapel, provided the inhabitants would themselves raise the residue of the funds for completing the fabric; and he further engaged to endow the Curacy with land to the value of £500 more. These liberal offers were cheerfully accepted and responded to by the inhabitants, and a chapel capable of accommodating about 400 persons was reared without loss of time, and consecrated in September 1737. Mr. Bourne, in pursuance of his engagement, conveyed to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, a farm at Halmer-end in the parish of Audley, containing sixty acres, which he estimated as of the value of £500, (but in fact worth a good deal more;) and the Bounty Board, to meet this gift, bestowed upon the Curacy two benefactions of £200 each, which were invested in the purchase of ten acres of additional land, situate at Basford Bank, in the parish of Stoke. Thus was the first chapel of Hanley, connected with the establishment, erected and endowed, the land for the site of the structure being given by Mr. — Adams, a person of property then resident at Birches-head, in the neighbourhood of Hanley Upper Green, and the father-in-law of Mr. Hollins, to whom the benevolent design was first suggested by Mr. Bourne. We are informed that Mr. Bourne afterwards enlarged this chapel at his own expense, and laid out the sum of £140 on that occasion. Such munificence in a private gentleman was at that time of day extremely rare, and deserves to be recorded to the honour of the individual, and recommended for imitation to posterity, as an instance of disinterested *Voluntaryism* by which the wants of the Church may be very properly supplied, where its own resources are insufficient for its exigencies, or cannot be brought into extended operation.

To the Curacy of the Chapel of Hanley, on its erection in 1737, was nominated the Rev. John Middleton, a native of Shelton, whose father, Mr. John Middleton, was a person of some standing and good property there, and having two sons and a daughter, had bestowed on his eldest son the advantages of a University Education, with a view to bringing him up to the bar, but the bent of whose inclination led him to prefer the pulpit. The young minister grew old in the service of this original chapel, which existed for a period of 50 years only from its foundation, and had then become much too small for the increased and still increasing population of the place: the opulent part of the congregation, who during that period had acquired most of their wealth, then determined on erecting a larger church, and procured an act of Parliament, under which the present church was built. This was consecrated in 1790, and from that time to Mr. Middleton's death, in 1802, he remained incumbent thereof, having for the extraordinary period of 64 years presided over the same curacy; having witnessed the erection, the enlargement, and the demolition of the original chapel, and left the new church at his death to be filled by a successor, who still enjoys it, and has more than completed an entire century from the original foundation. These circumstances are, perhaps, unparallelled in the history of any church or benefice.

The biographical sketch of Mr. Middleton, which follows, was written by one who knew him intimately, for many years of his life. We have no wish to appropriate to ourselves the merits of other people's compositions, though we are aware of our responsibility for the selections we may be induced to make. In the present case we think no apology will be required for giving what appears to be an able and judicious memoir of no ordinary man, and we submit it with confidence to the judgment of those few members of his congregation who still survive, and are able to judge of the accuracy of the portrait.

The Rev. JOHN MIDDLETON, besides the curacy of Hanley, his first charge, became afterwards Rector of Walkington, a valuable living near Beverley, in Yorkshire, and subsequently perpetual curate of Stone, in Staffordshire: the Yorkshire preferment he obtained through a friendship he had formed with a brother collegian whilst at the University; that of Stone on account of an important piece of service rendered by him to the noble house of Trentham. He was a man of powerful intellect and extensive mental acquirements, but without the slightest pretension to blandishment of manners; and every thing like affectation he utterly abhorred; he, however, possessed much genuine kindness of heart, evinced in innumerable instances, but especially in the ardour and constancy through life of his friendships, and his forbearance towards his poor tenantry, whom he was never known to distress. With great natural shrewdness and quaintness, he was distinguished for his love of harmless mirth and sarcastic humour, in which he was a great adept. In the prime of life he was considered as a first-rate orator, and to the latest period of his ministerial labours he read the Church and Burial Services with a degree of excellency, with an awe-inspiring solemnity and pathos seldom equalled. He had, indeed, the advantages of a very fine voice, and a distinct articulation; his person was tall and comely, and the effect of his preaching towards the end of his life was heightened by his venerable figure, bending under the weight of years, and by his flowing locks of silvery white. Amongst the many instances that have been related of the superior powers of his extemporaneous eloquence, two are worthy of particular notice. He happened accidentally to be at Cliff-Bank, near Stoke, at the juncture of time when an infuriated mob, consisting chiefly of colliers, was passing that way with the intention of proceeding to Trentham to pull down the Hall, (the year is not stated.)

The Rev. Gentleman, mounting the horse-block at the door of the Swan public-house, addressed the men on the rashness and wickedness of their conduct, and with such effect as to cause them to separate quietly, and to retire to their respective homes. The noble Marquess never forgot this signal service, and the presentation of the living of Stone to Mr. M. was the consequence. The other instance of his oratorical promptitude occurred at a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the diocese, held at Lichfield, on the occasion of a visitation, where Mr. M. was in attendance. In addressing himself to some of his clerical brethren, but to whom he was unknown, at the Inn where he put up, he requested to know who was the gentleman appointed to preach: the answer was, that the gentleman's name was Middleton, of the Potteries; "I, then," said Mr. M., "am the person appointed, but "have not had the slightest intimation made to me that "such an honour was intended me, and of course am "unprepared with a sermon; and, as the service is just "on the eve of commencing, I have not now time to "write one." The information he received proved correct, and he was immediately called upon to perform the duty, which he did in a style of oratory that rivetted the attention and excited the admiration of all his hearers. In order to teach the duty of humility to the principal members of his flock, who from comparative indigence and obscurity had risen to opulence and respectability, he used to put them in mind of their origin, by telling them that it might be compared to that of the sparrows; for that all of them were hatched *under the Thatch;* and in his sermons he did not forget to urge on their attention the gratitude, the unceasing and unbounded gratitude, due from them to that Being who had blessed them with such prosperity; but, said he, one day in his sermon, when touching on the same subject, "You are like swine, "—you partake greedily and instinctively of the acorns, "but never look up to observe from whence they fall."

He seems to have considered it a point of duty to check the self-importance of such of his neighbours as were too much elated by sudden prosperity, and during the time the new church was building, when there was no place where his congregation could conveniently assemble, one of the most wealthy and influential of them having proposed to him to appropriate the Market Hall for the purpose of divine worship, and added, that it might be exclusively devoted to the use of the better sort of people; the parson, with an assumed look of indignation and pity, exclaimed, "Why surely you have not the consummate "vanity to imagine yourself one of the better sort of "people. I look upon you as belonging to the worst class "of religious professors, — you who can harbour the "monstrous notion of excluding poor people from the "services of religion; be assured, however, that I will "never officiate in any place where the poor are not "permitted freely to enter." He was, indeed, the constant friend and advocate of the poor, and spared no trouble in protecting them against oppression and wrong, nor did he withhold from them any means he possessed of relieving their wants. He was also a most indefatigable peacemaker among his neighbours, and grudged no pains whatever in reconciling their differences.

Towards the close of his very advanced life, when his mental faculties became weakened, the eccentricities he always shewed, more or less, seemed to gain additional strength. One Sunday the corps of volunteers of Hanley and Stoke attended divine service in their uniforms; when, contrary to custom, he descended from the desk between the prayers and sermon, in order to christen a number of children, and afterwards in his sermon, by way of apology for detaining his congregation beyond the usual time, observed that the occasion had brought to church a number of persons who were not church-goers, many of whom were ignorant of the nature and forms of Baptism, and he was determined they should, for once at least in their

lives, witness the ceremony. The same military body, when attending divine service at Stoke some time before, were highly complimented as patriots by the officiating clergyman, who, in the course of his eulogy, said the children of future ages would lisp the praises of the volunteers: on a subsequent occasion, when they attended Hanley Church, Mr. M. determined to unsettle their self-complacency, and was very pointed and severe in his remarks: speaking of the power of religion on the mind, in promoting and improving all the best affections of our nature, in softening and humanizing our hard and rugged hearts, he added, that a certain part of his congregation, who never came to the House of God but for the sake of military parade, and to exhibit their finery, required a good deal of that softening and humanizing power, "for," said he, "I am persuaded that many of them have indeed hard "and callous hearts; aye and hard faces too, faces as "incapable of a blush as Friar Bacon's brazen head!" The organ that was set up in the new church he had a great prejudice against, calling it the *hurdy-gurdy*, and he frequently lamented the loss of the old psalm-singers. It was the practice at first, as in other churches, to play the organ as the minister entered the church: this practice he had an insuperable dislike to, and positively prohibited by a direct command, saying, that whenever it occurred, he would leave the church: this threat he more than once actually put into execution, and as the organ played the congregation into church, it played him out of it; when his flock, after waiting some time in vain for the return of their shepherd, retired to their respective homes.

The Marchioness of Stafford had, in a season of scarcity and distress, entrusted him with a sum of money for distribution among the poor widows his parishioners, to be dealt out to them in proportion to their individual merits or necessities, of which the clergyman was to be the sole judge. In conversation with a brother

clergyman on this subject he said, the noble and benevolent lady had committed to his hands a very gratifying task as to the charity itself, but a somewhat difficult and onerous one with respect to the discrimination that was required in dispensing it; "for, (added he,) I shall be "obliged to divide the widows as the potters do their "wares, into lots of *bests*, *seconds*, and *wastrels*, for I am "not allowed to take them in the *lump*."

Mr. M. embarked once, for a short time, in a manufacturing concern at a pot-work in Shelton, of which he was the proprietor, and in this business, as in every action recorded of him, he was distinguished for the probity and uprightness of his conduct; one of the most striking instances of which was his abrogation of the hiring and apprentice customs in his manufactory, which (he used to say,) were right and proper, as precautionary measures *amongst rogues*, but altogether unworthy of masters and men who had the least pretensions to integrity: "I will "exercise my judgment and discrimination, (he would "say,) in the choice of my servants, before I receive "them into my employ; I will set them an example of "propriety in adhering to the terms of our mutual engage-"ment, and will endeavour to attach them to my service "by the additional ties of kindness towards them, and if "they then are base enough to violate their duty let them "suffer all the disgrace and inconvenience which must "ensue from such conduct."

In the memorable year 1745, when the Scotch army, under the direction of Charles Edward Stuart, made its inroad into England, Mr. Middleton ventured to go over to Leek, (commissioned as it was thought by his friend John Lord Gower, then a cabinet minister,) to make observations on the rebel forces, and was taken prisoner by a party of them, but released after two days' detension. An original letter of Mr. James Middleton, (the clergyman's brother,) written to a friend in London just afterwards, and whilst the Duke of Cumberland was pur-

suing the rebels in their retreat, has fallen into our hands, and as it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, we present them with the following extract from it :—

*Shelton, 28th Dec.* 1745.

Sir,

I received your's, and thanks to you for your favour, which among a thousand other obligations I shall ever gratefully acknowledge; and as to the *Rabels* you were speaking of, they were no further than Darby, and returned back to Leek on Saturday the 15th instant, and made very bad work; but as to five hundred of them laying down arms at Wigan was false. I was at Whitmore with Esq. Manwairing the day before Christmas day, and he told me he had taken about a hundred of them, and killed about thirty, and they had killed about ten of ours; and we look every day when the Duke overtakes the whole body of them. Will. Hassells and brother Parson were taken prisoners by them at Leek, but were released the next day following. About thirty of their horse came to Bagnall, and took Justice Murhall along with them, and kept him two or three days: it's said he gave 'em three hundred pounds to be released. Their vanguard came to Talk and took all young Breck's horses, and drank him a deal of liquor, but did no other mischief; and our armie lay encamped at Stone Town field with their artillery and every thing in very great order, which was such a sight as was never seen by any body in our country. We had some of Marcar's dragoons quartered at Shelton, and I had an officer or two quartered with me, and by that means I became acquainted with the whole regiment, so when they were encamped at Stone they took me through all their tents. I can give you no further account but what you have daily from the news.

* * * *

I am your sincere friend,

JAMES MIDDLETON.

Addressed,—*To Mr. Wm. Tams, at the Pot-work in Four-street, nigh Duke-shore in Lime-house, London.*

From what has been said, it will be apparent that no man was farther removed from pride or selfishness than the Rev. John Middleton, nor had any man a greater contempt for riches. The bare necessaries of life were all he required, and the fripperies and fooleries of fashion, (as he used to call them,) were looked upon by him almost as indications of an insane mind. Residing during the later period of his life, (after the decease of his wife,) in a

building with nothing but a ground-floor, containing a sitting-room, and one or two furnished bed-rooms, attended by an old woman to wait upon him occasionally, he, like Diogenes in his tub, but with none of the vanity or asperity of the Cynic, seemed to care little for the things of life beyond. The income of his private property, and his three livings being considerable, it will be naturally asked how (with such economical habits,) it was expended ? To this it may be replied, that his negligence in looking after his rents occasioned him very considerable losses, and that the profusion of his grand-children, (the sons of his only daughter Ellen, who married the Reverend Jonathan Clews, sometime curate of Norton,) was a perpetual drain upon his liberality. Mr. Middleton married early in life, Lydia, the daughter of Mr. Joshua Heath, and had by her an accession of property; she died many years before her husband, leaving two sons, both of whom entered into Holy Orders: Thomas, the eldest, officiated as his father's curate at Hanley and Stone, and was for some time chaplain of a man-of-war, the Fortitude; he died without issue. John, the younger son, by some misconduct, incurred the displeasure of his father early in life, and settled in Yorkshire. He left issue, but they were excluded from the patrimony of both their parents, which, after the old gentleman's death, devolved to the widow of his eldest son, who by his will disposed of his expectancy. Mr. Middleton was matriculated of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the 10th October, 1732, being at that time 18 years of age, and proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts July 7, 1738; but never took his master's degree. He possessed considerable classical attainments, and in the early part of his life was Greek Secretary to Archbishop Potter, the learned editor of the Archæologia, (so we are informed, on what we deem undoubted authority.) His age at his death, in 1802, must, according to the record of his College, have been about 88 years.

HANLEY CHURCH.

The present church of Hanley, (of which an engraving is given at the head of this page,) was erected under the powers of an Act of Parliament passed in 1787, and is a handsome and stately structure of brick-work, with the door and window casings, and the battlements and pinnacles of the tower of stone; the latter rises to the height of 100 feet. The interior is extremely neat; it has galleries on the north and south sides and west end. The pews and gallery fronts are of good oak wainscot, the pulpit and reading-desk of fine Spanish mahogany. The cost of the erection exceeded £6000, besides the bells and organ. The bells are a fine-toned peal of eight, and cost £500; the organ about the same sum. The funds for the whole were chiefly raised by the voluntary contributions

of the inhabitants of Hanley and Shelton, and the neighbouring land-owners and gentry, but in part by the sale of additional pews provided in the new church. The pews are all private property with the exception of 80 free sittings, and accommodation for about 300 children in the aisles and end galleries. There are at present only two monuments in the Church, both of them handsome mural tablets of marble, erected to the memory of two worthy individuals whose characters are highly eulogized, and we believe with more truth and justice than are always found in monumental legends.*

The right of nominating the curate is by the act of Parliament, under which the church was built, vested in 26 trustees, of whom the survivors fill up by election all vacancies. The church is repaired by annual levies on the pews; the church-yard, including the site of the edifice, contains only an acre of land, although enlarged about one half when the present church was built. The right of sepulture belongs to the inhabitants of Hanley and Shelton generally, as do the rites of marriage and baptism. The registers of Hanley commence in the year 1754, and present the following results, taken periodically; but, as a considerable number of baptisms, marriages, and burials have always taken place at the Mother-Church of Stoke, and many are now performed at the new church of Shelton, the registers of Hanley can be only considered as auxiliary to those of the parish at large. We may hereafter offer some obser-

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* One of these monuments (at the chancel end,) is inscribed to "Ephraim Chatterly, of Shelton, who died 7th May, 1811, aged "66 years."

The other (against the south wall)

"In memory of William Yates, Esq., of Shelton," who died April 28th, 1825, aged 57 years.

The inscription on the latter is much too long and laboured, however just.

vations upon the peculiarities apparent in the following table :—

*Table of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials at the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Hanley, from the commencement of the Registers.*

| A. D. | Marriages. | Baptisms. | Burials. | A. D. | Marriages. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1755 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 1831 | 68 | 336 | 224 |
| 1765 | 0 | 47 | 22 | 1832 | 73 | 392 | 288 |
| 1775 | 3 | 110 | 65 | 1833 | 64 | 400 | 294 |
| 1785 | 2 | 160 | 55 | 1834 | 66 | 380 | 228 |
| 1795 | 5 | 161 | 53 | 1835 | 60 | 368 | 173 |
| 1800 | 3 | 166 | 72 | 1836 | 62 | 380 | 183 |
| 1810 | 1 | 243 | 130 | 1837 | 55 | 343 | 228 |
| 1820 | 12 | 296 | 131 | 1838 | 44 | 305 | 163 |
| 1830 | 72 | 352 | 248 | 1839 | 30 | 260 | 134 |

The present incumbent of the church, Robert Ellis Aitkens, M. A., was elected to succeed the Patriarch Middleton, in 1802. In the year following, the curacy was again augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £300 presented in the name of one of the trustees, (being surplus monies arising from the sale of pews which the act of Parliament authorised to be so laid out.) With this £500 a purchase was made of twelve acres of land in Shelton, and within a few years afterwards, by means of liberal subscriptions on the part of the inhabitants, aided by a further grant from the Bounty-board, a donation of £100 by the Prince-Regent, out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a considerable sum raised by the incumbent, on mortgage of the living, at his own expense; a suitable house in Hanley was purchased for the minister's residence. He has no cure of souls, nor is any Ecclesiastical district assigned to his church, but by a provision introduced in *The*

*Stoke Rectory Act*, passed in 1827, such a district is contemplated, and a further augmentation of the benefice of £500, in furtherance of that object, is authorised to be taken from the Rectory funds, if so much can be raised by sale of the Easter-dues; and a recent act of Parliament* having authorized a surrender of church patronage to the Bishop, &c., Hanley church may in time become, (as it is desirable it should,) a parochial chapel, with cure of souls. The net income of this perpetual curacy, according to the returns made to Parliament in 1835, is £220 per annum.

We proceed to give some account of the Market of Hanley, which, like that of Burslem, arose gradually with the rising population,† and was at length established by act of Parliament. In the year 1791, a lease was granted by John Bagnall, Esq., Lord of the Manor, to eleven principal inhabitants of Hanley and Shelton of a plot of land, part of Hanley Lower Green, on which they and others had, by means of subscriptions and contributions, then recently erected a building for the purpose of a Market-house and Town-hall. This lease was granted for a term of 200 years, at a merely nominal rent, and the business of the rising market was managed by these Trustees, until the year 1812, when the surviving Trustees entered into a negociation with the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, and the Hon. Thomas Windsor, the then Lords of the Manor, for surrendering the original lease, and taking a renewed lease to 21 Trustees in the whole of the premises comprised in the former lease, with the open spaces, streets, and lanes adjacent, for the purpose of holding markets thereon for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £10, with a covenant for its perpetual renewal on payment of a fine of £50 before the end of every 18 years. Hereupon, in the Session of 1813, the Trustees applied to Parliament, and obtained "An Act for

* 1 and 2 Vict., c. 107, sec. 15.

† See page 236.

"Establishing and Regulating the Market, and for Enlar-
"ging and Improving the Market-place at Hanley, in the
"county of Stafford."—*(this is the title of the Act.)* The preamble states, that for many years past a market had been held on part of the waste lands within the manor of Hanley, on Wednesday and Saturday weekly; that the original lease of the site of the Market-house had been then lately surrendered, and a new lease granted by the Lords of the Manor, to 21 persons; the Act then appoints the said 21 Lessees to be Governors and Managers of the Markets, gives them the usual powers for conducting the same, and authorises the survivors to fill up vacancies, so that all new Trustees be inhabitants of Hanley or Shelton, or exercise some business, profession, or calling within three miles thereof, and possess a certain qualification by estate. The Trustees are invested with ample power to purchase land or buildings for the enlargement and improvement of the Market-place, and the approaches thereto, and to borrow money for those purposes. The tolls and profits, after discharging the debts of the trust, the costs of erections, charges of management, &c., are directed to be applied to public objects and purposes for the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of Hanley and Shelton, at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees, soon after the passing of the act, determined to remove the original Town-hall or Market-house, which formed an inconvenient obstruction in the street, and they then enclosed an area, which was theretofore the site of a piece of stagnant water, called *Hadley's-Pool*, with a covered shed for the convenience of the poultry and butter-market, and for keeping dry the standings, &c. when not in use. To this building are attached lock-up houses for lodging disturbers of the peace and other offenders. They afterwards purchased a house and land in Tontine-street, near the Market-square, and erected thereon a very commodious Market-house

for the use principally of the butchers, which is faced on two sides with ashlar, and has an elegant open front, ornamented with Doric columns on the west side, from the centre of which rises a handsome stone cupola for a bell. The cost of this structure exceeded £3500. It was first opened for public use in August, 1831. The interior has five spacious alleys with stations for the butchers and other dealers, and on the back of the building is a weighing-house and other offices. The vegetable-market is holden in the square, formerly the Lower Green, which the Trustees propose still to enlarge and improve, and for this purpose they have made a purchase of the spacious premises, known for a long period as the Swan Inn, (the principal inn of the place,) which they have it in contemplation to pull down, and on part of the site they propose to erect a Town-hall, or suit of rooms for public purposes. They have expended many thousand pounds already in the prosecution of their plans for improving and enlarging the market, and opening the avenues thereto, and from their large and increasing income, arising from the tolls, they will, in a few years, be enabled to execute further important works for the general benefit of the place, according to the directions of the act. The Market-square has been well paved, and the accommodation both to buyers and sellers is altogether very complete; the market is extremely well attended on Saturdays, and partially on Wednesdays. The tolls are nearly on the same scale as those of Burslem,* but their annual product exceeds the latter, and now amounts to £1512, (they being farmed at that sum for the current year, commencing in September, 1840.)†

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* See page 238.

† It is curious to observe, that at the time of the surrender of the first lease in 1812, the Tolls produced, after payment of the expenses of collection, only just sufficient to defray the salary of the organist of Hanley-chapel, amounting to twenty guineas annually, which is a charge that has always been paid out of the proceeds of the market.

We hope the liberality of the Trustees will enable us to present a view of the new Market-house, as a finish to this long chapter.

We shall not give any further details peculiar to Hanley than to observe that the township has always maintained its own highways in repair distinctly from Shelton, and has, by means of the annual assessments for that purpose, preserved a correct and well-known geographical record of its limits. The highways are now superintended by a Board of Surveyors appointed annually, and their excellent condition, both in the carriage-ways and foot-paths, shew the care and expense lately bestowed upon them, and which have principally been done within the last 30 years, for prior to that period the foot-paths were generally unpaved, and the highways in very bad plight. Disputes existed also with regard to the liability to repair certain public highways in Hanley, the burthen whereof was supposed to belong to the tenants of the adjoining lands, but these questions are, we believe, now at rest.

The area of the Township of Hanley is 483 acres only, and the principal land-owners are John Smith, Esq., The Trustees of the late Mr. Charles Chatterley, Job Meigh, Esq., William Ridgway, Esq., Joseph Mayer, Esq., and Messrs. Baddeley.

## CHAPTER XVII.

# Hanley and Shelton.

HANLEY AND SHELTON ONE CONNECTED TOWN.—POTTERS OF PAST DAYS.—MOCK MAYOR'S FEAST.—DRINKING PARTIES.—AMUSEMENTS.—THE ROUGH FLEET.—POLICE ACTS.—CHIEF BAILIFFS.—PUBLIC MEETINGS.—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VIZ. THE OLD HALL, THE NEW HALL, AND OTHER FIRMS.—MESSRS. FOURDRINIER'S PAPER-MILL.—WATER-WORKS OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ.—WOOD-WALL WELL.—IRON FOUNDERIES.—FURNACES OF EARL GRANVILLE.—BRITISH GAS COMPANY.—SILK-MILL.—FLINT AND COLOUR-MILLS.—COBALT MERCHANTS AND REFINERS.—ENGRAVERS AND ARTISTS.—BANKING-ESTABLISHMENTS.—PRIVATE DWELLING-HOUSES.—MR. C. MEIGH'S PICTURE-GALLERY.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

In the present Chapter we mean to speak of Hanley and Shelton, and their historical and descriptive character in conjunction; for, as they are not marked by any perceptible limits, and the dense seat of their united population is upon and about the ancient and now invisible line of demarcation by which they were divided from each other, upon the original partition of the country into Vills or Hamlets, so are they alike identified in matters of police, and in all that concerns a social and commercial community.

Hanley and Shelton, thus viewed, constitute the central seat of the Potteries; the *Middle Town*, and the chief Town of the Borough of Stoke; and, should a common name be thought desirable for a place so circumstanced, none so appropriate could be fixed upon as that of *Middleton*, which, though a very common one in England, does not at present belong to any town in Staffordshire. The two Townships contain nearly a third of the total popula-

tion of the Borough, and according to the tables given in our third chapter,* the increase of inhabitants within the last century appears to have been at least eighteen fold; having advanced from about 1000 to upwards of 18,000 in number.

Several enterprising and successful potters during that period established themselves here; such were the individuals or firms of Heath, Hollins, Palmer, Taylor, Twemlow, . Yates, Baddeley, Chatterley, Hassells, Mayer, Whitehead, Wilson, Ridgway, and others; several of whom became eminent in particular branches of the trade, and acquired independence of fortune, or considerable opulence, by their industry and skill; and of whose descendants a few are yet found among the living race of manufacturers. The by-gone worthies of Hanley and Shelton, (like the rest of their brethren in the district,) were most of them homely, hearty, and convivial men, who having outstripped the corporators of the neighbouring Borough of Newcastle in wealth, thought it rather derogatory to be outvied by them in their annual civic dinners. They therefore, near sixty years ago, commenced a goodly practice, which has been kept up until the present day, though not without some intermission, of holding a mock Mayor's feast, called also the venison feast, on account of the yearly donation of half a buck, which the noble Marquess of Stafford contributed to the entertainment. The first nomination of Mayor took place on the 18th September, 1783, when, (according to the record,) "Mr. Stephen Chatterley was appointed to the "honour of being Mayor of Hanley and Shelton." His successor, Mr. Ralph Baddeley, was inaugurated on the 30th September, 1784, on which occasion seventy gentlemen, (including some Newcastle visitors and strangers,) were assembled at the civic feast, whose names are registered in the 'Corporation Book,' from which we are

* Page 43.

permitted to transcribe them.* Their heads are all now laid in the dust, and we may solemnly apostrophize *the seventy* in the language of Hamlet——

"Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your "flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar?"

The test of admission to the freedom of this convivial corporation was the drinking off a yard-length-glass of

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* "*List of the Corporators of Hanley and Shelton, assembled at the Mayor's Feast, 30th September*, 1784.

Ephraim Chatterley, Esq., Mayor.
William Smallwood, Recorder.
The Rev. Thomas Middleton.
Mr. Thomas Adams, Newcastle.
Mr. John Heath, Hanley.
Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, Newcastle.
Mr. Horwood, Trentham.
Mr. Thomas Twemlow, Shelton.
Mr. Thomas Hales, Cobridge.
Mr. William Fowler, Newcastle.
Mr. John Yates, Shelton.
Mr. Ralph Baddeley, Shelton.
Mr. Samuel Hollins, Shelton.
Mr. John Baddeley, Shelton.
Mr. John Mare, Hanley.
Mr. John Beckett, Newcastle.
Mr. Robert Griffin, New-Inn Mill.
The Rev. Mr. Fernyhough, Stoke.
The Rev. Mr. Benjamin Adams, Newcastle.
Mr. Clowes, Longport.
Mr. Ralph Bagnall, Leek.
Mr. Joshua Heath, Hanley.
Mr. Hugh Booth, Stoke.
Mr. John Hollins, Newcastle.
Mr. Charles Cotton, Burslem.
Mr. William Brittain, Hanley.
Mr. Joseph Adams, Newcastle.
Mr. Daintry, Leek.
Mr. Richard Heath, Newcastle.
Mr. John Emery, Newcastle.
Mr. George Taylor, Hanley.
Mr. Thomas Payne, Newcastle.
Mr. — Payne, Hanley.
Mr. Samuel Perry, Hanley.
Mr. John Massey, Newcastle.
Mr. Wilson, Roe-Buck, Newcastle.
Mr. Royle, Wall Grange.
Mr. Anthony Hassell, Shelton.
Mr. Richard Mare, Hanley.
Mr. Charles Bagnall, Shelton.
Mr. Caldwell, Newcastle.
Mr. Charles Chatterley, Shelton.
Mr. Henry Baker, Hanley.
Mr. Bagshaw, Newcastle.
Mr. John Shorthose, Hanley.
Mr. Val. Close, Hanley.
Mr. Francis Pearce, Teignmouth.
Mr. Dewind, Shelton.
Mr. Stephen Mayer, Hanley.
Mr. Joseph Lakin, Hanley.
Mr. Francis Keates, Hanley.
Mr. William Mellor, Hanley.
Mr. Richard Sims, Hanley.
Mr. William Tittensor, Shelton.
Mr. Frederick Lander, Shelton.
Mr. John Yates, Shelton.
Mr. Joseph Simpson, Shelton.
Mr. Endsor, Newcastle.
Mr. C. C. Whitehead, Hanley.
Mr. Benjamin Godwin, Cobridge.
Mr. Robinson, Cobridge.
Mr. Adams, Cobridge.
The Rev. Mr. Geo. Harper, Macclesfield.
Mr. Samuel Chatterley, Hanley.
Mr. Thomas Wright, Shelton.
Mr. John Glass, Hanley.
Mr. John Whitehead, Hanley.
Mr. James Keeling Perry, Hanley.
Mr. John Mayer, Swan Inn, Hanley.
Mr. Luke Bennett, Dimsdale.

ale at a single draught, no very trifling infliction on a temperate candidate. But the prevalent practices and opinions of the period when such things took place were utterly at variance with those which now prevail among the upper and middle ranks of society, and so little was then thought of the virtue of temperance that any one who should have propounded a scheme for establishing uniform sobriety, much more total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, would have been laughed at as an idiot, or scouted as an enemy to all good-fellowship and generous hospitality. Strong ale was mostly in vogue at the parties of those early days, and after ample libations offered to *Sir John Barleycorn*, large bowls of punch crowned the convivial board; wine being introduced but sparingly. The progress of improvement among the higher orders of society in the Potteries is, indeed, in no respect more conspicuous than in the decline of the debasing and brutalizing practice of hard-drinking, which, within the last 50 years and less, was so prevalent that the master of a house in entertaining his friends thought it a proof of niggardliness, and a gross breach of hospitality, if he neglected to ply them with bumpers until they were reduced below the level of conscious and rational beings. Such were the scenes usually exhibited at the house of feasting, and similar excesses were not unfrequent at the house of mourning, that is to say, at funerals, some remarkable instances of which are well-attested by tradition, and would, if recorded, afford matter of serio-comic interest to our readers; but we think it better to pass these things over, lest we might be suspected of a disposition to embalm the vices of our ancestors, or to give anything like a sanction to the inferior classes of the community, who are now the most devoted slaves of the Bacchanalian deity, in their unhappy and ruinous practice of intemperance.

Our predecessors were extremely partial to the amusement of bowling, and the weekly parties on the Green,

adjoining the Swan Inn, Hanley, in the summer season were highly respectable and agreeable. Nor were the ladies or young people overlooked, there being frequent public assemblies, or domestic parties, for dancing and cards in winter, of which the distant recollection only now remains. Most of the leading people have now withdrawn from the pleasures of the venison-feast, the bowling-green, and the whist-table, and whilst a few have substituted for them the more boisterous, but not more rational, amusement of horse-racing, with all its vicious associations, others have found more placid and solid satisfaction in improving and beautifying their houses and grounds, in patronizing the fine arts, and in promoting a higher degree of moral and intellectual attainment among the operative classes, by establishing and encouraging religious societies on various models, schools for educating the young, and mechanics' institutes for employing the leisure hours of those of riper years.

The honorary title of Mayor carried with it no civil authority, and the want of an efficient police in Hanley and Shelton had been long experienced before any practical remedy was applied. In the years 1808 and 1809 a gang of reckless young men, some of whom were respectably connected, carried on a system of nocturnal outrage, rather from a wanton and mischievous spirit, than for the sake of plunder, which greatly annoyed and terrified the peaceable community. They obtained the name of *The Rough Fleet*, from their daring and buccaneering-like exploits; several of them were ultimately prosecuted at the Sessions, and convicted of various misdemeanors, which at length broke up the lawless confederacy. It was not till the year 1824 that the inhabitants determined to apply to Parliament for an Act to establish a more efficient police for these Townships; the Act so obtained, and which passed the 20th May, 1825, bears the title of "AN "ACT *for Watching and Lighting the Townships or Vills* "*of* HANLEY *and* SHELTON, *in the Parish of* STOKE-UPON-

"TRENT, *in the County of* STAFFORD," and recites that the Townships of Hanley and Shelton, forming an important part of the district called the Staffordshire Potteries, are very populous, and places of considerable trade, and that it would tend materially to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public, if the streets, &c. were watched and lighted. It then appoints commissioners for putting the act into execution, empowers them to appoint a Chief Bailiff, who is to be sworn as a constable, also a head and deputy constable, and watchmen for the preservation of the peace,—gives powers for lighting the Townships, and to levy rates for those purposes upon houses, shops, manufactories, and other buildings, but exempting Etruria, and such part of Cobridge as is within the Township of Shelton, until the inhabitants of those places consent to put themselves under the operation of the act, and exempting likewise such property belonging to the Glebe of Stoke as is within Shelton.

This Act was found to be defective in its enactments with respect to the property liable to be rated, and having no limitation as to the annual amount of the rate, was the subject of much dissatisfaction, and some litigation, to avoid which an amended Act was obtained in 1828, which defined more particularly the properties subject to the rate, and limited the annual amount to 6*d.* in the pound in respect of property assessed at £6 a year or under; 9*d.* in the pound between a rental of £6 and £8; and 1*s.* in the pound on property of more than £8 value. The Commissioners nominated by this last Act are the officiating ministers of the churches or chapels within the district, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Steward of the Manor of Newcastle, and owners of property of the amount of £100 per annum, or occupiers rated at £50 and upwards.

The Chief Bailiff's duties are declared to be those of convening meetings of the Commissioners, of presiding at those meetings, and at all public meetings of the inha-

bitants of the Townships, and directing the clerks, constables, and other officers as he may think needful, in the intervals between the meetings of the Commissioners, so that here, as at Burslem, are all the machinery and instruments of a well-regulated Police, and a stipendiary Magistrate having been appointed since our work commenced, the observations on this subject, introduced in Chapter III.,* are no longer appropriate. The gentlemen who have filled the office of Chief Bailiff of Hanley and Shelton, from the passing of the Act to the year 1840, are named below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Yates, Esq. | 1825 | William Parker, Esq. | 1833 |
| Thomas Cox, Esq. | 1826 | Leonard J. Abington, Esq. | 1834 |
| John Ridgway, Esq. | 1827 | John Askey, Esq. | 1835 |
| Thomas Taylor, Esq. | 1828 | William Dutton, Esq. | 1836 |
| Charles Meigh, Esq. | 1829 | Robert May, Esq. | 1837 |
| William Ridgway, Esq. | 1830 | William Wear, Esq. | 1838 |
| Samuel Wright, Esq. | 1831 | William Yates, Esq. | 1839 |
| John Boulton, Esq. | 1832 | Thomas Fenton, Esq. | 1840 |

We take occasion to mention here, (what might with more propriety have been stated in our general historical sketch in Chapter III.,) that so long ago as the year 1817, a resolution was adopted for holding all public meetings for general purposes at Hanley, as the most convenient and central place for the Potteries at large ; the minutes of this Resolution we now subjoin, and its sanction is still considered obligatory.

" At a very numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of the different " Towns in the Potteries, held at Hanley, December 12th, 1817 ; " Sir John Edensor Heathcote, Knight, in the chair.

" It is proposed, resolved, and agreed, that in future all public " meetings convened by and in the joint names of the majority of the " Head Constables, for the time being, of Burslem, Hanley, and " Shelton, Stoke, Fenton, and Lane-End, shall be understood and " considered as regularly convened, and that such Head Constables be " recognized as the authorized organs on such occasions, and as the " proper persons to whom requisitions may be addressed for calling

* Page 60.

" public meetings from time to time, the same to be held at Hanley, as " the most central place of meetings for the Potteries at large."

The want of a large public-room for holding local and aggregate meetings will probably soon be obviated by means of the accumulating income of the market, applicable to public purposes.

We shall notice the present manufacturing establishments in Hanley and Shelton, in the order which their importance or locality appear to indicate.

The Old Hall manufactory, (formerly famed for the white stone ware, glazed with salt, and then conducted by Christopher C. Whitehead,) is seated at the branching off of the turnpike-road to Bucknall, and now belongs to Mr. Charles Meigh, by whom it is employed in the formation of every description of earthenware of modern use and superior quality. It obtained its name from being upon or near the site of the old manor-house of Hanley, heretofore the property of Jeremiah Smith, Esq., and which, in ancient time, belonged to the family of Colclough before spoken of. Connected with this manufactory Mr. Meigh has a steam-mill, employed in grinding flint and colours, and preparing Plaster of Paris, *(pulverised alabaster)* for the use of the trade, in which the articles of blocks and moulds occasion a very large consumption.

The New Hall, in Shelton, at the junction of one of the branch-roads towards Burslem, has been long celebrated as a china manufactory, and was the first establishment in Staffordshire at which the making of porcelain was carried on with success, though some highly transparent and beautiful specimens of earlier date, manufactured by W. Littler, and others, are to be met with.* This undertaking was set on foot by a company of Potters in or about the year 1777, they having purchased from Mr. Richard Champion of Bristol the benefit of a Patent, granted in 1768, to William Cook-

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* See page 50.

worthy, of Plymouth, which Mr. Champion had become sole proprietor of, and had secured for an additional term of years by an Act of Parliament in 1775. Mr. Champion first established a china manufactory of his own at Bristol, but abandoned it on disposing of his Patent to the Staffordshire Company, and became their manager for a few years at Tunstall, where the business was at first carried on. The New-Hall Company settled themselves at Shelton, in 1782, and then consisted of Mr. Samuel Hollins, Mr. Jacob Warburton, Mr. William Clowes, and Mr. Charles Bagnall; the firm bearing the designation of Hollins, Warburton, & Co.

It was a Joint-Stock Company, and some of the original shares afterwards passed into different hands. Mr. John Daniel became managing-partner, and his name was added to the firm for many years prior to his death, in 1821.* The materials, and the combination of them, for which Mr. Cooksworthy's patent was obtained, appear by the enrolled specification; the body of the ware was compounded wholly of Cornish growan-clay and moor-stone; the glaze of the same ingredients, with a mixture of magnesia, fusible-spar, arsenic, and lead or tin. This porcelain obtained much celebrity for its excellence and durability, and approached nearly to the quality of Dresden china. The business has been, now, discontinued for some years; and the premises are occupied as a common pot-work, by — Ratcliff.

Several manufacturing premises heretofore carried on by different individuals, who have been removed by death or other contingencies, or have retired from trade, have of late years centered in fewer hands, and the number of master-manufacturers has consequently diminished, whilst

* This gentleman had a pious horror of parsons; and was buried (January 17, 1821), by his express desire, without any religious ceremony, on a spot of ground in the village of Endon, belonging to an estate he possessed there. A monument is built over his grave.

the size and capabilities of many of the works have been enlarged.

Mr. William Ridgway and his partners, combining three or four distinct firms, of which he is the head, occupy—

First, A china manufactory in Hanley, formerly George Taylor's, and afterwards Thomas Taylor's (this being carried on by the firm of W. Ridgway and Son).

Second, An earthenware manufactory in Hanley, late Elijah Mayor and Son (carried on by W. Ridgway, Son, and Co.)

Third, Another pot-work (held by the same firm) nearly opposite, formerly Robert Wilson's, afterwards Phillips and Bagster's ; where, in addition to the usual articles of the trade, are made all varieties of earthen vessels proper for chemical purposes, pickling, &c., the glaze being impervious to the strongest acids.

Fourth, Another pot-work in Hanley, late Toft and May, carried on by W. Ridgway (alone).

Fifth, Another pot-work (same stile) situate in Shelton, called the Bell Bank, formerly George Ridgway's.

Sixth, Another pot-work in Shelton (adjoining Mr. Hicks's house), late held by Hicks, Meigh, and Johnson, and now by the firm of Ridgway, Morley, Wear, and Co. (This was formerly the manufactory of John Baddeley ; and printing with oil is said to have been first practised here.)

Thomas Dimmock and Co. hold three manufactories, viz.—

First, A pot-work in Hanley, adjoining the new Market-house, formerly James Whitehead's, afterwards J. and W. Handley's.

Second, Another pot-work in the upper end of Shelton, formerly of Edmund John Birch, afterwards of Christopher Whitehead.

Third, An enamelling and gilding establishment, adjacent to the King's Head, in Shelton.

Samuel Keeling and Co. hold a pot-work in Hanley, formerly of John Glass.

William Hackwood occupies a pot-work in Hanley, near the Caldon Canal.

Samuel and John Burton hold a pot-work in Hanley, formerly James Keeling's.

Samuel Mayer has a china manufactory in Hanley, formerly Sarah Brown's.

Thomas Furnival, Jun., and Co. have a pot-work in Shelton, formerly Reuben Johnson's.

George Lomas has a china manufactory in Shelton, late Barlow and Hammersly's.

Joseph Clementson has a pot-work in Shelton, late of Elijah Jones.

Yates and May occupy an old-established manufactory (both for china and earthenware) heretofore held by John and William Yates, and, previously, by their father.

Richard Dudson has a china manufactory near to the last, late William Rivers and Co.

William White has a pot-work in the same vicinity, late Poulson's.

Henry Mills has a china manufactory in Shelton, of modern erection.

Mr. John Ridgway's extensive manufactory of china and earthenware is seated on the lower or south side of Shelton, on the banks of the Caldon Canal, and is hence called *Caldon-Place*. It occupies a large space of ground, and, for its handsome exterior, judicious arrangement, and capabilities, is among the very first-rate establishments. Mr. Ridgway has the honour of being "Potter to Her Majesty the Queen;" and respecting his porcelain, in particular, we are warranted in saying, it has obtained the greatest celebrity for its beauty of design and embellishment, and for its density, transparency, and perfect approximation to Sevre china.

We might be thought too particular if we enumerated some small works, principally employed in making china

toys; and certain enamelling and gilding works, at which china is finished and ornamented. We may remark here, that several pot-works of the olden time have been swept away by the besom of modern improvement.

Besides the staple establishments we have mentioned, there remain various works and businesses, carried on in Hanley and Shelton, of which it is necessary to give a brief or more copious account.

As an object of the first rank, among the many mechanical improvements of modern times, we must place the Ivy-house Paper-Mill, in Hanley, belonging to Messrs. Fourdrinier,* seated on the banks of the Caldon Canal, worked by steam power, and employed in making the *tissue paper* used by the potters in the printing of their copper-plate engravings, and coarser papers for wrapping and common purposes. This undertaking was set on foot here in the year 1827, by the enterprizing family who had for many years before, at their establishments in Hertfordshire, bestowed the most unremitting labour, and expended a large capital, in improving the process of paper-making. The elder Mr. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for his important invention, and, afterwards, an act of Parliament, to prolong the period of its exclusive use; but the other paper-makers, finding themselves thrown into the back-ground, by the superiority of Mr. Fourdrinier's process, combined to deprive him of the benefit of it; infringed his patent-right; involved him in long and expensive litigation to maintain it; and, finally, brought him to the brink of ruin. Hereupon he petitioned Parliament for compensation for his losses, and remuneration for his invention, which had so greatly benefited the nation at large. He pressed his claims for a series of years; and at length, in the session of 1839,

* The family is of French Protestant extraction, but has been naturalized in England for more than a century.

obtained partial justice, by a vote of the House of Commons, granting him £7000; a sum which, on all hands, was admitted to be very inadequate to the public benefit derived by means of his invention. The machinery so introduced has been adopted by nearly all the paper-makers in the United Kingdom; has been carried abroad, to America, Russia, and other continental nations, and affords as complete an example of the superiority of mechanism over mere manual operations, as the silk, cotton, and worsted manufactures can lay claim to. The paper is produced, quite sound, dry, and perfect, from mere pulp, in the space of a few minutes, in sheets of ample breadth and endless extension.*

The WATER-WORKS of John Smith, Esq., a gentleman of large landed property, in this neighbourhood, adjoin the Paper-Mill of Messrs. Fourdrinier. They were set on foot in 1820. The water is pumped by a steam-engine of

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* We have seen an Abstract of the Evidence produced before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, shewing the benefits derived by the public from the introduction of Messrs. Fourdrinier's paper-machine, the sacrifices they had made in perfecting it, and the grounds on which they preferred their claim for compensation.

Mr. Brunel, the eminent Engineer, said he considered it one of the most splendid inventions of the age.

Mr. Lawson, printer and publisher of *The Times*, stated that, in printing 12,000 newspapers daily, he could never do without it, and that it had more than doubled the advertisement duty.

The Committee, in their Report, sum up the advantages 'of this extraordinary invention,' in the following terms,—"That it has enabled "the Earthenware Manufacturers to increase the beauty and accuracy "of their patterns by the aid of a superior kind of tissue paper; has "enabled the lithographic and other engravers, paper-stainers, and "publishers greatly to improve their respective arts; and has led the "way to many new inventions of the greatest importance, which could "never have been contemplated or rendered useful, had not the art of "paper-making by this machine been brought to perfection by the "Patentees; and that, independently of these benefits to the public, a "very considerable increase in the Revenue has taken place in conse-"quence of this Invention."

forty-eight-horse power, from a well thirty-six yards deep, which also works a forcing-pump, by means whereof the water is conveyed up a steep acclivity (138 feet in vertical height,) to the summit of the hill which overlooks the Town of Hanley, into a reservoir adjoining the wind-mill, (a very conspicuous feature in the *Coup d'œil,)* where it undergoes filtration, and is thence conveyed, by main and branch-pipes, all over Hanley and Shelton, and through Cobridge to Burslem. In seasons of drought the supply is inadequate to the wants of the consumers; but the opulent proprietor, who has expended a very large amount of money in this beneficial project, has entitled himself to a corresponding share of public gratitude, for engaging in a work which has hitherto been far from beneficial to himself, and is not likely to be productive of any proportionate benefit to his family.

Previous to the establishment of Mr. Smith's Water-Works, the Wood-wall-Well,* at the lower end of the modern street called Well-Street, was the common fountain, at which the women filled their pitchers, and the higglers their casks, for supplying the wants of the town; and this spring, now furnished with a pump, is still a valuable resource, though its copiousness has been impaired by recent robberies committed on its hidden streams.

Several Founderies, for engine and mill-work, and the various uses to which iron, both cast and wrought, is applicable, have been, of late years, set on foot in Hanley and Shelton, and carried on to a considerable extent; but have not been attended with the prosperous results which were reasonably to be expected in a neighbourhood where the Collieries, Steam-Mills, Gas-Works, Water-Works, and

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* The name ought to be *The Wood-Well.* In the provincial dialect of past days, *wall* was commonly used for *well;* and *Wood-wall-Well,* though very euphonious, is very redundant.

other public and private wants create a very large demand for the heavy articles belonging to such concerns.

The Phœnix Foundery was erected within a few years past, by John Smith, Esq., upon his estate adjoining the Caldon Canal, and carried on by Thomas Edwards and Co., who commenced business under favourable circumstances, as well for the commodious arrangement and situation of their works as for capital and skill, but the concern has, nevertheless, been unsuccessful.

Prior to that establishment the Messrs. Sherratt, of Salford, had set on foot a Foundery, on the banks of the Trent and Mersey Canal, west of Shelton, which was carried on for some years in a spirited manner, but subsequently passed into other hands, and lately ended in bankruptcy. A similar establishment, in the middle of Shelton, which seemed to promise success, under the direction of Mr. W. Bostock, appears to be struggling with adverse fortune. A smaller work in Hanley, carried on by — Thorneycroft; another at Etruria, conducted by Christopher Kirk; and a Wrought-Iron Work of Mr. William Turton, near the same locality, must conclude our notices of these branches of trade, which may be reasonably expected to improve, by the advantage of Smelting-Furnaces about to be commenced in Shelton.

The Furnaces now erecting by Earl Granville, on the north-west side of Shelton, are to be worked by a steam-engine of 130 horse-power. They contain three cupolas, with hot blast apparatus, and when in full operation will produce a large supply of pig-iron. The casting-house is a square building of ample dimensions. The engine-chimney rises to the height of 160 feet; and the undertaking is formed with every attention to modern scientific principles, and at a great expenditure of capital. The mines of iron-stone are of incalculable richness and extent, and are wholly in his Lordship's hands, as lessee under the Duchy of Lancaster.

The British Gas-Company's Works, seated west of

Shelton, between the two canals, were commenced in the year 1825, and, for several years afterwards, furnished the only supply of luminous gas for the pottery districts, but some competing works have been lately established. They have two gasometers, each of which is of the capacity of 30,000 cubic feet, and their main and branch-pipes are carried through Shelton, Hanley, Cobridge, Burslem, and to Tunstall on the one hand; and through Stoke, both the Fentons, and to Longton on the other; extending, at least, thirteen miles, in pipes of from ten to two inches bore, besides branches of immeasurable length.

The work was set on foot by a Joint-Stock Company of London capitalists, who are Incorporated by Royal Charter, under the style of "The British Gas-Light Company," and have similar establishments at three different stations in and about London, and others at Norwich, Trowbridge, and Holywell. Their ordinary price to consumers is 8*s.* per 1000 cubic feet, and for street-lamps 57*s.* per batwing-burner, for the winter season.

Near to the Gas-Works are the Copperas-Works of George Birch, Esq., first established about the year 1805, and afterwards conducted by him in conjunction with successive partners. The crude substance from which the saline and sulphuric matter is obtained, is the iron pyrites, so abundant in the Coal Field of the neighbourhood, which, being spread on sloping ground, and exposed to the action of the sun and rain, produces an efflorescence, which, being washed off and collected into tanks, is afterwards evaporated, by boiling, till it becomes crystallized.

A Silk-Mill, worked by steam, was erected by — Baddeley at East-Wood, south of Hanley, in 1824, but abandoned, after an unsuccessful trial of a few years, and is now converted into a mechanical work, and employed by Mr. Joseph Fourdrinier, in making machines and movements for the use of the paper-manufacturers generally.

There are several Refineries of Cobalt and other mineral

colours used by the potters, and for preparing boracic acid for their glaze. Mill-work is also extensively employed in the levigation of colours, and in grinding flint and other materials.

The Steam-Mill and Works of Mr. W. M. Meigh, adjacent to Messrs. Fourdrinier's Paper-Mill, are employed in such operations, as are those of Mr. G. R. Booth's, at a short distance, and distinguishable by a lofty circular chimney of elegant symmetry, having the character of a stately column, surmounted with a gallery of iron-work, and said to be constructed after the model of Trajan's Pillar at Rome.

Another Flint and Colour-Mill, called the New-Hall-Mill, has been employed for many years at Boothen Vale, north of Shelton, and is now carried on by John Gerrard and Co.

There are, at least, two Steam-Mills occupied entirely in the grinding of bones, an article extensively used in the composition of china.

Of the importing-merchants of cobalt and zaffres, Mr. William Parker, Mr. Samuel Wright, and Mr. Thomas Lindop may be named as the chief.

The business of Engraving, for the use of the manufacturers, is extensively practised in Hanley and Shelton, and gives employment to a considerable number of artists, of whom some have risen to eminence in the higher departments of the art. Other artists are employed in drawing and sketching designs and embellishments, and many in the department of modelling.

We should hardly be justified in omitting to mention the very superior order of Drapers' Shops established in Hanley within a few years past; those of Messrs. Boulton and Phillips, and Messrs. Cox and Boughton, in particular, attract fashionable customers from all parts of the neighbourhood.

The only Banking Establishment at present carried on at Hanley or Shelton is that of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, who have erected

here a spacious and elegant house, for their offices and the residence of their manager (of which we hope, through their liberality, to be enabled to give an engraving). It is seated in the most prominent position in the Market-Place, is built in the gabled or Tudor style of architecture, of pale bricks, with ornamental door and window-fronts and other members of stone. Its elevation rises above all the neighbouring houses, and makes it conspicuous at a considerable distance. We take the liberty, however, of questioning the good taste of the architect, who fixed on a style of building of three centuries' date for a mansion like this, in the centre of a modern town, which presents nothing at all similar, to keep it in countenance.

Several Banking concerns have, at various times within the last fifty years, been set on foot here, which were attended with no favourable results, as far as our observation has gone.

Of the private Dwelling-houses in Hanley and Shelton, of the first class, we shall say something *in more nostro*, and therewith conclude the present Chapter.

Commencing at Northwood, (which, in defiance of its modern name, has an *Easterly* bearing, and possesses nothing of a *woodland* character,) we must award to the proprietor of it (Mr. W. Ridgway) the just meed of taste, the spirit of improvement, and the palm of philanthropy; he has converted his residence from a plain, unpretending house, into an elegant suburban villa; has cleared the neighbourhood of a number of unsightly cottages and objects which formerly surrounded it; has erected or improved some good neighbouring houses, built several neat Alms-houses for decayed widows, and a School for educating the neighbouring poor children. The road which goes by Northwood, and leads to Bucknall, was heretofore called *Keeling's-Lane*, from the name of a respectable family settled here in time past; and the spot is still better known by its ancient than its modern appellation.

A modern house, erected by Mr. George Paddock, a

ALBION HOUSE, SHELTON, THE RESIDENCE OF W. PARKER, ESQ.

successful builder, near the Upper Green, Hanley, commands a very extensive prospect, and claims the next notice.

In the middle of Hanley, nearly opposite the church, is the residence of Mr. Joseph Mayer, a gentleman who has retired in affluence from the business of a potter, which he formerly carried on in conjunction with his father, under the firm of Elijah Mayer and Son. The house stands backward from the street, and is a handsome plain brick edifice of three stories.

A respectable old house, nearly opposite, newly coated with stucco, was formerly the property and residence of Robert Wilson, (a cotemporary of, and competitor with, Josiah Wedgwood,) afterwards of his brother, David Wilson; and is now occupied by Mr. Morley, one of the partners of the firm of Ridgway, Morley, Wear, & Co.

Bank-House, situate at the top of Shelton, lately belonging to Mr. Job Meigh, of the firm of Hicks, Meigh, and Johnson, and now to Mr. Edward Ridgway, is a large and commodious brick house, which its late proprietor vacated on removing to *The Ash*, a mansion he has built in the neighbourhood, and which we shall have occasion to notice, in the discursive range we presently propose to take through the *foreign* hamlets of Stoke parish. Mr. Meigh, who is now retired from trade, obtained, in 1823, the gold medal of the Society of Arts, for the introduction of a glaze for earthenware wholly free from the deleterious qualities of the common lead glaze.

Albion-House, nearly opposite to Bank-House, is a handsome modern structure, coated with Roman cement, belonging to Mr. W. Parker, a gentleman extensively engaged in the import trade of cobalt and zaffres, who has a country residence at Rownall-Hall, four miles distant.

The Dwelling-house of Mr. Hicks, a retired manufacturer, in the High-Street of Shelton, is a specimen of a first-rate house of the last century; it was erected by Mr. John Baddeley, an eminent potter, who died in 1772.

That of Mr. William Yates, a manufacturer, lower down, and where his ancestry have been long seated, is a respectable house of about the same era (but modernized); and that of Mr. S. Wright, cobalt merchant, opposite St. Mark's Church, is a good example of earlier date, formerly belonging to the respectable family of Hollins.

Mr. Charles Meigh's house, called Grove-House, adjacent to Mr. Wright's, has undergone, and is undergoing, improvement and enlargement; and, as connected with it, we must notice the splendid gallery of pictures, and the extensive and valuable library of its liberal owner. Our limits and design forbid copious details, but we cannot avoid expressing the admiration we have felt in viewing Mr. Meigh's picture-gallery, containing a large collection of ancient and modern art, some particulars of which we should think it unpardonable to omit.

It is said to be the opinion of eminent *Connoisseurs* that so choice and valuable a selection of paintings, for its size, is scarcely to be met with in the hands of any private individual; and we are happy in being enabled to direct the admirers of the fine arts to so rare an object of attraction, in a situation where it would be by no means expected.

The following are some of the choicest articles :—

A small *fresco* (the Madonna) by Raffiello; the only fresco painting of the *Divine Artist* in this country.

A large picture by Paris Bardoné, a pupil of Titian, (the subject, Christ baptized by John,) was insured by its late owner, W. Earle, Esq., for 1000 guineas. It was from the Palazzo Ambrosia Doria.

A small picture (the Usurer) by Gerard Douw is a perfect gem, and has been valued at £700. One of Carlo Dolci is equally exquisite—"Sun-Rise," by Karle du Jardyn—"The Apotheosis of St. Nicholas," by Vandyke—A Landscape, by Ruysdael—A beautiful production of Cuyp--Two of Teniers--"Circe," by Domenichino--"The Holy Family," by N. Poussin—A small Claude—Two beautiful subjects by Gaspard Netscher—A charming one of Dietricy (the subject, "Diana and her Nymphs"); and a large and splendid painting by Augustine Aglio, painted at Rome in 1827 (the subject, Christ's Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem). These conclude our notices of the foreign productions.

Of Mr. Meigh's valuable library we can merely find room to observe, that it contains at least 4,000 volumes of the most select works on Theology, History, Biography, Poetry, and Miscellaneous Literature, besides a large and curious collection of drawings and engravings.

We may observe, that Mr. Meigh has greatly improved and embellished the neighbourhood of his residence, by purchasing and planting the site of a large pot-work (formerly W. Shirley's), by widening the approach into Shelton from Newcastle, and by many local alterations.

The elegant modern mansion of Mr. John Ridgway, at Caldon Place, requires no notice in our pages to direct public attention to its striking character. The opposite mansion of Mr. Bishop, solicitor, called Shelton Hall, erected about the year 1782, by the brothers Charles and Ephraim Chatterley, eminent and opulent manufaturers, is little inferior in external beauty, and more advantageously seated for air and prospect.

Most of the houses we have mentioned have tasteful gardens and pleasure-grounds attached, and may be ranked as elegant town-houses or suburban villas, calculated to afford to their owners every degree of domestic enjoyment and accommodation.

We have endeavoured to be impartial in our preceding notices; and venture to hope some, at least, of the gentlemen whose seats we have so cursorily described, will kindly contribute engraved views of them, for the embellishment of this part of our work, and thus supply the accuracy of representation which no verbal description can possibly convey.

Of professional persons in Hanley and Shelton the number is subject to constant increase or fluctuation; but, at the period of our writing, there are, of attorneys and solicitors, five or six; and, of surgeons and apothecaries, eight or nine.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

# Hanley and Shelton.—*(Continued.)*

PUBLIC WHARFS.—JUNCTION OF THE CALDON-CANAL WITH THE GRAND-TRUNK. — ESTIMATE OF TRAFFIC. — TABLE OF FREIGHT. — NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY.—POTTERY RACES.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTION—SAVINGS' BANK.—HANLEY AND SHELTON NATIONAL SCHOOLS. —THE BRITISH SCHOOL.—BETHESDA CHAPEL, SCHOOLS, AND LIBRARY. —THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—THEIR OTHER CHAPELS AND SCHOOLS.—WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPELS AND SCHOOLS.—INDEPENDENTS.—BAPTISTS.—PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—TABLE OF CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOLS.—INFLUENCE OF THE DISSENTING BODIES — MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

What still remains to be said of these united townships relates to their commercial affairs, public institutions, religious societies, schools, and other matters of a more general nature, which every important town or district considers entitled to particular notice in a local history.

The various public wharfs, at which the raw materials are landed, and from which the manufactured goods are principally forwarded, are situate on the Grand Trunk Canal, near Etruria, (which are called Etruria Wharfs,) and near the lower extremity of Shelton, (which are called Shelton wharfs.) They have spacious warehouses, sheds, and accommodations, and are held by various carrying-companies. A railway, for horse-draught only, extends from Etruria Wharfs to near the middle of Hanley, about two-thirds of a mile.

The principal Wharfs here are occupied by the following carriers or firms:—Hugh Henshall & Co. (the Company's

own carrying-firm); James Sutton & Co.; Heath & Son; Morris, Herbert, & Co. and (at Etruria Vale) the Anderton Carrying-Company. Shelton Wharfs are occupied by Kenworthy & Co.; Mills & Co.; and Ebbern & Sons. A large timber-yard and boat-building establishment here is held by Timothy Dimmock & Co.

The Borough of Stoke may, with much propriety, be designated "The heart of the Grand Trunk." It is the centre and principal source of its trading existence; and hence its aqueous supplies, drawn from the neighbouring Moor-lands, descend into the Aorta of inland commerce.

The summit level of the Canal is adjacent to Etruria Wharfs, and is fed by the Caldon Canal, which there comes down into it by various locks, having received its own supply of water from reservoirs and streams farther north.

Having reached the principal and central *Port* of the district, it cannot be out of place to give a general estimate of the amount of freight, which the trading concerns of the Borough of Stoke supply to the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey. The table subjoined embraces only the longer distances, and is independent of the local and neighbouring traffic, which is by no means inconsiderable, but respecting which we have no *data* to found any certain calculation. The statement now given was prepared in and for the year ending at Midsummer 1836, being a year of fair average commercial activity, and was verified before a Committee of the House of Commons, in reference to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Bill then in progress, as the nearest estimate which could be formed without access to the books of the Navigation Company. It shews the particular descriptions of goods which the import and export trade of the Borough consist of, and is, in that respect, an important document. It also conveys a just idea of the present commercial importance of the district, and will, at a future period, afford the means of ascertaining the progressive increase of its trade.

A TABLE, *shewing the amount of conveyance of Goods and Merchandize to and from the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, by the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, for One Year ending 30th June, 1836.*

## INWARD TRADE.—*From Liverpool.*

| | Tons. | Aggregate Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| Clay and Stone from Devonshire, Dorset, and Cornwall | 70,000 | |
| Flint-stone from Gravesend and Newhaven | 30,000 | |
| Borax, Boracic Acid, Tincal, Cobalt, Colours, Bones, Ashes, and other Materials used in the manufacture of China and Earthenware | 4,000 | |
| Timber | 9,000 | |
| Corn, Grain, and Flour | 7,000 | |
| Groceries and Colonial Produce | 6,500 | |
| Butter, Bacon, and other Provisions | 1,500 | |
| Wine, Spirits, Ale, and Porter | 800 | |
| Miscellaneous Goods | 1,000 | |
| | | 129,800 |
| *From South Staffordshire.* | | |
| Iron | 7,000 | |
| Copper and Steel | 60 | |
| Stourbridge Bricks | 1,200 | |
| | | 8,260 |
| *From London, &c.* | | |
| Mercery, Haberdashery, &c. from London and the West | 500 | |
| Groceries, &c. from London | 1,500 | |
| Copper | 50 | |
| Miscellaneous Goods and Articles | 1,000 | |
| | | 3,050 |
| *From Manchester.* | | |
| Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Goods | 1,200 | |
| Window Glass and Lead | 300 | |
| Malt, &c. | 500 | |
| Miscellaneous Goods from the North | 500 | |
| | | 2,500 |
| Total Imports | | 143,610 |

## OUTWARD TRADE.—*To Liverpool.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earthenware and China, for shipment to America and other Foreign Countries, and to Ireland, Scotland, &c. | 51,000 | |
| Bricks and Tiles | 10,000 | |
| | | 61,000 |
| *To Manchester.* | | |
| Earthenware and China | 3,500 | |
| Bricks and Tiles | 30,000 | |
| Coals (Manchester and Stockport) | 25,000 | |
| Miscellaneous Goods | 1,000 | |
| | | 59,500 |
| *To South Staffordshire.* | | |
| Ironstone | | 15,000 |
| *To Birmingham and the West of England.* | | |
| Earthenware and China | | 6,000 |
| *To London and the South.* | | |
| Earthenware and China | 12,000 | |
| Coals, Cannel, and Slack | 30,000 | |
| | | 42,000 |
| *To Chester and North Wales.* | | |
| Earthenware and China | | 1,000 |
| Total Exports | | 184,500 |

The North Staffordshire Infirmary, being seated within the precincts of Shelton, is entitled to primary notice, as a public institution, reflecting honour on its benevolent supporters, and affording to the unfortunate poor, for whose use it is intended, the most valuable species of charitable relief. The building stands on a gentle eminence near Etruria, and was, until lately, detached from houses or other buildings; but the opening of a new road from Hanley in this direction, called Mill-Street, on which numerous dwelling-houses have been built, and more recently the erection of iron furnaces, by Earl Granville, within 300 yards of the Hospital, have rendered the site less favourable than it was on its first erection. The front is ornamented with a portico or colonnade-entrance in a central recess of the building, approached by a double flight of steps, and over the entablature of it is inscribed "THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, ERECTED AND SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. The rest of the building is entirely plain; it is coated with Roman cement, which gives to it a uniform appearance, though it has been enlarged since its first erection.

The building was commenced in 1814, and completed in 1817, by the contributions of the affluent and benevolent portion of the neighbouring community, at the cost of about £5000, including £500 bestowed by the Prince Regent, out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a legacy of £1000 bequeathed by the late John Rogers, Esq., of Watlands. The expenses of the subsequent additions were principally defrayed by the proceeds of a fancy bazaar at Newcastle, which, being then a fashionable novelty, and having the further recommendation of charity, realized no less a sum of £940, and by the receipts of an oratorio in the new church at Stoke, which yielded about £800.

Great merit has been on all hands awarded to the late John Tomlinson, Esq., of Cliff Ville, for his extraordinary zeal and services in promoting and carrying on the design, one feature of which, much cherished by him, was

the establishing of an accumulating fund, for the future support of the institution, towards which he procured many handsome donations. This fund is to remain inviolate till it reaches the amount of £20,000, when its annual income will become available for the permanent support of the hospital. At present, it amounts to about £6000 only.

By the statutes of the Infirmary, all benefactors of twenty guineas or upwards, and annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards, are constituted Governors, who elect an annual committee of management, and the various officers of the establishment. The medical and surgical departments are undertaken by two physicians and three surgeons, (who bestow their services gratuitously) and by a resident salaried surgeon. Subscribers are entitled to recommend patients on a scale proportioned to their subscriptions, and the work-people of trading establishments, contributing to the hospital, are, with their families, entitled to its benefits.

There are beds and accommodation for 100 in-patients, and distinct wards for fever cases. The out-patients are supplied with medicines and advice only. The number of in-patients received of late years has been from 600 to 700 annually, and of out-patients about 2500; but for the last year or two, in consequence of an extension of the privileges of admission, the numbers of the patients have been encreased, and the income has been found inadequate to the expenditure, to meet which, the friends of the institution are endeavouring to procure additional resources. The annual expenditure has been about £2000, until within the last two years that it has risen above its level. The average cost per head of the maintanance of the in-patients is calculated at £2 9*s*. 2*d*. The Duke of Sutherland is patron, and Earl Granville president of this noble institution. Previously to the erection of the infirmary, a medical dispensary had been established for several years, with house-accommodation for fever patients. The building erected for that purpose in this immediate

neighbourhood is now converted to other uses, but remains the property of the infirmary trustees.

The contiguity of the Pottery Race-Ground to the Infirmary, leads to the introduction of a slight notice of The Races, which were first set on foot here in the year 1825, and have ever since been annually held in the first week of August, being Stoke-Wake, and always observed as a general holiday and *carnival.* The race-course is formed round a pasture-field, of about 50 acres, belonging to the Ridge-house estate of Josiah Wedgewood, Esq., near to Etruria, and has, by levelling and draining, been made an excellent one-mile course, so at least think the gentlemen of the turf, who pursue this favourite amusement, and support it with considerable spirit. They have erected a handsome Stand for the accommodation of the *elite* and fashion of the neighbourhood, and spare no pains to make this annual festival attractive to the pleasure-hunting people of all ranks. At the last meeting (4th and 5th August, 1840) the *stakes*, *plates*, and *handicaps* were more than usually rich, and right honourable and honourable personages, with divers others of less distinction, who minister to the gamester's pernicious craft, combined to give it uncommon *eclat.*

The ground on which the Races are held is exceedingly favourable for the sport and for general resort, and so long as exhilirating amusements must be made use of to give the necessary relish and seasoning to human happiness, we leave to the Mentors of the age, who denounce races as injurious to public morals, the task of devising some less exceptionable expedient for appeasing the cravings of the multitude after worldly pleasure.

Turn we now to objects of more grateful comtemplation to the eye of the philanthropist.

The Mechanics' Institution, for which a commodious building is erected in Frederick-street, Shelton, had its origin in the year 1826, when the advantages contemplated were eloquently set forth in lectures delivered by the Rev.

Benjamin Vale, then curate of Stoke, now rector of Longton, and LL.D. Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., and other influential gentlemen, anxious to promote among the artizans and operative classes an acquaintance with the principles of the arts they practise, and advancement in useful knowledge, and to lay the foundation of a library of scientific and general literature, bestowed much time and pains in forming and carrying out a project for those philanthropic ends. Subscriptions and donations were obtained for purchasing books and mechanical apparatus, and to form a fund for erecting a future Hall of Science.*

The present building was commenced in 1834, and opened for general use on the 30th June, 1835. The cost of the erection was about £600. It contains a lecture-room, library, laboratory, committee-room, and class-rooms. A collection of nearly 1,500 volumes, in various departments of literature, (excluding polemical divinity and party politics,) constitutes the library, which has been formed partly by donations; and various periodicals are taken in for the use of the members. This is the only public Literary Institution in the district, except booksellers' and school libraries, and one established here long ago under the title of the Pottery Subscription Library, and which ought to have had independent notice; but many years must elapse, and many changes take place in the constitution of society, before the leisure and the taste for scientific and classical studies, and the higher branches of literary exercise, will be found sufficiently prevalent and concentrated to raise the library of the Mechanics' Institution above the level of an ordinary book-club; the stock of books will also require great extension and improvement to render it attractive to the studious and the learned.

* The Marquess of Stafford (first Duke of Sutherland) gave £200; Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., 100 guineas; R. E. Heathcote, Esq., 100 guineas; Tho. H. Parker, Esq., £75; Earl Granville £25; Sir Oswald Mosley, and Edw. Buller, Esq., £25 each; the present Duke of Sutherland £100. These were the principal benefactors; but there have been several additional subscriptions towards the intended Museum.

Lectures are occasionally delivered, either gratuitously by members or friends, or else by professional persons, in the various sciences of astronomy, chemistry, geology, botany, and other branches of natural or experimental philosophy. The arts of drawing and design, so intimately connected with the china manufactures, and chemistry, in its application to local purposes, are the most important studies promoted by the Institution.

It is in contemplation to connect with it a Museum and Repository of Curiosities of Nature and Art, particularly of the Potter's art; a design which was communicated at a numerous meeting, on the 31st of August, 1838, when the Duke of Sutherland, patron of the Institution, presided; splendid exhibitions, chiefly of borrowed articles, were made in that and the following year, for the gratification of the public and in aid of the funds. If a similar assemblage of rarities could be realized for the permanent use of "The North Staffordshire Museum," (as it is proposed to be called,) it could not fail to become an object of fashionable and interesting attraction.

In concluding our remarks on this Institution we are bound to observe, that it has not, at present, realized the expectation of its sanguine friends. Learning is not, at the present day, (as it was formerly said to be,) "better than house and land." The acquisition of it does not supply the wants of the body, nor always conduce to happiness or virtue.* The terms of membership are very low, and the Institution reckons about 300 persons associated with it, who are principally readers of its miscellanies; but we think most of its beneficial effects are yet in the womb of time.

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* We may instance Dr. Dionysius Lardner, the eminent philosophist, who delighted large audiences at these rooms, in October, 1835, by his eloquent lectures; and who has since shewn himself to be wholly destitute of what David and Solomon both declare to be *the first principle of wisdom.*

The Pottery Central Savings-Bank, established in 1823, is kept in part of the large building used for the British School. These Institutions are so well known that any particular account of their object and utility would be superfluous. The deposits in this establishment, in the years 1839 and 1840, have in each year amounted to upwards of £9,000; and, notwithstanding the great depression of the times, have more than equalled the amount withdrawn during the same respective periods.

The funded and other capital, in December, 1840, amounted to £37,331 2*s.* 8*d.*; and the total number of accounts, including those of friendly and charitable societies, were 1,034; of which 476 did not exceed £20 each, 294 were £50 or under, 102 were £100 or under, 80 not exceeding £150, and 16 only above £150 each.

Of the various Schools for charitable education, in Hanley and Shelton, we shall first notice the Hanley National School, which is a plain building of two stories, in Lichfield-Street, and was erected in 1815, by subscriptions from among the friends of the Established Church, aided by grants from the National Society. It has been very well supported and conducted, and numbers upwards of 300 day-scholars, of both sexes, who are taught upon the National system. The Sunday Schools in connexion with Hanley Church are kept here, and have nearly 500 pupils.

The Schools attached to St. Mark's Church in Shelton, for which a suitable edifice has been recently erected, as will be further noticed in our next chapter, furnish instruction, according to the National system, to upwards of 150 day-scholars, and not less than 500 Sunday-scholars.

The British School, situate in Pall-Mall, Shelton, is a spacious and rather imposing edifice of brick, with various members of stone, and was erected in 1818, "for educating children of all denominations" (according to an inscription on its front). The interior consists of ground and chamber stories, the lower for boys and the upper for

girls, and is calculated to accommodate 500 children. The master's dwelling-house occupies one end of the building; the other has committee-rooms on each story. The children are taught on the plan of "The British and Foreign School Society." This School was erected partly by voluntary contributions, but principally with money borrowed by the trustees, which their subsequent exertions have not enabled them to discharge; and it still remains clogged with a heavy debt, which may have crippled its success; we must, indeed, say of it, after a trial of more than 20 years, that it has greatly disappointed the expectations of those who promoted the plan. The notion of divesting the instruction of children of all peculiarity of religious creed, and confining it to merely *secular* or (as the educationists of this class term it) *useful knowledge*, does not appear congenial to the bulk of the people for whose use it has been promulgated, but they give the preference to those seminaries where their particular religious views are most favoured; and this feeling of parents, in general, may be looked upon as creditable to their hearts and affections. The British School has on its books about 280 scholars of both sexes, and the average daily muster is about 230.

The two National Schools, and the British School, are the only daily seminaries for charitable education in Hanley and Shelton. There are, however, many Sunday-schools attached to the respective chapels of the dissenting sects, with which this central portion of the borough abounds, as numerously, perhaps, as any town of equal population in Great Britain, and which we now proceed to describe in detail.

In our general outline of the state of religion in the Potteries,* we spoke of "The Methodist New Connexion" as having their metropolitan station at Shelton. Their large and splendid chapel, called Bethesda, fronts Albion-Street, and has a lofty elevation coated with Roman cement. It was erected on a much

* See page 36.

smaller scale in 1798, soon after the separation of this body from the Wesleyans; and was very considerably enlarged in 1819, so that it will now accommodate nearly 3000 persons. It is galleried all round, in an elliptical form, the front being eight tiers of pews in depth, and is furnished with a handsome fine-toned organ, built in 1820, at an expense of £600. There are four mural monuments of marble in the Chapel, to the memory of deceased persons of note:* and underneath are vaulted catacombs for families and single interments, where

The stout forefathers of the Circuit sleep.

There is also a spacious cemetery in the rear, where numerous burials have taken place, and many commemmorative tombs and head-stones are erected.

Behind the cemetery are the "Bethesda School-Rooms," built in 1819, and enlarged in 1826, presenting a handsome range of building 150 feet in length, the basement being one entire room (capable of division); the centre of the structure is ornamented with an elegant lantern or glazed cupola. More than 1,000 children are taught in these schools to read, and instructed in religious and general knowledge. Writing is also a part of their Sabbath exercise. An extensive library, chiefly of divinity, belongs to the school, which contains near 1,700 volumes, and is designated "The Bethesda General and Juvenile Libraries." It has a considerable number of subscribers, besides the teachers and scholars, who are entitled to particular privileges.

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* One is to the memory of William Smith, of Shelton, "a lay preacher of excellent parts," who died February 20, 1799, aged 36.

Another to the memory of William Thom, "an able minister of the gospel, and friend to religious liberty," who died Dec. 16, 1811, aged 61.

A third to the memory of Job Ridgway, late of Cauldon-Place, Shelton," an honoured instrument of introducing Methodism into this place," who died May 30, 1814, aged 54 years;—also to Elizabeth, his wife, who died in 1810.

The fourth is to the memory of Job Meigh, late of Hanley, whose house was first opened to the Methodists there, and "one of the honoured few by whom this church was founded;" he died February 6, 1817, aged 67.

The Methodist New Connexion is well known to be an off-shoot from the Wesleyan stock; but its particular history is not so well known; and as we are now at the threshold of its chief synagogue, it comes within the scope of our undertaking, and cannot be deemed improper to give a brief account of the origin and character of this religious community. It had its rise in 1797, in consequence of differences of opinion prevailing among the preachers and members of the parent body, which formed the subject of violent discussion at the conference held that year in Leeds, on the subject of church government and discipline; it being contended by those who sought to innovate on Mr. Wesley's plan, that the priestly convocation, of which his conference was exclusively composed, deprived the lay members of the proper privilege which neither reason nor scripture forbid, of deliberating and voting upon questions which concerned their community, and particularly in the choice of church officers. The dissentients being defeated in the conference, determined hereupon to form a distinct society, in accordance with their own views of religious discipline, basing it upon liberal and popular principles; and they constituted themselves a committee for carrying their object into effect. Mr. William Thom was chosen president, and Mr. Alexander Kilham secretary, of the New Association; and a form of church government, in conformity with the views of the secession, was drawn up by these two ministers, under the title of "Outlines of a Constitution for the Members of the Methodist New Itinerancy," which, with a few alterations, was accepted by the conference of the seceding preachers and delegates. By these fundamental articles preachers and people are incorporated in all meetings for business,—private members choose the leaders of classes—the leaders' meeting nominates the stewards, and the society confirms or rejects the nomination. Quarterly circuit-meetings are composed of the stewards and representatives chosen by the different societies within the circuit, and the fourth

quarterly-meeting of the year appoints the preacher and delegate of the circuit who shall attend the general conference. In case of disputes arising in any of the societies, the ultimate decision is referred to an annual assembly, chosen by certain rules, from among the preachers and lay members.

The points of difference between the parent body and the separatists are shewn more particularly in the preface to "The Life of the late Mr. Alexander Kilham," who took so active a part in the separation that he was considered as the apostle and founder of the New Connexion; and the members are, after him, frequently called *Kilhamites*.

The schism occurred at a period when the fever of politics, occasioned by the events of the French revolution, ran high in England; and the charge against the seceders was, that they were reformers in political as well as religious institutions. This charge is said to have retarded their increase and popularity, except in some populous towns and districts, in several of which, besides the Staffordshire Potteries, they have considerable societies, particularly at Ashton-under-Line, Dudley, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Nottingham, and Sheffield.

Many members of this body, lay as well as clerical, are men of considerable talents and attainments; and the heads of them, having their oratorical powers frequently called into exercise from the pulpit, have, in various instances, acquired a readiness and ability in public speaking calculated to enlarge their influence, which is further promoted by the bounty and liberality dispensed by some of the more opulent members among their dependents and less-favoured neighbours; so that democratical principles, which, in politics as in religion, characterise their system, receive no small encouragement, and have obtained the ascendant in Hanley and Shelton.

Besides the Chapel of Bethesda, the New Methodists occupy four others within the townships of Shelton and

Hanley, viz. Bedford Chapel, seated on the lower side of Shelton, a small but neat erection bearing the date of 1834, and containing sittings for about 300 persons, with school-rooms on the basement-story, where near 200 children are taught on Sundays; *secondly*, Providence Chapel, lately erected at Hanley Over-Green, upon some waste land which Lady Sidmouth (Lady of the Manor) has granted, upon a long lease, for the purpose. This bears on its front the date of 1839, and is a very neat structure, with a rough-cast exterior, and a stone portico supported by Doric columns. The Chapel will seat about 250 persons; and there is attached to it on the east, in the form of a transept, a corresponding range of building for the Sunday-schools, where near 400 children are taught; *thirdly*, a small Chapel at *Eastwood Vale*, which will seat about 220 persons, and to which a Sunday-school is attached, where upwards of 100 children are taught; and *fourthly*, a small Chapel at *Etruria* capable of seating near 100 persons, and with a Sunday-school on a small scale.

From the preceding account of the Methodist New Connexion, and their Chapels and Schools, it will be manifest that the numbers and influence of this dissenting body, in Hanley and Shelton, are paramount; and, from the recent multiplication of their places of worship and instruction, it must be alike evident that the affairs of the connexion, hereabouts, are in a highly-prosperous condition; but though they bud, blossom, and bear fruit, within the genial atmosphere of their metropolitan seat, it appears, from the printed minutes of their conference for the years 1839 and 1840, that, in the aggregate, their numbers are rather falling away, as compared with the years immediately preceding. The whole of their members in England, in 1840, were stated at 20,484, of which 2,304 are found in the Hanley and Longton circuits (*i. e.* within the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent). In London they appear to have made no progress, there being only 240 members

within that circuit. In all England they have 284 chapels, and only 89 circuit preachers; but this apparently small number of pastors is amply compensated for by no less than 847 local or lay preachers. Within the Borough of Stoke are twenty-nine chapels, being more than one-tenth of the whole; and in the yearly collections in support of the Connexion at large, and for its various charitable purposes, that proportion of money, at least, proceeds from the opulence and liberality of the Hanley and Longton circuits.

"The Connexion" has established missions in Ireland, (chiefly in the north,) and also in Canada, which appear to have produced small results at present; and, as their missionaries observe a respectful neutrality towards Romanism, they cannot be expected to acquire much notoriety in those Catholic countries. They have, in Dublin, a society of sixteen members; one in Waterford of seventeen; and one in Cork numbering *two* (including, we presume, the preacher stationed there.) In reference to the retrograde state of the Connexion,—its causes, and the means of effecting its revival, we refer to a judicious pamphlet lately published, by desire of the conference, entitled—"*An Address to the Members of the Methodist New Connexion; by S. Hulme.*

The Wesleyan Chapel is situate in Old Hall-Street, Hanley, and is a handsome and lofty building, containing sittings for about 900 persons. It was erected in 1819, previous to which time the society occupied a smaller chapel, erected in 1783 (now pulled down) near to the church. The Sunday-schools in connexion with this Chapel occupy a commodious range of building in its rear, and afford instruction to upwards of 400 children. Writing is not taught in their schools on Sundays, but week-day evenings are set apart for that employment.

The Wesleyans have also a chapel at Etruria containing about 300 sittings, and a Sunday-school connected with it, where 250 children are instructed.

The Tabernacle, in High-Street, Hanley, is a large chapel of the Independents, and the oldest of the existing places of dissenting worship in these townships, having been built in 1784. It is a very commodious and indeed elegant place of worship, furnished with an organ, and contains room for a congregation of about 1000 persons. An excellent house, for the minister's residence, adjoins the chapel, and belongs to the endowment. There is also a cemetery, where many interments have taken place. In the adjacent school-rooms upwards of 400 children receive the benefit of Sabbath instruction, and practise writing on week-nights.

Hope Chapel, at the top of Hope-Street, Shelton, is another house of the Independents, and was erected in 1812, when a secession from the "Tabernacle" took place. It will accommodate about 600 persons. The school-rooms in its rear were erected in 1836, and present a very neat appendage to the chapel, where 300 children are instructed.

Brunswick Chapel, in rear of Brunswick-Street, Shelton, is a third establishment of the Independents, erected in 1824, on the occasion of a division among the congregation at Hope Chapel. It will seat about 500 persons, and has a handsome Sunday-school connected with it, where upwards of 100 children are taught.

These three chapels of the Independents are none of them peculiar in respect to doctrine or discipline, but alike adhere to the congregational confession and system.

The Baptists have a chapel in New-Street, Hanley, erected about the year 1795, with accommodation for 400 persons, and Sunday-schools, where 200 children are taught reading and writing. This chapel was closed for about 20 years at the beginning of the present century.

The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in Brunswick-Street, Shelton, erected in 1835, which will seat 500, with a Sunday-school of about 180 children.

In order to present, at one view, the amount of church

and chapel accommodation, and the numbers of children who are brought within the operation of Sunday-school discipline, in Hanley and Shelton, we shall sum up our previous statements, with as much accuracy as we are enabled to do, from the best sources of information, by the following Table:—

A TABLE *of the several Places of Worship in Hanley and Shelton, the Seat-room therein, and the numbers of Children who receive the benefit of Sunday-school tuition in connexion with each of them.*

| CHURCHES AND CHAPELS. | SITTINGS. | SUNDAY SCHOLARS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BOYS. | GIRLS. | TOTAL. |
| Hanley Church .. .. .. | 1,200 | 332 | 158 | 490 |
| Shelton Church .. .. .. | 2,100 | 175 | 175 | 350 |
| Bethesda Chapel, *New Connexion* | 3,000 | 550 | 500 | 1,050 |
| Bedford Chapel *Ditto* | 300 | 90 | 100 | 190 |
| Providence Chapel *Ditto* | 250 | 185 | 210 | 395 |
| Etruria Chapel *Ditto* | 95 | 23 | 33 | 56 |
| Eastwood Vale Chap., *Ditto* | 220 | 62 | 46 | 108 |
| Wesleyan Chapel, Hanley .. | 900 | 210 | 220 | 430 |
| Ditto, Etruria .. .. .. | 300 | 128 | 123 | 251 |
| Tabernacle, *Independents* .. | 1,000 | 200 | 220 | 420 |
| Hope Chapel, *Ditto* .. .. | 600 | 120 | 160 | 280 |
| Brunswick Chapel, *Ditto* .. | 500 | 50 | 66 | 116 |
| Baptist Chapel .. .. .. | 400 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| Primitive Methodists' Chapel .. | 500 | 95 | 85 | 180 |
| Total | 11,365 | 2,320 | 2,196 | 4,516 |

From the above table there appears to be accommodation, in the two churches and the various chapels, for at least eleven thousand persons, a number perhaps equal to three-fifths of the existing population of the two Townships, and amply sufficient (supposing each community

to be fairly provided for,) to afford to the adult and rising population the benefit of the public services of religion; so that any extension of church or chapel-room for the present generation would seem to be quite superfluous. The provision for Sunday-school instruction will also appear to be commensurate with the wants of that class of the community on which it is bestowed. The numerous dissenting places of worship and tuition certainly exhibit the cause of the Established Church in the back-ground here, but this could hardly be otherwise when it is recollected that, until the year 1834, there was only one church, and one clergyman, and that the dissenting bodies have been long proceeding with the most systematic zeal and industry in advancing their particular interests. It is, nevertheless, doing them no more than justice to say, that their influence has not been exercised to undermine the foundations of true religion or social order, for, on the contrary, the various religious sects have generally withstood the inroads of heresy and infidelity, so that *Unitarianism*, under whose specious and genteel mask Deism and Scepticism often hide their natural faces, has not been able to maintain its ground, and a meeting-house, erected here in 1823, for the propagation of its doctrines, has been for several years past shut up, and lately taken down; and *Socialism*, the child and champion of *Atheism*, which disguises its anti-social principles by a lying title, and, like the Arch-tempter, seeks to destroy, by offering deleterious incense to human pride, has met with the most determined resistance, and been compelled to fly discomfited from the field.

And now, to conclude our *Isms*, and say one word concerning *Schism*, we confess our inability to comprehend the thing. It seems to be a sort of phantom, descried by each antagonist sect at the head of rival hosts, and regarded as a vain pretender, plumed with the fanciful colours of the peacock or the prism, who is trying, by

every kind of sophism, to allure simple souls to the standard of his voluntaryism.

> "O shame to men, ————
> ———— men only disagree
> Of creatures rational, though under hope
> Of heavenly grace!"
>
> *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We may notice that three of the dissenting chapels in Hanley and Shelton are licensed for the celebration of marriage, and that during the three years and upwards that they have enjoyed this privilege, the following number of marriages have been contracted at each (to the conclusion of the year 1840,) viz.—at Bethesda 12, —at Hope Chapel 8,—at the Tabernacle 4.

There are a few registered Charities belonging to these Townships, of which we give a brief abstract from the printed Report of the Commissioners in 1824.

Mrs. Hannah Bagnall, by will, dated 6th November, 1727, gave, out of the rents of two pieces of land, called Withy Beds, in Clayton and Seabridge, 20*s.* per annum to the minister of Newcastle-under-Lyme, for preaching an anniversary sermon on the day of her death, and the residue for procuring poor children, inhabiting within the township of Shelton, or the township of Fenton Vivian, to be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Church Catechism; or, for relieving poor people within these townships. And she appointed the Bishop of Lichfield visitor of this charity, *(who has appropriated one moiety of it, or* £18 *per annum, to the support of the schools connected with St. Mark's Church in Shelton.)*

A house in Hanley was purchased, many years ago, by a Mr. Adams, and Mr. Taylor, of the Old Hall, Hanley, for the purpose of a free-school. It was, in 1824, occupied by an old man aged 86 (Peter Tock); and who, whilst he kept the school, received £6 a year from other property of Mr. Adams, but which annuity the commissioners considered as lost. *(The family of Tock still enjoy the house, which is no better than a small hovel, and hardly worth notice for any purpose of charity.)*

Ephraim Chatterley, Esq. by deed, dated 24th December, 1803, charged a rent of £8 8*s.* per annum upon certain copyhold land in Hanley and Shelton, called the Big Meadow, or Mason's Meadow, to be distributed, in bread, to the most necessitous poor of those townships —half on Christmas-Day, and half on Good-Friday, yearly. *(This*

*charity is applied by the present trustees, Rev. R. E. Aitkins, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, as directed by the donor.)*

George Broom, of Hanley, who died about 1779, left 20*s.* a year to the poor of that township, charged on six small houses in Hanley, which, in 1824, belonged to Mr. Thomas Taylor, who distributed bread on Christmas-Day to such as he pleased. *(The property now belongs to Joseph Mayer, Esq., and the dole is distributed, by his orders, on the Sunday after Christmas-Day, at Hope Chapel, in bread.)*

The Hanley and Shelton National Schools participate in the income of an investment of £3000, made by the late Dr. Woodhouse, rector of Stoke, for the support of the schools connected with the Church Establishment within the parish generally, of which mention will be made in our account of Stoke.

The expenditure of the Townships of Hanley and Shelton, for the support of their Police Establishment, has been for the last five years from £1000 to £2000 per annum, which is levied by a pound rate upon houses, manufactories, &c. as mentioned in a former chapter. They are assessed to the maintenance of the poor, in common with the rest of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and contribute more than one-third of the aggregate amount. They are also equally rateable to the repairs, &c. of the parish-church, but the ascendancy of dissenting power reduces the law in this respect to a dead letter.

There are in Hanley and Shelton forty-five licensed inns, liquor-shops, or victualling-houses, and nearly 100 retail beer-houses. Here, too, we ought to observe, a Temperance Society has been established, to counteract the seductive influence of that unhappy propensity, by which a large portion of every manufacturing population is enslaved. The society reckons about 500 members, of whom many reformed drunkards are trophies and testimonials of its beneficial effects. They meet, for their temperate festivities, and for business, at the Bethesda School-rooms.

We must be excused, after our preceding details, from descending to the task of enumerating or speaking of sick clubs and benevolent societies; and we close our notices of these united townships by the following statements of their electoral strength in the Borough, as well as in the

northern division of the County of Stafford, shewing also how it has been exercised in the contests which have taken place since the Reform Act, and respecting which we must refer to the 3d chapter of our history.*

*For the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.*

1832.—Registered voters—In Hanley, 190; in Shelton, 216.

— Dec.—Polled for Wedgwood, 300; for Davenport, 120; for Heathcote, 207; for Mason, 56.

1837.—Registered voters—In Hanley, 199; in Shelton, 224.

— July.—Polled for Davenport, 124; for Copeland, 131; for Bridges, 188; for Sheridan, 190.

1840-1.—Registered electors—In Hanley, 242; in Shelton, 290.

*For the Northern Division of the County of Stafford.*

1832.—Registered voters—In Hanley, 182; in Shelton, 108.

— Dec.—Polled for Mosley, 209; for Buller, 224; for Russell, 42.

**N.B.—In the registers for 1837, and subsequently, the parish of Stoke is not subdivided into townships, so that the numbers polled in 1837, and then and afterwards registered for Hanley and Shelton, on the county-lists, are not readily ascertainable.**

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In reviewing our two preceding chapters, we cannot but be sensible of having done very imperfect justice to the various subjects which we have presented to our readers, as constituting the modern history of Hanley and Shelton; and, that the little we have said respecting the earthen and china manufactures, which give to this district its peculiar eminence, must be considered as very inadequate to their claims upon the attention of a local historian, and as a

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* Page 62, & seq.

defect in the plan of our work; but it must, necessarily, be confined within due limits, and we have sought to render it chiefly descriptive and popular; for, had we entered into minute details of the various establishments, and their productions, a volume must have been written for such a purpose, and other aid would have been requisite than we could readily command. We had calculated on some assistance and information where we have not found it, though, in other quarters, it has been most liberally supplied. For all offences, whether of commission or omission, to this period of our labours, we crave a generous indulgence, unless falsehood, flattery, or ill-nature should be detected in our pages, which we have studiously endeavoured to avoid.

We cannot, however, acquit ourselves of passing over, without a distinct notice, the oldest literary institution within the district, established about fifty years ago, and still kept up under the title of "The Pottery Subscription Library," which is supported by a considerable body of members and subscribers, of the upper classes, in Hanley, Shelton, and the neighbourhood.

This Library contains about 3,000 volumes, and consists of the best publications in history, geography, voyages, travels, novels, and miscellaneous literature, which have issued from the press within the last half-century, with others of earlier date, but excludes divinity, law, and physic. The property of the Institution belongs to the members, about 60 in number, who are elected by ballot, and pay a premium of two guineas each on admission, and a subscription of one guinea per annum. They choose a committee of management, who decide on the purchase of books recommended. The rules are framed with proper regard to the character of the books as well as the members. The Commissioners of Public Records have bestowed on this Library a series of their valuable publications, which are the only antiquarian works it possesses.

The depository is at the shop and premises of Mr. Thomas Allbut, Hanley, who has held the office of librarian and treasurer about forty years, and succeeded Mr. James Straphan, the first bookseller in the Potteries, who commenced the Library in the year 1790.

SHELTON OLD HALL

THE BIRTH PLACE OF ELIJAH FENTON. THE POET.

PRESENTED BY CHARLES MEIGH Esq.

FOR THE HISTORY OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

## CHAPTER XIX.

# Shelton.

SHELTON IDENTIFIED WITH THE MANOR OF NEWCASTLE.—AREA OF THE TOWNSHIP.—COPYHOLD TENURE,—BELL'S MILL AN EXCEPTION.—TRADITION THEREON.—FAMILY OF BELL.—ANCIENT VILLAGE.—OLD HALL, THE SEAT OF THE FENTON FAMILY.—BIOGRAPHY OF ELIJAH FENTON, THE POET.—FAC-SIMILE OF A LETTER OF ALEXANDER POPE.—PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF FENTON.—ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF TWEMLOW, AND PEDIGREE.—REV. THOMAS LIGHTFOOT.—ERECTION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—DESCRIPTION THEREOF.—FUTURE RECTORY.—SCHOOLS ADJACENT.—LANDED AND OTHER PROPRIETORS IN SHELTON.

The present chapter will be exclusively devoted to matters relating to the Township of Shelton, as our sixteenth chapter had exclusive reference to Hanley; but Shelton having no distinct manorial character, and being wholly identified with the Manor of Newcastle, furnishes little additional scope for the pen of local history beyond what is contained in our preceding pages, yet it has distinctive claims of its own, which we now proceed to specify.

We have spoken of Shelton as part of the royal possessions at the period of the Domesday Survey, in which it is written *Scelfitone*, a name we suppose descriptive of its situation on a shelf, or abrupt rise, above the valley of Stoke.* The Township contains 995 acres, (more than

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* *Scylf*, in the Ang. Sax. *a shelf*. See "shelf" and "shallow" in Richardson's Eng. Dict.

We follow Erdeswick in supposing our Shelton to be the Scelfitone

double the superficies of Hanley,) and is, or was until very recently, altogether of copyhold tenure, if we except some glebe land, belonging to Stoke Rectory, called Winton's Wood, which may be of dubious or epicene quality, and a water-mill and pool adjacent, called Bell's Mill,* concerning which the following curious tradition has been handed down from remote antiquity. 'That when Henry, Earl of Richmond, (afterwards King Henry VII.) having landed at Milford Haven, advanced to encounter Richard III., before the battle of Bosworth-Field,† marching through Staffordshire, and being straitened for provisions for his army, the miller of Shelton generously supplied him with the whole of his little stock, a favour which Henry, when he mounted the Throne, did not overlook, but requited by making a gift to the miller of the fee simple of his mill and pool, and making him independent of the monopoly which the lessee of the King's mills at Newcastle claimed to the grist of the copyhold tenants of the Manor.' This story has some probability in favour of its main facts, though Richmond himself did not approach nearer to Shelton than Stafford, (marching thither from Shrewsbury,) but Lord Stanley, to whom the decisive issue of that battle was mainly owing, proceeding from Latham-house, halted at Newcastle, and there paid his troops; and it is likely enough that the millers of the neighbourhood would be eager to sell, if not to give, their flour to the gallant

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of Domesday, but are rather doubtful whether Shelton *under Hareley*, be not the place there referred to. It is enumerated among the devastated manors of the king, a condition we can hardly suppose applicable to Shelton and Hanley, lying intermediate between the cultivated manors of Penkhull, Wolstanton, Burslem, and Rushton. The entry is as follows: "In Scelfitone est una Virgata terræ. Alviet tenet. Terra est II. Carucarum." *(In Shelton is one virgate of land which Alviet holds, and there are two plough-lands.)* Domesday 246. *b*.

* See Appendix, p. xlvi.

† Fought 22d August, 1485.

men who were advancing to rescue their country from the thraldom of the execrable Richard. The following narrative of Lord Stanley's march to join the Earl of Richmond, and their first meeting near Lichfield, is taken from a contemporary manuscript in the British Museum.

"Now I shall tell how Henry of Richmond cam to the crowne. The Lord Stanley, from Lathom Castle, upon a day bownyd he with Knights and Esquires in his companie, with theyr banners fierce to fight to maintain Henry to be their Kynge. To the New Castell under Lyne this Lord took the way with his noble men in company. He told them wagys, the noble powers that he did bryng. Sir William Stanley came from the Castell of Holt to Northwych, and told his men's wagis, all the North Wales, the most part of the flower of Chester, and he removed thence to Stone. By this was Henry come to Stafford, and a privy message sent he to him with a certain parson. Sir William went to Henry at Stafford. At Wolseley-brydge they had a sight of Henry that should be Kyng. They go to Litchfield, where a herald-at-arms came to number the company. Guns at Litchfield cracked. He turned a little beyond till a message came to him from Lord Stanley, that they were but little apart. Upon Sunday after mass the Prince and Lord Stanley met. It was a goodly sight to see the meeting of them, the Lord and the Kyng. Upon a bay courser was the King, a little before the Knight. On the morrow, when the lark gan synge, Henry asked the *vaward* * of the Lord Stanley, which he granted, and lent him four Knights to go with him to the vaward. These arrayed them to the vaward with the Kyng. The Lord Stanley the second battle had, Sir William Stanley was the hindermost at the first setting on."†

The family of Bell, who probably gave their name to this mill, attained some consideration in the middle of the 17th Century: the then head of it was Balthazar Bell, gentleman, who was one of the overseers of the poor of the parish of Stoke in 1648,‡ and was summoned at the Herald's visitation at Stafford in 1664, to shew by what right he claimed the distinction of bearing a coat of arms; an honour he chose rather to disclaim than to incur

* The van, or first onslaught.

† From Nicholls's Leicestersh. vol. 4, p. 552. ‡ See Appendix, xxxi.

the risk or expence of maintaining.* The last representative of this family we suppose to have been a Miss Bell, who married a Mr. T. Palmer, of Shelton New Hall, a few years before it was converted into a China manufactory, when it was enlarged and improved for their residence, but where they did not long continue. The issue of this marriage fell into adverse circumstances.

The nucleus of the ancient village of Shelton was upon the brow adjacent to the modern church, which locality still retains the appearance of considerable antiquity; the principal and most venerable feature being the Old Hall, or family-seat of the Fentons, a large half-timbered and now neglected building, almost the only relique of ancient domestic architecture within the compass of the Borough. This house, of which we shall present an interesting engraving to be placed facing the head of the present Chapter,† was the birth-place of Elijah Fenton, one of the galaxy of English poets, whom the Coryphæus of critics‡ and biographers has immortalized by the stroke of his powerful pen. But Dr. Johnson's account of our poet is very brief, for which he excuses himself by stating, that it was not the effect of indifference or negligence (marking thereby his sense of the merits of the individual,) but was owing to the want of better information. In supplying the additional matter contained in the following pages, we have made free use of an article introduced in a work to which we have not before been much indebted,§ but our memoir

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* See Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663—4, (Herald's Office,) p. 117.

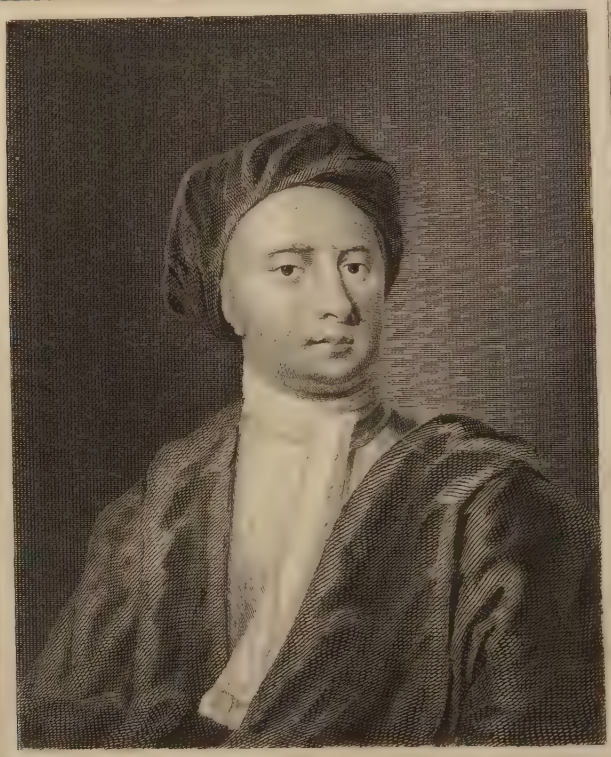
† For which our thanks are tendered to the gentleman who has kindly contributed it.

‡ We borrow the term from a monumental inscription in the Baptistry of Macclesfield Old Church. The distich it forms part of would have been most suitable to the tomb of Dr. Johnson, though it commemorates a worthy A.M., who died upwards of two centuries before him.

"Alpha Poetarum, Coryphæus Grammaticorum,
"Flos Pedagogon, hàc sepelitur humo."

§ Pitt's History of Staffordshire.

To face p. 413.



Drawn by A. Lady — Engraved by A. Warren.

ELIJAH FENTON

*From an original Picture in the possession of Thomas Fenton Esq.re*

London, Sept.r 1, 1832, Published by W. Walker 3 Grays Inn Square.

has a more authentic and valuable character, in having undergone the revision and correction of a gentleman bearing the family-name, descended from the same common ancestry, and, perhaps, most competent, of living persons, to fill up the imperfect biographical records heretofore given of his highly-gifted relative.

ELIJAH FENTON was born at Shelton, on the 25th day of May 1683, and was the third and youngest son of John Fenton, an attorney, and one of the Coroners for the County of Stafford, who was descended of an ancient family, and inherited a considerable landed estate, which is still enjoyed by the representatives of his eldest son, but there being ten other children of the family, their endowment was necessarily small. Mr. Fenton, the father, died in the year 1694, when the care of the education of young Elijah devolved on his guardians, and he was placed by them at the Grammar-school of Newcastle. From the early indications of intellectual superiority which he evinced, his friends determined to qualify him for the clerical profession, and removed him from school to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's Degree in the year 1704, but in 1706 was entered of Trinity Hall, and there proceeded to the degree of M. A. the same year. Having, however, refused to take the oaths to enable him to enter the Church, he then left the University, but it does not appear that, in forsaking the path chalked out for him by his friends, he entertained any scruples regarding the doctrines of the church, as has been supposed; his objections were indeed of a political and not of a religious nature; he had imbibed opinions at variance with those of the governing powers, as to the claims of the exiled house of Stuart, and was too conscientious to take the oaths, as many clergymen did, with a secret resolution of breaking them upon a restoration of the old dynasty. From this striking circumstance in his early life, the highest integrity of character must be

awarded to him. He left the University with a well-educated mind, but without any certain prospect of obtaining a livelihood; the small patrimony which fell to his share had been expended on his education, and he was cast afloat upon the ocean of life to pursue his voyage as the gales of fortune should happen to direct: he was for some time employed as usher by Mr. Bonwicke, of Headley, in Surrey, but was soon afterwards patronized by the representative of the noble family of Boyle, and appointed by Charles, Earl of Cork and Orrery, as his secretary. Under the auspices of a family which had produced many men of genius and piety, Mr. Fenton's abilities and principles were matured, and so great was the confidence of Lord Orrery in the integrity and talents of his secretary, that he appointed him tutor to his only son, Lord Boyle. Mr. Fenton remained with this noble family for some time in Flanders, where one of his most-admired pieces, "An Epistle to Thomas Lambard, Esq." was written. On his return to England he opened a Grammar School at Seven Oaks, in Kent, which, though not very productive, increased his reputation as an able instructor of young gentlemen, a task for which he seems to have been well qualified by his classical attainments, and the amenity of his manners, which had doubtless received a higher polish by travelling, and an intercourse with the very first society on the Continent; but, notwithstanding the approbation of Lord Orrery, and the high estimation in which Mr. Fenton was held by his pupils, it does not appear that his pecuniary affairs were improved during his residence with that family, and he was obliged again to avail himself of his own resources, and his knowledge of the classic languages for the means of living in a respectable independence. In the year 1707 he published a collection of poems, entitled "Oxford and Cambridge Verses," but it does not appear to have embraced any poems of his own besides those he afterwards published in a separate form; the publication, however,

obtained some approbation among the wits and critics of the age, for in the year 1710 Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, took Fenton under his patronage, in consequence of which he broke up his establishment at Seven Oaks. The principal advantage derived by Fenton, from the patronage of Mr. St. John, was an introduction to Pope, then in the zenith of his reputation, but younger by about five years than his brother bard. An intercourse with the most talented and caressed master of the English Lyre may have improved the poetical taste of Fenton ; it would rouse him at least from his wonted indolence to the highest exertion of his mental powers. In 1717 he published a volume of original poems, containing an Ode to the Sun, a Paraphrase on Isaiah, and several short pieces, of which it is no small commendation to say they were favourably received by the public at a time when the harmonious productions of Pope, and the humorous effusions of Swift and Gay, had rendered criticism rather fastidious.

In 1720, Fenton, through the recommendation of his friend Pope, was appointed private secretary to Mr. Craggs when that statesman was raised to one of the most honourable situations under Government, and a fair opportunity for advancement in public life thus presented itself to our poet, but the death of his patron cut short these hopes, and he was again thrown into retirement. He seems to have borne his disappointment with great equanimity. On the death of Mr. Craggs, Pope did not neglect the man whom he had once patronized, but, like a true friend, recommended Fenton to the Patronage of Lady Trumbull, the widow of Sir William Trumbull, who appointed him tutor to her eldest son. Thus happy in an employment which did not preclude his favorite pursuit, our poet continued for several years to enjoy that learned ease so congenial to his disposition. His chief poetical effort, while under the roof of Lady Trumbull, was the tragedy Mariamne, which was performed at one of the London Theatres in 1723, with very considerable appro-

bation.* When this tragedy was shewn to Cibber, who was then not only poet laureate, but manager of a theatre, he rejected it as unfit for representation, and with the petulance commonly arising from "the insolence of office," advised the author to engage himself in some handicraft employment, in order to obtain a subsistence, which he could never hope to derive from the favour of the Muses. The event was, however, more propitious than was augured by the critic, for the profits arising from the tragedy amounted to nearly one thousand pounds, which enabled the poet to discharge some debts he had contracted during his attendance at Court, and to feel additional confidence in the strength of his mental powers.

About this time Fenton made a translation of the eleventh book of Homer's Odyssey, into English blank verse, and as Pope had now completed his celebrated version of the Iliad, and made a contract to translate the Odyssey for the booksellers, for ample remuneration, he employed our poet and the Rev. Mr. Broome of Fulham, as his coadjutors in the work. The books allotted to Fenton were the 1st., 4th, 19th, and 20th, and he performed his task to the entire satisfaction of his friend and employer, and received for his reward the sum of £300. Johnson has remarked that the portions translated by Fenton are not distinguishable from those of Pope, nor is there any reason to suppose they underwent the correction or polish of his hand before they were committed to the press, for the versification of Fenton, in general, is quite as easy and elegant as Pope's, and as a Greek scholar he was no way his inferior.

It was indeed highly honourable to the genius of

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* The Theatre where Mariamne was performed was the very building which the late Mr. Josiah Spode, of Stoke, occupied for a long time as a China and Earthenware warehouse in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and which his successors in that department, Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, still use for the same purpose.

Fenton to be considered worthy of being the literary coadjutor of Pope, whose high opinion of his merits was manifested in various instances, and who pronounced of one of his poems, viz.: his Ode to Lord Gower, that it was the next best ode in the English language to Dryden's Cecilia. He was also a man of elegant taste as a writer in prose, as a brief biography of our greatest poet Milton, prefixed to an edition of his Paradise Lost and other poems demonstrates,—which has been characterized by Dr. Johnson as short and elegant, written at once with tenderness and integrity. It may be rather mentioned as an instance of the more cultivated taste and judgment of the public at the time Fenton lived, than as offering any comparison between him and Milton, that whereas the latter could obtain only £30 for the copyright of Paradise Lost, Fenton was fortunate enough to realise £1000 by a tragedy, and £300 for his translations.

After Fenton had prepared his pupil, Mr. Trumbull, for an introduction as a student in the University, he continued to enjoy the patronage of Lady Trumbull, and was employed by her as auditor of her accounts. He paid occasional visits to his friends in London, and an annual one to his relations in Staffordshire, who, from his high reputation and amiable manners, received him with respectful affection; and various instances are recorded of his kind and tender attachment to the society and scenes of his boyhood.

In the year 1729, Fenton published a splendid edition of Waller's poems, in quarto, with illustrative and entertaining notes, and adorned with beautiful portraits, engraved by Vertue, which work he dedicated in a poem of great ingenuity to Lady Mary Cavendish Harley, afterwards Duchess of Portland, an engraving of whom, from a bust by Rysbrack, graces the volume. The life of this blameless bard was now drawing to a close. Habitually or constitutionally indolent, and when employed chiefly engaged in the sedentary pursuits of study, he was attacked

by the gout, of which he died, at Lady Trumbull's seat, East Hampstead, in Berkshire, on the 16th July, 1730.

As Fenton had lived beloved by contemporary authors, he died lamented by them; but the most durable records of his virtues are, an Epitaph written by Pope, and inscribed upon his tomb in East Hampstead church-yard, and a letter addressed by him to his associate Mr. Broome, printed in Dr. Johnson's short memoir, the original of which letter being now in the possession of a gentleman who resides within 100 yards of the poet's birth-place, he has kindly contributed a fac-simile engraving of it for the use of this work, which cannot fail to be considered a literary curiosity, independently of the valuable testimony it bears to the character of the then lately deceased. The Epitaph is as follows:—

"This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
"May truly say, here lies an honest man;
"A Poet, blest beyond the Poet's fate,
"Whom Heaven kept sacred from the proud and great;
"Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
"Content with science in the vale of peace,
"Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
"Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear;
"From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfied,
"Thank'd Heaven that he had liv'd, and that he died."

The person of Fenton is described as tall and bulky, inclining to corpulence, and Pope's letter contains an attestation of his obesity. As a friend and companion he was highly praised by his pupil, Lord Orrery, and others of his contemporaries; but his amiable, modest, christian, and philosophical character, as described in Pope's letter, renders all further eulogy redundant. Though for good reasons he declined the ministerial office, he evinced his veneration for the Established Church in the inscription he composed for his father's tomb, where it remains, still mostly legible, in the Church-yard of Stoke, and of which we present a copy on the opposite page. We also present a portrait of the bard, taken from an original painting by

Richardson, in the possession of the gentleman, his relative, already mentioned ; and as our memoir of the poet might be deemed incomplete without a few selections from his works, calculated to incite our readers to the cultivation of a closer acquaintance with them, as they are to be found at large in the various editions of the British bards of the Augustan Age, we therefore extract the following passages :

*From " An Epistle to Thomas Lambard, Esq."*

Me the fam'd wits of Rome and Athens please,
By Orrery's indulgence wrapt in ease;
Whom all the rival Muses strive to grace
With wreaths familiar to his lettered race.
Now Truth's bright charms employ my serious thought,
In flowing eloquence by Tully taught:
Then from the shades of Tusculum I rove,
And studious wander in the Grecian grove;
While wonder and delight the soul engage,
To sound the depth of Plato's sacred page;

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EPITAPH ON THE TOMB OF MR. JOHN FENTON, IN THE CHURCH-YARD OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

H. S. E.
JOANNES FENTON,
DE SHELTON,
(ANTIQUA STIRPE GENEROSUS)
JUXTA RELIQUIAS CONJUGIS
CATHARINÆ,
FORMA, MORIBUS, PIETATE,
OPTIMO VIRO DIGNISSIMÆ.
QUI
INTEMERATA IN ECCLESIAM FIDE,
ET VIRTUTIBUS INTAMINATIS ENITUIT;
NECNON INGENII LEPORE
BONIS ARTIBUS EXPOLITI
AC ANIMO ERGA OMNES BENEVOLO,
SIBI SUISQUE JUCUNDUS VIXIT.
DECEM ANNOS UXORIS DILECTÆ SUPERSTES
MAGNUM SUI DESIDERIUM BONIS
OMNIBUS RELIQUIT.
ANNO { SALUTIS HUMANÆ, 1694,
ÆTATIS SUÆ 56.

Where science in attractive fable lies,
And, veil'd, the more invites her lover's eyes.
Transported thence the flow'ry heights I gain
Of Pindus, and admire the warbling train,
Whose wings the Muse in better ages prun'd,
And their sweet harps to moral airs attun'd.

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Happiest of mortals he who, timely wise,
In the calm walks of truth his bloom enjoys;
With books and patrimonial plenty blest,
Health in his veins, and quiet in his breast!
Him no vain hope attracts, no fear appals,
Nor the gay servitude of courts enthrals;
Unknowing how to mask concerted guile
With a false cringe, or undermining smile;
His manners pure, from affectation free,
And prudence shines through clear simplicity.
Though no rich labours of the Persian loom,
Nor the nice sculptor's art adorn his room,
Sleep unprovok'd will softly seal his eyes,
And innocence the want of down supplies;
Health tempers all his cups, and at his board
Reigns the cheap luxury the fields afford.

*The "Ode to John Lord Gower" contains some beautiful natural and moral reflections, and the following fine-turned compliment to the great-grandfather of the present Duke of Sutherland.*

Shall man from nature's sanction stray
With blind opinion for his guide;
And, rebel to her rightful sway,
Leave all her bounties unenjoy'd!
Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows,
To sweep fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possess'd;
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids him live, to-day.

O Gower! through all that destin'd space,
What breath the powers allot to me
Shall sing the virtues of thy race,
United and complete in thee,

O flower of ancient English faith!
Pursue the unbeaten patriot path,
In which, confirmed, thy father shone;
The light his fair example gives,
Already, from thy dawn, receives
A lustre equal to its own.

*From "An Ode to the Sun," being a complimentary address to Queen Anne, under the name of Gloriana, A. D. 1707, the following Stanzas are selected for the application they may seem to bear to the present times.*

When Albion first majestic shew'd
High o'er the circling seas her head,
Her the great father smiling view'd,
And thus to bright VICTORIA said,—
"Mindful of Phlegra's happy plain,
On which, fair nymph, you fix'd my reign,
This Isle to you shall sacred be,
Her hand shall hold the rightful scale,
As GLORIANA shall decree."

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* * * *
Advanc'd to thy meridian height,
On earth, great God of day, look down,
Let Windsor entertain thy sight,
Clad in fair emblem of renown,
And, whilst in radiant pomp appear,
The names to bright VICTORIA dear,
Intent the long procession view., &c. &c.

The family of *Fenton* is of great antiquity in Shelton, and the township adjoining, from which they undoubtedly derived their name. The lineal representations of the elder branch still retain a large portion of the family-property here, consisting of an estate called Fenton Park, (formerly belonging to the Bagnalls, a branch of the family already noticed,)* which estate Elizabeth, daughter and eventually sole heir of Robert Bagnall, who married John Fenton in 1693, transmitted to their descendants, along with the old Hall of Shelton, and a good deal of land in that and other adjoining townships. The claims of this eminent family demand a genealogical diagram, which we have great pleasure in introducing, according to our wont; and we beg to remark here, once for all, that, however the fancy of poets, or the reason of philosophers, may ridicule or reprove over-strained pretensions, or the substitution of accident for merit, in the appreciation of birth, its influence is universally proclaimed in the homage rendered to the inheritor of an ancient and honourable name.

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* See page 346.

[*Arms of Fenton.*]

[*Arms of Boughey, Bart.*]

WILLIAM de FENTON, Constable of Newcastle, 1255.
temp. Hen. III.

Richard de Fenton, temp. Rich. II. — to whom Sir John Draycot, knt. released lands in Consall, 1381.

Richard de Fenton, temp. Hen. V. — to whom John de Heth released his right to lands in Consall, 1416.

Stephen de Fenton, temp. Hen. VI. — seised of lands in Consall, 1451.

Thomas de Fenton, temp. Edw. IV. — 1467.

John Fenton = Agnes, dau. of W. Bagenhall, *(Bagnall)* of Newcastle.
1517, 1546

John Fenton = Katherine
1571.

Richard Fenton =

Ellen Eliza Agnes

John Fenton = Eliz. Hollins
1584.

Agnes = Edward Fenton
1592.

James Fenton = Ellen, daugh. of Nicholas Lovatt.
of Consall, 1638, 1672.

Five younger sons

1655.

John Fenton, of Shelton = Catherine, daugh. of John Meare.
Coroner, d. 1694, æt. 56.

Daniel Fenton, of Cheddleton.

1 John Fenton = Elizabeth Bagnall, daugh. of Robert B. of Fenton Park, d. 1747.
of Newcastle and Fenton Park, d. 1746. — 1693.

2 Thomas Fenton = Sarah Bagnall, daugh. of John B. of Barlaston
d. 1748.

3 Elijah Fenton, the poet, b. 1683, d. 1730.

1 John Fenton = Susannah, daugh. of J. Wedgwood, Esq., of Harracles.

Susannah, only daugh. mar. to John Daniel, Esq. d. s. p.

2 Thomas Fenton = Anne Cradock, of Betley.
Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Newcastle, b. 1695, d. 1742.

3 Elijah Fenton, died s. p.

4 Rev. Robert Fenton. = Jane Fenton.

T. Fenton = Anne, d. of Rev. J. Salt.
of Newcastle, d. 1744.

1 John Fenton = Anastatia, daugh. of John Cradock, Esq. of Betley.
of Newcastle d. 1782.

2 Thomas Fenton, d. 1797, s. p.

Elizabeth = Thomas Fenton, only son, d. 1792.

John Fenton, d. 1782, s. p.

1781
Anne = Sir Thos. Fletcher Bart. d. 1812.
d. 1821

Catherine = Rev. John Armitstead, d. 1798.
co-heiress with Anne.

Sir John Fenton = Henrietta Dorothy, daugh. of Sir John Chetwode, Bart.
Boughey, Bart. of Aqualate, d. 1823.

Anastatia, unm. Eliz. m. F. Twemlow, Esq.

Lawrence Armitstead, of Cranage, county Chester, Esq. 1840.

12 younger children.

Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey = Louisa Paulina, daugh. of Thos. Gifford, Esq. of Chillington.
Bart, of Aqualate, 1840.

Thomas Fletcher Boughey, Esq. (eldest son,) and others.

—Daughters.
—3 Robert Fenton, d. 1838, (issue)
—2 Thomas Fenton, Esq., Town-Clerk of Newcastle.
—1 Rev. John Fenton, Vicar of Torpenhow, County Cumberland, 1840, (issue.)

The foregoing Pedigree brings down the lineage of the Fentons to the present joint representatives of the elder branch—Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, Bart., and Lawrence Armitstead, Esq. That which follows exhibits a modern deduction of a house, connected by marriage with the families of Fletcher and Fenton, and possessing local claims to our notice, besides some of an eminent public nature, which the mention of the name will immediately suggest.

The family of Twemlow is of Cheshire extraction, which county furnishes the rural derivation of the name, in that of a manor or township situate about five miles N. E. of Middlewich, of which a family, bearing the same name, were lords, in the time of King Richard I.* Two brothers of this name were eminent Potters at Shelton, and upwards of fifty years ago retired from trade to their native parish with a considerable fortune, which the descendants of the younger of the two yet continue honourably to enjoy.

George Twemlow, of Arclyd, parish of Sandbach, Cheshire; b. 1631; d. 1704. = Mary, grand-daughter and sole heiress of William Lingard, of Arclyd.

John Twemlow, of Arclyd, m. 1698. = Mary, daughter of James Poole.

Joseph Twemlow, Rector of Morley, d. 1748, s. p.

George Twemlow, of Arclyd; born, 1703; died, 1778. = Mary, daughter of Frances Parrott.

Joseph Twemlow, of Etwall, clerk, d. 1775, s. p.

1 John Twemlow, ancestor of the Twemlows, late of Liverpool.

2 George Twemlow, of Shelton, and of the Hill, Sandbach; b. 1736; d. 1808, s. p.

3 Thomas Twemlow, of Shelton, and of the Hill, Sandbach; b. 1738; d. 1801. = Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jos. Ward, vicar of Prestbury; d. 1821.

1 Thomas Twemlow, Esq., of Peatswood, County of Staff. High-Sff. 1830. = Harriet, daughter of Edward Townshend, of Wincham, Esq.

2 Francis Twemlow, Esq., of Betley-Court, chairman of Qur. Sessions of Staffsh. 1840. = Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Fletcher, Bart.

1 Thomas Fletcher Twemlow, Esq., barrister at law.

2 Francis Cradock Twemlow.

3 John Fletcher Twemlow.

Mary Anne, mar. the Rev. C. Smith Royds.

Anastatia

Elizabeth

* Lyson's Cheshire, p. 770.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK, which now adorns the knoll on which the ancient village of Shelton was seated, cannot fail to attract the attention of every person of taste or devotional feeling, for the beauty of its architecture, (of the early English style,) its large and stately dimensions, and its suitableness to the design of honouring the Supreme Being, to whose worship it is dedicated. The tower is 120 feet high, and has four marked stories; the upper, or bell loft, rising from a plinth, the angles of which are decorated with crocketted pinnacles, and having a large double lancet window on each face of the tower, the summit being crowned by a machicolated battlement with elaborate pinnacles at each corner, and four intermediate ones of smaller size. The principal entrance to the church is through a small proportioned gothic arch, in the west front of the tower, over which is a sculptured dripstone, resting on corbel heads, and terminating in an elegant finial. The porches which flank the tower lead to the side-aisles, and contain geometrical stone-stairs to the galleries. The body of the church has seven lofty lancet windows on each side, divided by plain capped buttresses, with a bold crenelled parapet all round, and at the angles octagon piers crowned with massive gothic canopies and pinnacles. Corresponding pinnacles flank the gable of the chancel end. The chancel has a vestry on the north, and an entrance porch on the south. The interior displays a triple lancet east window, glazed with painted glass, the centre light having a whole-length figure of Saint Mark, the north compartment representing the Nativity, and the south the Resurrection, and filled in with other devices, among which are the richly-emblazoned arms of the patron and rector of Stoke, at whose joint cost, as appears by an inscription underneath, this beautiful window was executed. The interior of the church answers, in most respects, to its exterior elegance. Seven lofty octagon pillars, on each side, divide the nave

Drawn & Engraved by T. Taylor.

from the aisles, their capitals being ornamented with carved masks, and supporting plain gothic arches. The ceilings of the nave and aisles are in pannels, divided by moulded ribs; the nave having bosses of flowered work at the angles of intersection. The clerestory is without windows, owing to the form of the roof; which is supported by slender cast-iron beams, exposed to view, with pierced spandrels. The galleries are also supported by cast-iron brackets, and are fronted with wainscot, in gothic pannels; the western gallery is furnished with an organ the gift of John Tomlinson, Esq., the patron. The handsome pulpit is elevated on a pedestal shaft, and has a canopied sounding-board. The pews are of good pannelled work, painted of dark oak. There are as yet no monuments. The tower is furnished with a single bell and a clock.

The church is calculated to hold about 2,100 persons, 500 of the sittings being free. It measures, in exterior length, including the tower and chancel, 151 feet, and in breadth, 75 feet. It was erected by the commissioners for building new churches, from a design of Messrs. Pickersgill and Oates, of York, at the cost of about £10,000, towards which £250 was granted, by King George IV., out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and donations amounting to £500 were contributed by Earl Granville, John Tomlinson, Esq., and others. It was consecrated on the 19th June, 1834, by the venerated Bishop Ryder, who generously bestowed upon it a service of communion plate. The church-yard contains rather more than two acres of land, and is enclosed with a low wall, to which the appendage of an iron railing is at present wanting. The Rev. James Ralph, B.A., is the incumbent, whose stipend arises from the pew-rents, producing at present about £220 per annum only, but capable of yielding an income of near £600.

Under the provisions of the Stoke Rectory Act, mentioned hereafter, Shelton will probably, at no distant day, become a district Rectory.

*Table of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials at the Church of St. Mark, in Shelton, from the commencement of the Registers.*

| A. D. | Marriages. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 | 0 | 46 | 86 |
| 1835 | 0 | 98 | 135 |
| 1836 | 0 | 119 | 153 |
| 1837 | 0 | 126 | 222 |
| 1838 | 0 | 103 | 197 |
| 1839 | 29 | 119 | 241 |
| 1840 | 43 | 102 | 213 |

The late rector, Dean Woodhouse, gave £1000, to be applied, with its accumulations, to the erection of a parsonage-house to this church, which remains yet unappropriated. He likewise settled £3000, for the permanent support of the several national schools within the parish of Stoke, in the advantage of which those of Shelton participate.

The national schools on the south side of the church-yard were erected in 1835. They are of one story, in the gabled style, forming two rooms, capable of being laid together, are calculated to hold about 400 day-scholars, and 600 children on Sundays, and cost nearly £1000, towards which the Lords of the Treasury contributed £130; the National Society, £110; the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, Mr. Ald. Copeland, and others liberal donations. They are supported, annually, by a moiety of Mrs. Hannah Bagnall's charity, mentioned previously,* a portion of the income of Dean Woodhouse's gift, and voluntary contributions.

The township of Shelton contains 995 acres, of which Sir Thomas Fenton Boughey, Bart.; Lawrence Armitstead, Esq.; and Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., are the largest landed proprietors. Messrs. John Ridgway; William Ridgway; Charles Meigh; George Paddock, and others, are considerable proprietors of mixed property.

* Page 405.

## CHAPTER XX.

# Etruria.

REMARKS INTRODUCTORY TO THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.—HIS BIRTH.--PARENTAGE.--EARLY EMPLOYMENT.--EXPERIMENTS IN THE POTTER'S ART.--PARTNERSHIPS WITH HARRISON, AND WITH WHIELDON.--SUBSEQUENT ESTABLISHMENT.--FRENCH GOODS SUPERSEDED BY QUEEN'S WARE.—HE PROMOTES THE MAKING OF THE CANAL.—BUILDS HIS MANUFACTORY ON ITS BANKS.—ETRUSCAN VASES INTRODUCED.—MR. BENTLEY RECEIVED INTO PARTNERSHIP.—THEIR CURIOUS AND MULTIFARIOUS PRODUCTIONS.—EXHIBITION-ROOMS.—BARBERINI VASE.—MR. J. WEDGWOOD'S ACCOUNT THEREOF.--HIS PYROMETER.--HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE PRIVY-COUNCIL.—HIS HONOUR, CHARACTER, FAME, FORTUNE, DECEASE, AND FAMILY.—THE VILLAGE OF ETRURIA.—MANUFACTORY.—ETRURIA HALL.—OTHER HOUSES.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.—RIOT AT ETRURIA, AND ITS RESULTS.

In the art of war, in the science of government, in philosophy, in literature, and in all arts, sciences, and moral or intellectual attainments, every nation of the civilized world numbers some eminent individuals whom it is proud to place in its historical annals, as the founders of its greatness, or the instruments of exalting its character in the community of nations. A commercial country, like England, justly ranks among her greatest benefactors a Brindley, a Watt, an Arkwright, and a Wedgwood; and as the country which produced them carefully registers them among her most honoured sons, so the cities or places which ushered them into life or notice feel a natural and parental regard towards the objects which reflect upon them so bright a lustre. Influenced by such impressions, we proceed to give a Memoir of one whom the district we are describing, and the English nation at large, may be equally proud of.

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, whose portrait, engraved by an eminent living artist, his relative, was to have been placed at the head of this chapter, was born at Burslem, and during his whole life exercised, within the limits of the present Borough of Stoke, those eminent talents with which nature had endowed him, in advancing the local manufactures, to which he was brought up from his youth, and succeeded in raising them to an importance far surpassing all former experience, and in applying them to a variety of purposes which none of his predecessors ever aimed at, thereby acquiring for himself, and the merchandize he cultivated, a renown which will descend to the latest period of the history of British Commerce.

The Family of Wedgwood, (we have before conjectured,) sprung from the small hamlet, in the Parish of Wolstanton, which bears their name, but a branch of them had been seated at Burslem long before the birth of Josiah, whose great-great-grandfather, Gilbert Wedgwood, married Margaret Burslem, coheiress of the ancient and respectable family, which borrowed their surname likewise from the place of their early and long abode.*

Josiah was born on the 12th of July, 1730, and was the youngest of a family of thirteen children.† He was brought up to the business of a Potter, which his father Mr. Thomas Wedgwood followed, at a work adjoining the Church-yard of Burslem, and, whilst young, was put to the branch of a Thrower, under his eldest brother Thomas, their father being then dead. He might have remained in that operative station all his life, but for a circumstance, deemed unfortunate at the time, which deprived him of the power of gaining his livelihood by bodily exertion, but left him leisure and opportunity, by reflection and experiments, to lay the foundation of his future success in life.

From the effects of small-pox, neglected in his youth,

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* See page 187, &c.

† See pedigree, page 200.

he became lame of his right leg, (which obliged him some years afterwards to submit to its amputation a little below the knee.) In consequence of this infirmity, he began to turn his attention to the making of various ornamental and fancy articles, and to experiments in imitating the natural agates, jaspers, porphyry, marble, and other variegated stones, by mixing with different clays, varied proportions of metallic oxides, and from some of these compounds he made knife-hafts, and boxes for the cutlers and hard-waremen of Sheffield and Birmingham, and many curious articles for domestic use.

In the year 1752, he formed a connexion in business with Mr. John Harrison, of Cliff Bank, Stoke, which was only of about two years' duration, owing, as it is said, to the cupidity of Harrison, who sought to engross to himself the principal advantages of Wedgwood's talents.

In the year 1754, he was received into partnership by Mr. Thomas Whieldon, of Fenton, the most eminent Potter of that day, with whom he entered upon a more enlarged sphere of operation and experiment, and there yet remain specimens of their Pottery, particularly of the tortoise-shell, melon, and cauliflower kinds, which shew a high degree of taste and skill. This partnership was formed for a term of five years, and on its termination, in 1759, Mr. Wedgwood returned to Burslem, and there commenced business on his own account, at a Pot-work where the new market-house now stands, adjacent to which he occupied a small house afterwards called the Ivy house,* from its being overrun with Ivy, where he continued his business of making knife-handles, and small wares, coupled with more extensive essays in the figuline art; and, in order more successfully to extend his experiments in the chemistry of pottery, he availed himself of the writings of the best authors on chemistry then to be met with, by which he was enabled to make a variety of improvements in the com-

* See plate, page 232.

position, density, glaze, and colours of his productions. This increasing business rendered it necessary for him to enlarge the accommodations for carrying it on, and he engaged two additional manufactories in Burslem, which he continued to occupy until his removal to Etruria. At one of them he put up a cupola, with a bell, being the first bell made use of in the district, for summoning the workpeople to their labours, previously to which the blowing of a horn was the common method of keeping them to their time. This manufactory hence acquired the name of the Bell Work-house, which it retained until recently.

At the time we have been speaking, the French pottery greatly surpassed that of Staffordshire, and was imported in large quantities into England, for the use of the opulent. Mr. Wedgwood now applied himself assiduously to the improvement of table-ware, and in the year 1763 introduced an article, which gave a turn to the market, and having received the notice and approbation of Queen Charlotte,* obtained for its inventor the distinction of her Majesty's Potter, and, for the ware itself, the name of Queen's ware. It was a delicate cream-coloured article, formed of the whitest clays from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, mixed with ground flint, and covered with a brilliant vitreous glaze. The Royal Patronage opened to Mr. Wedgwood the high road to distinction and opulence. The orders of the nobility and gentry flowed in upon him rapidly, and he soon began to turn his attention to the business of exporting goods to the continent, whence this country had previously been supplied with the superior kinds of pottery.

He was the most active promoter of the plan, then brought forward for making an inland canal, to connect the River Trent with the Mersey, and at a meeting of the

* Mr. Wedgwood presented a beautiful caudle-service to Her Majesty on the occasion of her accouchement, which was the happy means of obtaining her patronage.

nobility and gentry, by whom the project was favoured, being forward to recommend the measure, he was asked by Earl Gower, what sum he was prepared to embark in it, on which he immediately replied he would subscribe £1000, and take a good proportion of shares besides. This so pleased the Earl and the other friends of the undertaking, that to Mr. Wedgwood was assigned the honour of breaking the first ground, for making the canal, as we have already mentioned.* The advantages presented by this undertaking were justly appreciated by Mr. Wedgwood, and during its progress he effected the purchase of a considerable estate, in the township of Shelton, intersected by the canal, called the Ridge House, and other adjoining property, determining to remove the seat of his manufactory to its banks, upon its completion. He accordingly, whilst the canal was in progress, commenced the building of his new manufactory, upon a scale and plan commensurate with his enlarged ideas of the capabilities of his trade, and commenced his first manufacturing operations there in the summer of 1769. He also erected a mansion, at a convenient distance from the manufactory, upon an elevated and well-chosen site, for his residence, to which he removed in 1771, and beautified the estate with extensive plantations.

It was about this time that the antique vases, and other specimens of Italian *terra cotta*, collected by Sir William Hamilton, during his residence at Naples, as British envoy, were introduced to public notice. The beauty of their forms and embellishments, and the interest they excited with regard to their history and properties, afforded to the aspiring genius of Mr. Wedgwood the desire of rivalling these admired productions. They were called Etruscan vases, though not correctly, as they were principally obtained from catacombs, in Calabria, or that part of the

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* See page 254.

kingdom of Naples called *Magna Grecia* by the Ancients, and were undoubtedly the works of Greek artists. The art of painting vases, in the manner of these reliques of antiquity, had been lost for ages. Mr. Wedgwood, by study, and repeated experiments, invented a set of encaustic colours, answering the purpose of a close imitation of them, affording every advantage of light and shade, not liable to run by the heat of the furnace, and possessing the advantages of enamel, without its essential defects, and he engaged in the manufacture of his imitation vases with great success. In allusion to the popular notion of these vases being fabricated in Etruria, and of the very ancient claim which that country undoubtedly possessed to excellence in the Potter's art, Mr. Wedgwood gave to his new seat the classical name of ETRURIA, which it still retains, and of which an elegant cotemporary poet thus speaks :—

"Gnomes, as you now dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock, the noduled flint calcine;
Grind with strong arm the circling chertz betwixt
Your pure kaolins, and petuntses mixt;
O'er each red saggar's burning cave preside,
The keen-ey'd fire-nymphs, blazing by your side,
And pleas'd, on Wedgwood ray your partial smile,
A new *Etruria* decks Britannia's isle."

"Whether, O friend of art! your gems derive
Fine forms from Greece, and fabled gods revive;
Or bid from modern life the portrait breathe,
And bind round Honour's brow the laurel wreath;
Buoyant shall sail, with Fame's historic page,
Each fair medallion o'er the wrecks of age,
Nor Time shall mar, nor steel, nor fire, nor rust,
Touch the hard polish of th' immortal bust."

*(Darwin's Botanical Garden.)*

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," is a remark which was never more aptly verified than in the case of Josiah Wedgwood, for, from the period of his becoming the Queen's Patentee, his success was rapid and uninterrupted. He took into

partnership Mr. Richard Bentley, son of Doctor Bent ley, the celebrated critic, and Archdeacon of Ely, a man of great ingenuity, taste, and learning, possessing, too a large circle of acquaintance among people of rank and science; to him, it is generally understood, Mr. Wedgwood was chiefly indebted for the classical subjects for which his establishment became so highly celebrated. Both partners actively co-operated in different departments, that of Mr. Bentley being chiefly in design; but we have it from undoubted authority, that the latter actually turned the lathe for Mr. Wedgwood, whilst he *threw* the first specimens of the black Etruscan vases, ornamented with figures, which were made at their new manufactory, in the year 1769. Besides the articles of ordinary formation in a Potter's workshop, every subject of history or antiquity, to which the figuline art could be made subservient, and every celebrated character and incident, was put into requisition to furnish models for imitation. Busts of antiquity, urns, vases, mythological, classical, and original compositions in imitation of cameos, intaglios of antique gems, or heads for seals and rings, full-sized heads of celebrated men, dead or living, or medallion likenesses, including complete series of the sovereigns of England and France, and of the Popes, from Linus to Clement XIII.(numbering 253, in progression)—all these interesting designs were executed for the purpose of attracting the attention of the wealthy and the curious in every part of Europe, where they were eagerly sought after, and obtained handsome prices.

Scientific men were engaged, at liberal salaries, in the various departments of the business,—in chemistry, in design, in modelling, in painting, &c. The ingenious Mr. Chisholme, who had been employed in experimental chemistry by Dr. Lewis, the celebrated author of the "Commercium Philosophico-Technicum," was taken into Wedgwood and Bentley's service, in 1781, and for many

years, under the decay of age, and up to the period of his death, enjoyed the bounty of Mr. Wedgwood.

According to Dr. Bancroft, almost all the finely-diversified colours, applied by Mr. Wedgwood, to his Pottery, were produced by Oxyds of Iron. His beautiful Jasper-ware, wrought from the native sulphate of Barytes, which readily took the tints of metallic oxyds throughout its substance, and was particularly favourable for the display of delicate white cameo devices, cemented on its surface, obtained very extensive sale, and produced proportionate profit, until, by the treachery of one of his servants, the secret of its composition was disclosed, and other manufacturers started as his competitors, at inferior prices.

Mr. Wedgwood, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Bentley, who chiefly superintended the London business, established Exhibition Rooms for their goods in Greek-street Soho, which became a fashionable lounging-place, and tended greatly to the extension of their sales, and to the introduction of the partners to the notice of men of rank, fortune, and science.

Catalogues of their almost countless Stock were printed, both in the French and the English languages, with historical and descriptive observations upon many of the subjects, to create an interest in examining them.

The *Chef-d'-œuvre* of Mr. Wedgwood's productions is generally considered to be his imitation of the Barberini, or Portland Vase, of which 50 copies only, in the first instance, were executed, each of which, it is said, was sold for the price of 50 guineas. Concerning this gem of ancient art, and its mystical embellishments, Mr. Wedgwood published, in 1790, a short dissertation, which he commenced by speaking of the great difficulty he had experienced in bringing to perfection the work he had undertaken, and of the pleasure he felt in having overcome them; he then brought forward the testimony of the Duke of Portland, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, the Earl of Leicester, President of the Antiqua-

rian Society, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Royal Academy, to the exactitude of resemblance between the original Vase and his copy.

The history of the Vase contained in Mr. Wedgwood's French pamphlet is extremely curious, and though the object has since been often and ably treated of, and the original has been examined by every person who has visited the British Museum, where it is deposited; yet as copies of it have of late been multiplied, especially in biscuit China, we think the scientific observations of Mr. Wedgwood on the subject will be read with interest, and therefore make no apology for introducing them.

"The Vase" (he remarks,) "was found filled with ashes, enclosed in a sarcophagus of marble, splendidly embellished with figures, in high relief, which was discovered in a vault, by a person digging in a small eminence, called *Monte del Grano*, near Rome, during the pontificate of Urban VIII. of the house of Barberini, namely, between the years 1622 and 1644. The sarcophagus was placed in the gallery of the Capitol, and the Vase in the Library of the Barberini family, where it remained nearly a century and a half, and was regarded as the most valuable jewel of their famous collection. Falling into the hands of Sir William Hamilton, he gave it up to the late Duchess of Portland, and when, in 1786, her rich cabinet of curiosities was sold, the Duke of Portland purchased the Vase for about 1000 guineas, and thanks to this Nobleman's zeal for the fine arts," (writes Mr. Wedgwood,) "I was soon enabled to accomplish my anxious desire, by his Grace's readiness to afford me the means of making a Copy.* "It is believed that the Tomb discovered in *Monte del Grano* was that of Alexander Severus, and his Mother Mammæa, or else of Mammæa and her second Husband, who was the Father of Severus, for there is a marked resemblance in the two figures which were on the sarcophagus, (the one a man, and the other a woman,) to the heads of those personages, upon their medals and coins, and from this circumstance, some persons have concluded that the figures of the Vase have reference to their fortunes. Those who are of a different opinion object, on the other hand, that before their time the arts were too much fallen into decay to produce at that period so elaborate a gem of art;—that a person ever so little acquainted with such

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* Mr. Wedgwood, in his catalogue of 1788, says, he had the original in his hands for more than a year. (See the Vignette, p. 446.)

subjects must see at the first glance that these bas-reliefs breathe the pure taste of the most flourishing era of the arts of Greece;—that the vase must have been carried to Rome amongst the other spoils of Asia,* that after having been there for a long time preserved in some cabinet of curiosities, its possessor most probably adapted it to this purpose, considering it the most precious urn he could appropriate for preserving the ashes of the distinguished individual, (whoever he may have been,) in whose tomb it was discovered; and that, consequently, the figures which appear upon it must refer to historical or fabulous events of the most remote antiquity."

Mr. Wedgwood then proceeds, "I have selected the different explanations which have been given of these figures in various works, as well as the opinions of many scientific men of my acquaintance, who have taken part in the researches which have been made on this subject, and have given them to the world in a small separate treatise. I will, therefore, content myself here with giving to the public some conjectures which presented themselves to my mind before I had seen those of others, and at the time when the beautiful little article, which was the subject of them, was in my hands. It appears to me that these figures were emblematical images, nor am I in the present day singular in that opinion. Every one knows that an inverted torch is the emblem of extinguished life. It is, therefore, natural to suppose that the figure of the female, of sorrowfully-depressed expression, who holds the torch, (especially considering that it is found upon a sepulchral urn,) is the emblem of death, and being between the two other figures, she may be regarded as the principal one of the group. The column, which is behind the figure of the man, and the overturned capital of which lies at the feet of the emblem of death, seems to intimate that the deceased was the head of a family, or of an empire, for a column is the emblem of both the one and the other; and it is evident that an urn so rich and costly could not be intended for any but persons of the highest rank, and that it would be impossible for others to be at such an expence. The sceptre which the other female figure holds in her hand, is, according to all appearance, an emblem of the office of the deceased, and the right he had to administer justice; it may also signify the family of which he was the head, or the province of which he was governor, or perhaps the tutelar divinity of the one or the other. And we may form an idea of the judgment and good sense of the artist, by the precaution which he has taken of giving to each of the figures a general expression, capable

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* *i. e.* by the Consul Mummuis, B. C. 146. (See Rollin's Ancient History, B. xix, C. 4.)

of being understood in different ways, in order to suit a great number of characters and conditions in the world—for I am decidedly of opinion that this vase was never made expressly for any illustrious dead person in particular—seeing that it was the custom for artists to have an assortment of urns, for enclosing the ashes of the dead, ready made for the convenience of those who wanted them; and that it would be absurd to suppose that an urn such as that we are now treating of, and which must have cost some years of labour to the artist who made it, should have been bespoke after the death of any person, to receive his ashes from the funeral pyre."

"As the works of the antients often present in the same group real personages, accompanied by emblematical figures, it is very possible that the male figure, who is turning round to cast an expressive look at the female, who regards him in the same manner, was intended to represent the deceased personage. If we view the subject in this light, the first group will represent to us the touching scene of a great personage snatched away by death from his family, or his kingdom; and if we reflect, that the artists of antiquity, in order to produce that sublimity and grandeur of expression, which we admire even at the present day in their works, observed the principle of giving in their designs only just so much action and expression as they considered necessary to indicate the character which they wished to represent; we shall perhaps find that the countenance and attitude of these two figures express sufficiently the feellings which would be naturally experienced on such an occasion."

"The other side of the vase, although a continuation of the same subject, appears to be a distinct tableau, presenting to us an idea honourable to the memory of the dead. He is there represented as a young man in the flower of his age, making his entry into the Elysian Fields. It is well known that at all periods, whether in their writings or other works, the antients expressed, by the symbol of a gate or portal, the passage from this life to another. Here the artist has shown great ingenuity; and in the first step which the new comer takes in going from the portal, may be recognized all the apprehension and timidity of a man who enters upon an unknown region; and his garments, which he is represented as having retained until the last moment, may, perhaps, be a suitable image of the repugnance which man has to quit his material body. As the figure in the centre of the first group has been regarded as the principal one, and the emblem of death, so we may presume the figure in the centre of this, (seeing the place she holds, the office she fills, and the serpent she has in her hand, which is well known to be the symbol of immortality,) to be the principal figure in this group, and the emblem of eternity. She takes the dis-embodied spirit by the hand, with an air of affection, and encourages him, by her look and gesture, to advance; whilst Love, who goes before, torch in hand, (but

not invested as in the other group,) to shew him the way, turns his head towards him, and casts on him a look full of tenderness. And Pluto, the sovereign of the realms below, and who is the last figure of the group, appears ready to receive him, in an attitude, and with a countenance, which make one conceive that he views the arrival of the stranger with gravity and attention, mixed with what we may call, even in Pluto, an air of benevolence. As to the foot of the vase, the figure which is found there, the character of the drapery, and indeed the whole of the work appear of a style altogether different from that of the figures on the vase, and as may be seen, it has been necessary to cut it in order to fit it to the vase, to which it is merely cemented; these reasons, together with others, make me presume that it is only a piece affixed which belonged to some other work, and which has been made use of as a substitute for the real foot, which would probably be found to be destroyed when the vase was broken into two or more pieces."

Mr. Wedgwood, in the course of his various operations, had experienced the great importance of ascertaining and regulating the heat of his furnaces. For this purpose, he invented an instrument called the Pyrometer, by which the higher degrees of heat might be pretty accurately measured. It consisted of small cylinders, composed of porcelain clay and pure alumina, first baked in a low red heat, and cooled, which being submitted to the heat of the furnace, shrunk in proportion to its intensity; and being then introduced between graduated rods, diverging from a wider to a narrower approximation, indicated by the greater contraction of the clay, the superior degree of heat it had undergone. Of this pyrometer, he communicated a memoir to the Royal Society, on the 9th of May, 1782, which was printed in the 72nd volume of their Transactions, and republished by him in a small pamphlet in the French language.*

Although Mr. Wedgwood's advantages in early life were few, his great natural talents, and attentive self-culture, combined with the contact of the higher orders of society,

* "Description et usage d'un *Thermometer*, pour mesurer les Dégrès de chaleur supérieurs, &c." *London*, 1785.

among whom he moved, and by whom his friendship was sought, enabled him to surmount every obstacle arising from defective education in his youth. We are not aware that he aspired to authorship beyond the sphere of his own concerns; but his various pamphlets, written on subjects connected with his business, discover excellent genius, taste, and judgment.

In the year 1783, he published "An Address to the Workmen in the Pottery, on the subject of entering into the service of Foreign Manufacturers," which is remarkable for its simplicity and force of expression, not less than for its good sense and patriotism, and must have operated as a powerful sedative to the rage for emigration, which then prevailed among the workmen, arising from the seductive offers made to them by foreigners jealous of our manufacturing prosperity.

Mr. Wedgwood's operations were limited to the manufacture of the superior kinds of earthenware for the table and domestic purposes, and to the fabrication of the ornamental and curious articles we have alluded to. He was extremely choice in the patterns and embellishments even of his common goods, and never allowed a piece to go from his premises which had the least flaw or defect: all imperfect articles were at once consigned to the "sheard ruck." He did not extend his views to the making of porcelain, but his pottery approached so near to it in beauty and quality, that foreign china became less an object of desire, and was almost superseded by his admired crockery. Indeed, our native materials, proper for making porcelain, had not come much into notice until near the close of Mr. Wedgwood's career, and he was opposed to the importation of raw materials, lest he should be the means of instructing foreigners in the value of their national resources.* What

* We believe Mr. Wedgwood, in all the round of his chemical experiments, never attempted an imitation of the *Myrrhine* Vases of

is most extraordinary, and may be accounted for by the reluctance which men of superior genius have to fall into discoveries and adopt acknowledged improvements of which they are not the authors—he never introduced *blue printing* into his manufactory, but all his various patterns and designs ornamented with blue, were the work of the pencil; and in that respect were distinctive of his ware, and always maintained their superiority in price.

In the year 1785, Mr. Wedgwood was examined before a Committee of the Privy Council, and at the Bar of both houses of Parliament, upon the occasion of an intended adjustment of the commercial intercourse between England and Ireland. He there gave an enlarged idea of the importance to the national interests of the Staffordshire manufactures. 1st. For the immense quantity of inland carriage they created, both in raw materials and finished goods. 2nd. For the great number of people they employed and fed, and the extensive collieries they kept in

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antiquity; probably because he had never met with a specimen of those rare commodities. Pliny (b. xxxvii. c. 2.) says, they were first brought to Rome by Pompey, on his triumphant return from his Asiatic expedition; and that he consecrated six cups of these oriental valuables to the Capitoline Jupiter. A goblet, which held about three quarts (*Sextarii*), was sold for eighty *sestertia* (near £650); and the possession of these curious articles was for some time the very refinement of Roman luxury; but, in Pliny's days, they had become quite common. He says, they were brought from Parthia; that they were supposed to be wrought of a fossil substance; were of a delicate hue, shaded with purple, red, and white, and had sometimes nodules on their surface. Now, as Pliny perished in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius (A.D. 79), by which the city of Pompeii was overwhelmed, the recesses of the many mansions of that ancient city, which have been lately explored, must be supposed to have brought to light some specimens of those costly vases: but we have read of none answering to Pliny's description; and Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, who has personally examined those excavations, and written an interesting romance of "The last days of Pompeii," coincides in the opinion we had formed long ago, that *Myrrhine* vessels were no other than *Chinese Porcelain* (See Bulwer's book, vol. 1, p. 163).

work. 3d. For the additional number of people employed in raising and preparing the raw materials in distant parts of England. 4th. For the employment they gave to the coasting-vessels in bringing these materials to Liverpool and Hull, to the amount (as he then estimated) of 20,000 tons annually. 5th. For the support they afforded to river and canal traffic, by the conveyance of materials from the out-ports to the potteries. 6th. For the conveyance back of the finished goods to different parts of the kingdom, and the places of shipment, whence they were forwarded to every foreign market, to the amount (as he then calculated) of five parts in six of the aggregate quantity of goods manufactured. And 7th. For the vast quantity of shipping required for their exportation, and the great comparative amount of tonnage and freight they supplied, owing to their bulky quality; contributing thereby most materially to the nursery of seamen for the English navy. "We can freight a vessel," (said Mr. Wedgwood) "with goods of which the whole ship-load shall be of no more value than the contents of a Jew's box."

Mr. Wedgwood further expressed his opinion, that great as the advances were which had been then made in the pottery manufactures, they were but in their infancy, when compared with the extent to which they were capable of being carried. His modesty must have prompted him to hazard such a conjecture, or he must have had in view the increased demand and supply which future ages would give rise to; for, as there is a point in every human art, beyond which the force of genius cannot extend—the point, for instance, to which Sculpture had arrived in the age of Pericles—so, we may safely assert, that the perfection to which Josiah Wedgwood brought the Potter's art, must ever be regarded as its *Acmé*, for chemical combination, beauty of design, and execution, and every essential excellence; however, it has since his time been carried to a higher degree of pictorial and artificial embellishment, to keep pace with the progress of luxury, and been extended

to fresh purposes, which the ingenuity of men is constantly devising.

In the year 1783, Mr. Wedgwood had the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1788 became a Member of the Society of Antiquaries. He maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the most eminent characters of his time for science and intelligence, both at home and abroad; and was endeared to his relations, friends, and neighbours, by his estimable manners, numerous virtues, and genuine benevolence. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the calls of humanity, and the support of every institution for the public good.

We extract the following testimony, given by Mr. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1836, on the subject of establishing Schools of Art, as illustrative of the zeal of Mr. Wedgwood for advancing the arts of his native country; and of his extensive generosity, as well as of the estimation in which his works are held abroad:—

"I beg leave to mention," (says Mr. Cockerell,) "an anecdote of the late Mr. Wedgwood, related to me by Mr. Cumberland of Bristol, who wrote a pamphlet in 1792, recommending a National Gallery of Sculpture, Casts, &c., viz.—that Mr. Wedgwood made a tender of £1000 in aid of such an institution. I beg further to state, that I have found Wedgwood's works esteemed in all parts of Europe, and placed in the most precious collections of this description of works." *

This great philanthropist, and friend of art, died at his seat, Etruria Hall, on the 3rd of January, 1795, and was interred at the parish-church of Stoke, in the chancel of which a handsome mural monument is erected to his memory.†

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* Report of a Select Committee on the Arts, &c. Part I, pa. 1463.

† The monument has an animated Bust of the deceased in *alto relievo*,

Mr. Wedgwood married, in the early part of his successful career, Sarah, daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Richard Wedgwood, of Smallwood, Cheshire, a gentleman of good property, and remotely descended from the same ancestry.* His lady survived him about twenty years. They had a numerous family, of whom two sons, John and Josiah, and a daughter, still survive. The manufactory is now carried on under the firm of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the head of this firm, resides at his seat of Maer Hall, the manor and estate belonging to which he purchased in the year 1806, and has greatly improved and beautified it, by cultivation and planting. He was one of the first representatives of this borough in Parliament, as we have already mentioned;† and in or about the year 1805 served the office of High Sheriff of Dorset, in which county, at his seat of Gunville, he then resided.

Mr. John Wedgwood, the elder brother, resides at Seabridge, and is disengaged from business.

The village of Etruria is wholly of the late Mr. Wedgwood's creation. It is locally situate within the township of Shelton, upon the turnpike-road from Newcastle to Leek (two miles distant from Newcastle), and consists of the mansion called Etruria Hall, now occupied by Mr. Francis Wedgwood, a partner in the firm of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons; the large manufactory, which occupies the western bank of the canal, two branches from which are carried into the manufactory itself, and a continuous street of about 120 workmen's dwellings adjacent, with an inn, and some houses of a better class, for farmers, clerks, and others. The enclosed site of the manufactory occupies upwards of seven acres of ground. It was contrived by the masterly

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displayed above a large Bowl, and suggesting the idea of John the Baptist's head in a charger. We shall transcribe the inscription in our account of Stoke Church.

* See Pedigree, pp. 200, 202. † See Pa. 62.

genius who reared it, for the most complete and commodious adaptation to his extensive and multifarious operations, and has since been considerably enlarged. A steam-mill for grinding flint, Cornwall stone, colours and glaze, belongs to the establishment, and the processes of stamping or pounding the calcined flint-stones, grinding alabaster for moulds, blunging or tempering the clay, and giving motion to the throwers' wheels, and the turners' lathes are also performed by steam power, the requisite degree of speed of the wheel and lathe being attained by means of conical drums, about which the straps or wheel bands are wound, and can be shifted to produce greater or less velocity, at the workman's pleasure. These ingenious mechanical contrivances were for many years peculiar to the Etruria manufactory, but are now adopted wholly or partially at some others of the principal manufactories.

The fabrication of articles of taste and *virtu*, for which Etruria was formerly so famous, is now little regarded; the business being chiefly directed to the getting up of the superior kinds of earthenware for the English and continental markets, particularly Russia.

Etruria Hall is a handsome brick mansion of three stories, flanked by domestic offices as wings: it fronts the manufactory; and the situation is picturesque and beautiful, being upon a gentle eminence, opposite to the village and church of Wolstanton, overlooking the Vale of Stoke, and the view terminating in the high grounds and woods of Trentham. Another very good house, called Bank House, which the late Mr. Bentley for some time occupied, within the limits of the domain, was pulled down a few years ago.

We must not forget to notice an elegant house, omitted in our enumeration of the better class of houses in Hanley and Shelton, now building upon land purchased from Mr. Wedgwood by Mr. Charles Atkins, of the firm of James Sutton and Co., canal carriers, near to Etruria wharfs, to which the name of Broomfield Cottage has been given,

and which, when completed, will be an ornament to that now populous vicinity.

We have been reminded of an oversight in our account of the Volunteer Corps in the various parts of the Potteries, during the late French War,* in having said nothing of a corps of infantry raised at Etruria, and commanded by John Wedgwood, Esq., with the rank of Captain. It consisted of two companies, numbering about 110 men, chiefly workmen at the manufactory, and was independent of the Hanley and Shelton corps: we believe it was kept on foot till 1809, but did not unite with the local militia force.

One circumstance of earlier occurrence, relating to the history of Etruria, shall conclude our account of this locality.

In the year 1783, on the conclusion of the American war, when there was a great dearth, and trade was stagnant, riots took place in several of the manufacturing towns and districts, and Etruria was the scene of a formidable one. A boat, laden with flour and cheese, had stopped at the wharf near the manufactory, and the cargo was intended to have been there delivered for consumption in the potteries; but, by a sudden determination of the owners, the boat was directed to proceed forward to Manchester. Information was given by some parties to the provision-dealers in Hanley and Shelton, and by them to their anxious customers; the people were led to believe that a design was formed further to enhance the scarcity and price; a large number of them collected together, and hastened down to Etruria, determining to arrest the progress of the boat; but before they got there, she had proceeded onward towards her new destination. They followed, and overtook her at Longport, where they seized her, and brought her back to Etruria. They then took out the flour and cheese, and sold it at a reduced price, paying over the proceeds, however, to the master of the boat. A second boat, laden with provisions, which had come up to the locks, was also seized by them, and the

* See p. 58.

cargo disposed of in like manner. There was then stationed at Newcastle a company of the Welsh Fusileers, which, with a detachment of the Staffordshire militia, under the command of Major Sneyd, who happened to be at Keel at the time, were marched to Etruria during these riotous proceedings, in order to quell them. The Major, with much humanity, harangued the mob on the wickedness and danger of their conduct; but they had become daring and insolent. Two magistrates were on the spot; the riot-act was read; and, at the end of the hour's grace, the Major was under the necessity of proceeding to disperse them by force. On the order being given to the military to charge, the rioters fled in all directions; two of them who had been noticed as their leaders or most daring abettors, were immediately afterwards arrested, and committed to Stafford gaol for trial. Their names were Stephen Barlow, and Joseph Boulton, and they were charged with the capital offence at the assizes, which were held within a few days afterwards. Barlow was convicted, and left for execution; and notwithstanding great exertions were made to save his life, he suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The government were alarmed at the popular disposition to tumult; and poor Barlow became a victim rather to the public safety, than to the heinousness of his crime.

## CHAPTER XXI.

# Stoke-upon-Trent.

THE NAME OF STOKE DEFINED.—EARLY SEAT OF A CHURCH.—INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN.—EXTENT OF THE ANCIENT PARISH.—CHURCH INDIRECTLY NOTICED IN DOMESDAY.—CAVERSWALL PROBABLY A MEMBER.—SUBSEQUENT NOTICES OF STOKE IN ANCIENT RECORDS—VIVIAN OF STOKE, KING JOHN'S CHAPLAIN.—INCIDENTS RESPECTING HIM.—ADVOWSON APPENDANT TO THE MANOR OF NEWCASTLE. — POPE NICHOLAS'S TAXATION. — INQUISITION OF NONES.—ECCLESIASTICAL SURVEY OF HENRY VIII.—ERDESWICKE'S NOTICE OF STOKE.—CURATES' SALARIES.—PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF THE RECTORY—ACT OF 1807, FOR DIVIDING THE PARISH.—TABLE OF INCOME OF THE SEVERAL RECTORIES, 1831.—ADVOWSON, PURCHASED BY JOHN TOMLINSON, ESQ.—HIS MANAGEMENT.—ACT OF 1827, FOR SELLING THE TITHES, &C.—FUNDS PRODUCED THEREBY.--OTHER RESOURCES OF THE LIVING.--VIEW OF THE LATE CHURCH.—SITUATION AND DESCRIPTION IN 1824.—CHURCH ALES.—PROBABLE ERA OF ITS FOUNDATION.—LIST OF RECTORS.—PAROCHIAL NOTICES.—CHURCHWARDENS' AND OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.—PRODUCE OF RATES, &C. IN THE 17TH CENTURY.—PARISH REGISTERS.—REMARKS THEREON.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, the name conferred by the Reform Act upon this extensive borough, belonged to the ancient parish, out of which nearly the whole superficies of the borough was carved. It presents a very uncommon instance of a country parish without any vill or township corresponding to its name.

In all the neighbouring large parishes, and others that we are acquainted with, the place of the parish-church has a civil district of the same name; but Stoke is merely an ecclesiastical division, embracing at present many contiguous hamlets, and formerly of much larger extent. It was

(as its name imports) *The Place** of the Church for a very large country territory; its extent affords absolute proof of the great antiquity of the foundation; for, when Christianity was first planted, churches were, of course, but sparingly scattered over the face of the country, the worshippers being few, if we ascend to the remote era, when the religion of the Cross, introduced into Britain by the apostles or their immediate agency, had to encounter the prejudices, the pride, and the power, of Pagan superstition. Probably the Christian religion was brought to this island concurrently with the Roman armies, by which it was subdued under Claudius Cæsar; for though the early Christians did not enlist under heathen banners, they might fulfil many offices of humanity, as followers. Their holy zeal, and the command of their risen Lord, then quite fresh in their memories—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature"†—would prompt the Apostles to proceed as missionaries, or ordain others to go, wherever the Imperial legions might be ordered to march, and endeavour to assuage the horrors of war by the consolations of their holy faith. That there were numerous Christians at Rome, in the reign of Claudius, St. Paul's Epistle to that community, written shortly afterwards, sufficiently proves: as little can it be questioned, that some of those zealous converts would accompany the armies into the distant provinces of the empire, and there preach the religion of peace, though to the philosophers of Greece and Rome, it might be deemed foolishness, and though at the same period it was (as the unbelieving Jews of Rome testified) *every where* spoken against.‡ It may not be a very violent presumption to suppose, that Christianity in this part of Britain was diffused from the Roman Station of *Mediolanum* (Chesterton), fixed within four miles of the Church of Stoke, and upon the direct line therefrom of Rikeneld Street.§ We shall not enlarge upon the question,

* "Stoc," a Place. (A. S. Dict.)

† Mark xvi., v. 15. ‡ Acts, xxviii., v. 22. § See chap. I, pp. 10, &c.

when, and how, the Christian faith was first promulgated; but maintain, for the reasons alleged, that the Church of Stoke was founded in the earliest period of British Christianity. The structure might be of wood, or wattles, in its origin, as most of the very early churches were; and it may have undergone several transformations previous to its now recent one; but it was *the place of the Church*, and so designated by our Saxon forefathers, by way of distinction, even whilst they were strangers to the heavenly truths which were there taught. When, however, they adopted Christianity, and had partitioned out the country into vills and hamlets, they awarded due honour to one of the oldest Christian temples, and assigned for its support a territory exceeding thirty square miles in extent, consisting of more than twenty vills or hamlets, of which the following table exhibits the modern condition :—

| | ACRES. | |
|---|---|---|
| The Borough of Newcastle (or what is now so appropriated) | 607 | Present Parish of Newcastle. |
| Penkhull and Boothen, together | 1629 | These now constitute the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent; only that Longton has been made a District Rectory, as will appear hereafter. |
| Shelton | 995 | |
| Hanley | 483 | |
| Fenton Vivian | 606 | |
| Fenton Culvert | 993 | |
| Longton | 583 | |
| Meir Lane End | 192 | |
| Botteslow | 593 | |
| Clayton | 734 | |
| Seabridge | 670 | |
| Burslem | 730 | The present Parish of Burslem. |
| Sneyd | 550 | |
| Rushton | 420 | |
| Hulton | 1400 | Present Parish of Whitmore. |
| Whitmore | about 2000 | |
| Norton in the Moors, and Bemersley | 3794 | Present Parish of Norton. |
| Bucknall and Eaves | 2586 | Present Parish of Bucknall & Bagnall |
| Bagnall | 1637 | |
| Acres | 21,202 | |

The ancient magnitude of the Parish of Stoke, we have said, affords proof of the paucity of the early Christian population. The pastor had, however, in the course of successive ages, additional chapels provided, by the munificence of the Saxon Thanes, or Norman Barons, proprietors of the soil. Newcastle, Whitmore, Burslem, Norton, Bucknall, and Bagnall, were severally furnished, in early times, with a chapel each, for the use of their local population; all of which remained dependencies of the Mother Church until the year 1807. The rector, who had the appointment of five or six subordinate curates, and the oversight of such an immense parish might be truly said to have been an inferior bishop, and his parish a diocese.*

It is extraordinary, that no direct mention is made in Domesday of the Church of Stoke, or its endowments. The vill of Penkhull (Pinchetel) is described, according to the general method, by hides, carucates, meadows, woods, villeins (or husbandmen), and cottagers, but no priest is mentioned; and a doubt might have arisen, whether a church then actually existed, but that, in the description of Caverswall (Caverswelle), it is recorded, that one moiety of the church of Stoche, with half a carucate of land, belonged to Caverswall, of which Robert de Stafford was lord, and Ernulf his feudatory.† We may hence venture to infer, that Caverswall was once a portion of the parish of Stoke, to which it adjoins Easterly; and, that the redoutable Robert de Stafford, whom the king delighted to honour,‡ was endowed, concurrently with his sovereign, with the privilege of nominating one of the two clerks incumbent, which the parish then maintained. When Caverswall was afterwards provided with a church of its own, this custom would cease, and the entirety of the advowson of Stoke Proper devolve to the king. A double benefice, or

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* Diocese and Parish were synonimous in very early times.

† Domesday, 249ª.

‡ See chap. II., p. 27.

rectory holden in medieties, in the manner stated, is a rare circumstance at the present day, though instances are, or were not long ago, to be found. The two rectors divided between them the income of the church in equal portions, and provided for the service of their chapels of ease jointly, by paying equally to the maintenance of the curates.* The omission of any mention of the Church of Stoke, and its possessions, in the Penkhull terrier of Domesday, we suppose to be owing to their not producing any revenue to the king, and, therefore, not being within the scope of that census. The Church was probably held by a King's Chaplain.

The first subsequent notice we meet with of the Church of Stoke, is in a document without date, but which we assign to the reign of Henry II., and in which VIVIAN of Stoke becomes prominent: a controversy had arisen between the Prior and canons of Trentham, and Robert of Costinton, respecting the service of the chapels of Newcastle and Whitmore. The Prior and canons claimed the right of nominating to the curacy of Whitmore, which Robert then held (under what title does not appear), and the cause being brought into the archbishop's court, Vivian of Stoke was commissioned to determine the matter, when, after being debated before the bishop of Coventry and his clergy, a compromise took place, and the Prior and canons consented (in order, as it should seem, to appease the complainant) to yield the curacy of Whitmore to the patronage of Vivian, who was to appoint a minister (*Vicarius*) thereto, he confirming the complainant Robert de Costinton in the curacy of Newcastle. The document may furnish matter of interesting inquiry, as to the interference of the Prior and canons of Trentham in the nomination of curates to these two chapelries in Stoke parish, a subject we cannot now enlarge upon: we shall, however, insert the whole of

* See Nicholls's Leicestershire, "Hallaton." Vol. II., p. 603.

this ancient record in our Appendix, for our clerical friends to exercise their ingenuity upon.*

Vivian of Stoke was one of the most considerable of the secular clergy, in the reigns of Henry II. and of John, and much favoured by the latter monarch, who, besides appointing him one of his Chaplains, endowed him with the vicarage of Wolstanton, including all the profits of that church, except six marks per annum reserved to the rector.† He was also officiating minister (*clericus effectus*) of Trentham, as appears by the document just quoted. We find him the second attesting witness to a charter, whereby Alina, Lady of Darlaston, daughter and heiress of Robert, the son of Ormus (*Fitz-Horm*), granted to her uncle, Thomas Fitz-Orm, the manor of Over Biddulph, and the territory (*tenementum*) of Fenton Culvert.‡ His name again occurs in the Pipe Roll of the third year of John (one of the latest publications of the record commission) as being amerced in the sum of one mark, by the King's Justiciary of the Forest, for the ravages committed by his dogs upon the King's demesnes; a fine he seemed reluctant to pay, for it was returned by the Sheriff as being in arrear. The vill of *Sheprigge* (Seabridge), and the vill of *Penhull* (Penkhull), were, at the same court, amerced; the former in ten shillings, and the latter in half-a-mark, for some infractions committed by their people of the forest laws,§ which were made an instrument of grievous oppression and exaction until mitigated by Magna Charta, and the Charter of the Forest. The clergy were, however, until within a few years

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* Appendix, No. xxiv. † See pa. 110, and Appendix, No. I.

‡ Appendix, No. xxvii. The date of this Instrument must be assigned to the reign of Henry II., for Ormus, the grandfather of Alina, lived in the latter period of that of Henry I. (Vide Mag. Rot. Scacc: 31 Hen. I., per J. Hunter, pa. 73.)

§ Vide Rot. Cancell vel Antiq. Mag. Rot. Pipæ 3°. Johannis, pp. 49, 50.

previous to the time we now refer to, exempt from their rigour; but such was the importance attached to the royal franchise of the forest and chase, and such the *gusto* of our Norman sovereigns for venison and game, that even the sacred order of the priesthood was constrained to yield obedience to the temporal courts, in pleas of the forest; and the Pope's Legate, in the twenty-second year of King Henry II., (A.D. 1176), in a convocation at Northampton, consented, "according to the king's laws, ordained at a Par- "liament there holden, that all manner of persons within "the sacred order of the clergy, which should hunt within "the king's grounds, and kill any of his deer, should be "convented and punished by a temporal judge;" which liberty, granted to the king (adds Hollingshead), was much grudged by the clergy.*

The advowson of the Church of Stoke became appendant to the Manor of Newcastle when that Manor was erected. It was enjoyed as such by Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, under the grant of his father, King Henry III.; not, however, without an inquisitorial process of Quo Warranto, promoted by his brother, King Edward, to try his right thereto;† which, being adjourned in Banco, was awarded in the Earl's favour (so we infer); and he died seised of the Church of Stoke, with its Chapels, in 1296; as his son, Earl Thomas, who died in 1322, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1361, were respectively found, by inquisition, to have been seised of the advowson of this Church at their deaths.‡ No doubt John of Gaunt, the next Duke, also died seised of the advowson, though no record of the possessions he left at his decease is attainable; and we suppose the advowson remained appendant

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* Hollingshead's Chron. Vol. II., p. 168.

† "Vide "Placita de Quo Warranto. Temp. Ed. I. p. 712; and Placita in Dom. Cap. Westm. Abbreviatio" p. 231.

‡ Vide "Cal. Inq. Post Mort." vol. I. p. 141; and vol. II. pp. 9, 236.

to the Manor from the time that the franchise of the Duchy was united by King Henry the Fourth to the person of the Sovereign,* until James the First disposed of it, with the principal demesnes of the Manor, to supply his Royal necessities.† We give this latter opinion, however, with reserve, as we cannot trace the history of the advowson between the year 1361 and the year 1633, when it had come into the hands of a subject, and the presentation was exercised by Roger Brereton, Esq.

Of the value of this large benefice, the earliest record is Pope Nicholas's taxation of 1291; in which, including its several Chapels, it was rated at 60 marks (or £40) per annum,‡ being the largest revenue of any Church in the County, except that of Stone, which was rated at the same amount, and appropriated to the Priory there, and except the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, Stafford, and a few other similar foundations. The amount may appear small, according to modern reckoning,‖ but it was a very considerable income when estimated by the weight and value of money at that period.

In the Inquisition of Nones, before referred to,§ (A. D. 1340-1,) when a subsidy was levied by Act of Parliament in support of the King's wars, amounting, in country parishes, to the value of the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf, to be paid in two years, Pope Nicholas's valor was made the basis of the tax, a circumstance which gives to that record the highest degree of credit and authority: the assessors were, however, authorized to depart from it, for special reasons; and, on this occasion, the farmers of Stoke were assessed at $30\frac{1}{4}$ marks only (or £20 3*s.* 4*d.*), as the full value of their ninth of the taxable subjects, being less, by nearly one-half, than the taxation for the tithes, and other

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* See p. 317. † See p. 331. ‡ Taxatio P. Nich. p. 242.
‖ See Note, p. 275. § See p. 312.

revenues of the Church, fifty years before. The following reasons are assigned for this apparent defalcation:—That the Borough of Newcastle was within the Parish, and the Burgesses held in that Lordship only forty acres of land—That the tithe of their mills, Lent dues, and other oblations, amounted to £20—That the parson of Stoke (the clergy being exempt from the tax) occupied one ploughland of his glebe, of the annual value of 40*s.*, and twenty acres of meadow, of the value of 40*s.*—That he also had 40*s.* a year of glebe rents. That the tithe of mills,* Lent dues, and other oblations of the Mother Church of Stoke, amounted, by estimation, to £10 per annum; and that the Prior of Stone (another of the exempt class) held a ploughland in the Parish, the value of the None whereof, that year, amounted to 5*s.* When these several heads of the Rector's income, over and above his predial tithes, were added thereto, they would exceed the amount stated in Pope Nicholas's valor. The presentments in each Parish were taken before the King's Commissioners, on the oaths of the most reputable Parishioners: That relating to Stoke, for the interesting particulars it contains, deserves more general notice than it is likely to receive whilst confined to the record publications, for which reason we transcribe it in the Appendix.†

The next ancient document we meet with, respecting the revenues of the Church of Stoke, is the Ecclesiastical Survey of the 26th year of King Henry VIII, by which the payments for tenths, and first-fruits of all English benefices, are still regulated. Of this Survey we think a copy essential to the statistical history of the Church and Parish of Stoke, and, therefore, introduce it in our Appendix ‡

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* The Tithe of Mills was no insignificant part of a Rector's dues. It consisted of a tenth of the toll of all the grist, after allowing for charges of rent, and repairs of the Mill."—*Toller on Tithes*, p. 45.

† No. XXV. ‡ No. XXVI.

The various sources of income are particularly enumerated in it; and the whole annual amount is summed up at £41 0*s.* 8*d.*, which must have been far short of the actual proceeds at that period.* It may be worth while here to state, in corroboration of the opinion we have expressed, that Caverswall formerly belonged to this Parish; that the Township of Hulme, though now within Caverswall, was returned in this Survey as a member of the Parish of Stoke, and its contribution of tithes stated at xx*s.* viii*d.*

This valuable living was, doubtless, an object of special regard to the Members of the House of Lancaster whilst they enjoyed the Seigniory of Newcastle, and afterwards to the Sovereigns, who took care to keep it, for the sake of its patronage, out of the rapacious hands of the monks; so that Erdeswick, when he made his tour in 1598, remarked, "That it had a marvellous hap (so many religious houses being near it) how it had escaped *their* covetousness in all ages, and still remained, according to the first institution of Parsonages, not appropriated." The Parson of the Parish, he remarked, was then the best man in the town, being Lord thereof;† meaning, perhaps, Lord of the adjoining Manor of Fenton. The spiritual wants of this extensive Parish might have been at that time adequately provided for by the Rector of Stoke, and the five or six Curates of the distant Chapels whom he maintained. In an old manuscript of about this date, which has been noticed by a gentleman of antiquarian research, the following stipends are set down as paid to the Curates of the Parish; which, according to the then value of money, might be just enough to keep them from starving, viz.:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Curate of Newcastle ..... | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| To the Curate of Whitmore..... | 5 | 0 | 6 |

* It has been said, that this return did not give above one-tenth of the actual income in some cases.—See p. 113.

† Harwood's Erds. p. 19.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Curate of Burslem ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Curate of Norton* ... ..... | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| To the Curate of Stoke* ..... | 5 | 6 | 8 |

But when manufacturing enterprise began to multiply the population, and their numbers came so far to exceed the means which the early parochial arrangements afforded for their religious instruction as to leave the greater part of them in a state of heathenish ignorance, the resources of this opulent Rectory were not put adequately forth; and it was left to the voluntary bounty of private individuals to make good, in a small degree, the want of pastoral and ministerial labour, which the income of this benefice was amply sufficient to have provided, for the teeming population which had sprung up within the sphere whence that income was derived.

"The endowment of every benefice," says a venerable Prelate, "was given by its founder, for the purpose of making a sufficient provision for the spiritual wants of the Parishioners, and if one clergyman be manifestly insufficient for that purpose, it is but following out the intentions of the founder, and supplying that urgent want, which cannot be supplied in any other way, to require the employment of an adequate number of assistants."†

At length, in the year 1807, the Rev. Wm. Robinson, then Rector and Patron of the Church of Stoke, procured an Act of Parliament, for converting the several Chapelries of the Parish into benefices, endowing them with a sufficient amount each, in tithes, glebe, or rents, for the maintainance of the respective cures, and severing them entirely from the mother-church.‡ This Act having created five

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* Session, 47 Geo. III. (Local and Personal Acts, c. cxiv.) Passed 13th August, 1807.

† Probably the Curates of Norton and Stoke supplied Bucknall and Bagnall, those Chapels not being mentioned.

‡ Bishop of London's charge, 1838.

new advowsons, they were all separately disposed of by the patron, and are said to have realized to him the sum of about £10,000, leaving the present Parish of Stoke, and the income it yielded in glebe and tithes altogether unimpaired.

How very ample the revenues of the Parish before its division were, or might have been made, for supplying the aggregate ministerial duties belonging to it, may be collected from the following statement of the income of the several benefices which now constitute the ancient Parish, collected from the returns under a Royal Commission, for enquiring into the value of Ecclesiastical Livings in England and Wales, made on an average of three years, ending 1831.

| | Yearly Income. |
|---|---|
| The Rectory of Stoke upon Trent | £3,000 |
| The Rectory of Newcastle under Lyme | 352 |
| The Rectory of Burslem | 530 |
| The Rectory of Whitmore | 470 |
| The Rectory of Bucknall and Bagnall | 300 |
| The Rectory of Norton in the Moors | 457 |
| Aggregate Yearly Income | £5,109 |

From these returns it further appears, that, in the year 1831, there were in all England only eight livings which exceeded the value of Stoke, even in its curtailed state.

The advowson of the mother-church was sold, in 1817, by the trustees for the family of the late patron and rector, the Rev. W. Robinson, to John Tomlinson, Esq., then of Cliff-Ville, near Stoke, a gentleman of great ability and eminence as a legal practitioner, who very well understood how to turn the advantages of the living to the most profitable account; and who, "having obtained a lease of the tithes "from the Rector, Dr. Woodhouse, during his incum- "bency, became his own agent and solicitor, and devoted "himself diligently to every department connected with "the tithe claims:" whereby he succeeded in recovering

most of the dormant rights of the Church, such as the tithes of hay, agistment, and milk; which, through the remissness, or indulgence of former incumbents, had for many years fallen into desuetude. There was then no period of limitation to bar the Church's rights, (later at least than the reign of Richard I.) and the parishioners generally found it better policy to yield to the claim of the lessee, than to trust to the proverbial uncertainty of the law.

Mr. Tomlinson having also obtained an Act of Parliament, in 1827, authorizing the sale of the tithes and other rectorial dues to the land-owners, for the purpose of being invested in the purchase of land to be annexed to the living, and empowering the incumbent, with consent of the ordinary and patron, to sell certain glebe-lands for building purposes, soon effected very considerable sales, under the authority of the Act, and thereby greatly increased the patrimony of St. Peter.* The tithes were, upon an average, disposed of at from £10 to £15 per acre; and, from the extent of the Parish, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the increase. It is said that there is, at the present time, about £50,000 in the funds, arising from the sale of tithes and glebe, awaiting a favourable investment in land, for the perpetual benefit of the Church of Stoke. This Act contains provisions for creating and endowing, with a sum of not less than £10,000 each, out of the proceeds of the tithe-sales, two district-rectories, conditional upon the Commissioners for building new Churches; making grants, within seven years after the passing of the Act, for the erection of two Churches,—one within the Township of Shelton, and the other in Longton, Meir Lane End, or Great Fenton. The Act likewise authorizes the forming of district-parishes for ecclesiastical pur-

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* Stoke Church is dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle. We must deny to Peter, *the Hermit*, any such honour as the late learned Curate (now Rector of Longton,) would award to him.

poses, to be attached to the Chapels of Hanley and Lane End, which are of private foundation, and under the patronage of certain trustees, in case those trustees shall surrender their patronage; and that £500 from each district shall be raised by sale of Easter dues, offerings, and oblations: to meet which liberality on the part of the trustees and inhabitants, £500 further to each Chapelry is directed to be taken from the Rectory funds for augmenting the endowments, in addition to the mortuaries and surplice-fees. The patron is, by the Act, authorized to sell the future advowsons of Shelton and Longton, but it does not give him the patronage of Hanley and Lane End Chapels, in the events provided for, of their becoming ecclesiastical or district-parishes.

The Stoke Rectory Act having passed previously to the general Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, such of the tithes as have not been at present purchased or converted into rent-charges, are independent of the powers of the Commissioners appointed by the latter Act; but these remnants of tithe are now reduced to an inconsiderable portion of the rectorial dues.

By the means before stated the income of the Church of Stoke, which, at the passing of the Act of 1807, did not much exceed £600 per annum, over and above the stipends of the Curates of the several Chapelries, has been raised, according to the return of 1831, to £3,000; and though that revenue has been reduced by the allotment of £10,000, since made to the Rectory of Longton, yet has there been, probably, an equal accession of capital subsequently made to the funds of the Mother-Church by sales of land.* The Rectory of Stoke affords a criterion of

* It is understood that about £6,000 has been lately paid by the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company, for compensation and costs, to get rid of the purchase they had made of a considerable portion of glebe-land, for the use of the then contemplated, (now, alas! abandoned) Railway, from Manchester to Birmingham.

the ample provision made by the piety of our ancestors for the support of religion, and of the expansive power by which it might have been made subservient to the increasing demands of the country, had not the greater portion of the original endowments of Parish-Churches been stolen from the labouring clergy by the drones of the monasteries. Great as is the present population of this Parish, its increased income might still be made commensurate, under a proper distribution, with the exigencies of the present time; and not only an efficient number of clergy might be provided for out of its income, but Churches might be built for their ministrations, from the ample funds which belong to its endowment.

The ancient Parish-Church of Stoke, of which a view is presented in the next page, was, in the year 1829, taken down, and gave way to the elegant modern structure erected on a neighbouring site, which will be described in the next Chapter. The era of the foundation of the old Church cannot be ascertained; but it is supposed to have been anterior to the Norman Conquest. It was seated in the immediate vicinity of Rikeneld-street, at the confluence of two streams; one of them, the infantile Trent, from which it derives its surname, and which rises in the Parish of Biddulph, about seven miles further north, and, after receiving various tributary streams through Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, at length discharges itself into the Humber. What is considered as the head of the Trent, is a large swamp near Knypersley-Hall, which contributes also to the waters of the River Dane in an opposite direction; though an ancient author, in the passage cited below, disputes that fact.*

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* Trent rysith atte VII myles fro Tricinghame, no farre fro a vyllage caulyd Bydulff, with$^{a}$. haalfe myle off the Temple y$^{t}$ wont to be, (*qu. does this refer to the Bride-Stones?*) where y$^{e}$ verie hed of Trent ys, ande in greate somer droughte ther apeyrth verie mych water, by cause

The following account of the old Church of Stoke is taken from the scrap-book of a local antiquary, in 1824 :—

" About the year 1805, the Saxons gave orders for the old wooden Churches to be removed, and rebuilt of stone; and at this period we

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y^e^ streme ys servyd wyth meny springes resoorting to ain bottome, althoughe een there dyvers doe ignorauntlye calle yt Davane, raythor off foolyshe custome then anie skille, by cause they eyther neglect or utterlye be ignoraunte why yt was fyrst so namyd; y^e^ wh^h^ knoledg be tak'n by my Lorde Byschoppe Leofwin.* Also that there bee ane good lyke Churche nigh, *(this was, doubtless, Biddulph Church,)* and not farre fro the foorde, constructyd of hewn ston inne y^e^ meadowe, wheer had been a Chappell of Wattlys ande ruff hewen Timbres.—*Extract from an old Black-Letter account of Nottingham Castle.*

* Leofwin, Bishop of Lichfield, died in 1066. We are quite in the dark about the Bishop's Etymological Treatise.

may suppose the erection of the present old structure of Stoke Church, in nearly its present form, took place. That it is of Saxon origin, is evident, from the heavy style of its architecture, as also from the four corner figures on the tower: the high cheek-bones, highly-raised German nose, broad physiognomy, and the open strong features of the present Saxons on the Continent, are finely depicted, and shew at once that the ancient and modern Saxons strongly resembled each other. Two of the intermediate figures, namely, those of the North and South, are decidedly intended to represent geese or swans. That to the South has lost the head, but the breast, wings, and web-feet, are visible. Of the North one, nothing but one of the webs yet remains. It is not impossible that the land towards the Trent Hay-Farm, and that towards Booden-Wood, were formerly under water, and consequently the abodes of aquatic fowl. The Church, as has been before observed, is in the heavy stile of Gothic Architecture, being built when Baronial Castles were in fashion throughout Europe, but differing very much from the sublime, light, and ornamental architecture of the Monasteries. The Chancel of the Church, as there is every reason to believe, has been added to the original edifice at some subsequent period, as the windows present almost the true-pointed arch; which our antiquaries inform us was introduced into Europe by those who returned from the Crusades. The transepts have been disfigured by square windows, at some not very remote period, for the purpose of superior light, which was not suffered to enter the ancient religious edifices. The roof of the Church was originally sharp-pointed, as appears from the marks on the Tower: and was elevated very considerably, but the present leaden-roof is very much flattened, and is, no doubt, of recent date; perhaps, not much more than a century old, as there are two courses of bricks, and four courses of stone on the cornice of the old walls. The porch has undergone a similar alteration."

From an old parochial extract which follows, we think the church must have been new-roofed earlier than our antiquarian friend supposed, probably in the sixteenth century, when *Church-ales* were in vogue, being voluntary gatherings of the parishioners to execute any work required for the support or benefit of the Church, and towards which a plentiful supply of ale brought together large numbers of helpers. It appears that Winton's Wood, still part of the glebe, and retaining its ancient name, though despoiled of its woodland character, and Cliff Hay, which belonged to

the Duchy of Lancaster, furnished the timber necessary for these repairs; but the paper shall speak for itself.

"The householders of Penkhull, and Fenton, and Longton, and Cleyton, and Seabridge, agree, by mutual consent, to brew four ales, and every ale of two quarters of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this Christmastide and the feast of St. John the Baptist, next coming; and every inhabitant of Shelton, and Fenton, and Penkhull, shall be at the several ales; and every husband and wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny; and all the householders of the said Townships of Penkhull and Shelton, Hanley, Bagnall, and Bucknall, Fenton, Longton, Clayton, and Seabridge, shall have and receive all the profits and advantages coming of the said ales, to the use and behoof of the Church of St. Peter, at Stoke; and the householders of the said Towns shall brew four ales, betwixt the feast of St. John the Baptist and the Christmastide, also of two quarters of malt for each of the said ales; and every one of them, the said householders, shall come and pay as before rehearsed, who, if not there at the one ale, to pay at to'der for both, or else to send the money; and all the householders of Fenton, and Penkhull, and Shelton, shall carry all manner of Tymbre, being in the Cliff and Winton's Wood, for the use of the said Church of St. Peter, as the priest thereof shall advise."*

Upon the demolition of the old church, a corbel head of stone, embedded in the walls, was found, bearing a date in Roman numerals, not very distinct, but appearing to be DCCCI, carved upon it, affording presumptive evidence of a church of stone of the inscribed date having existed, founded at a period when the kingdom of Mercia was under the rule of Kenwulph, commended by the historians of those times for his peaceableness, piety, and justice;† and who may reasonably be supposed to have been desirous of affording to the tenants of that portion of his demesne-lands, of which Stoke was the centre, a more commodious place of Christian worship. This curious relique of the most ancient stone fabric erected here, is now in the possession of the Rev. John Wickes Tomlinson, the Rector.

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* From the MS. Notes of an old Inhabitant.

† See Turner's Hist. of the A. Saxons, Vol. i. p. 427.

As connected with the Ecclesiastical History of the Parish, we subjoin a list of the several incumbents who have, for more than two hundred years past, held this valuable preferment, of some of whom we propose to give brief memoirs in the next chapter.

1600.—John Weston, LL.D. (See Appendix, p. xlv.)

1617.—William Primerose, died 24th March, 1632, buried 25th March, 1633, (Parish Register).

1633.—John Mainwaring, A.M., afterwards D.D., whose induction is thus noticed in the Register:—"Johannes Mainwaring, filius natu minor Edovardi Mainwaring, de Whitmore Armigeri, Artium Magister, Socius Collegii Caio-Gunvillensis in Academio Cantabrigiensi, præsentatus est ad Rectoriam Ecclesiæ parochialis de Stoke per Rogerum Brereton de Novo Castro Armigero, inductus fuit per Alexander How sacræ theologiæ Baccalaureus . . . Anno Dni 1633."

The death of this venerable Rector is thus noticed in the Register of Burials for 1692:—"May 14, Johannes Mainwaring S.T.P. cum extitisset Rector Ecclesiæ de Stoke per spatium quinquaginta et nona Annorum expiravit die et anno supradictis."

1692, Feb. 3.—John Repton (resigned in 1697).

1697, Nov. 30.—Thomas Allen, D.D. Presented by John Sidebotham, Gent., Patron. (Dr. Allen became Dean of Chester in 1721, on the death of Dean Offley, and died in 1732.)

1732, June 30.—Thomas Allen, B.A. Presented by John Jervis and Richard Rider, Esqrs., Patrons. (Resigned 1742.)

1742, Aug. 31.—William Robinson, A.M. Presented by James Robinson, Patron. (Died 1798.) Here is another remarkable instance of a long incumbency.

1798, Feb. 28.—Hugh Bailey, B.A. Presented by William Robinson, Esq., Patron. (Resigned 1801.)

1801, Feb. 24.—William Robinson, LL.B. Presented by Ruth Robinson, Widow, Patroness. (Died 1812.)

1812, April 4.—William Corser, B.A. Presented by Spencer Madan, D.D., Patron. (Died 1814.)

1814, July 26.—John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D. Presented by Spencer Madan, D.D., and others, Patrons. (Resigned Oct. 1, 1831.)

1831, Oct. 31.—John Wickes Tomlinson, A.M. Presented by John Tomlinson, Esq., Patron.

The Act for separating the Chapelries did not affect the ancient custom of the Parish for maintaining its poor, which remains as it has always been, since a legal provision for the relief of the poor existed; and embraces not only the several Townships enumerated within its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but the late Chapelry, and present Parish of Bucknall and Bagnall. The other Chapelries of Newcastle, Burslem, Whitmore, and Norton, appear always to have maintained their poor distinctly from Stoke, and to have borne a very long exemption from the repairs of the Mother Church, as the documents presently noticed will shew.

Of the parochial expenditure, in ancient times, for the Church as well as the poor, some tattered and not very legible accounts are preserved in the Parish-office. We give in the Appendix* a specimen of one of the earliest and most perfect of these documents, containing the Churchwarden's disbursements for the year 1596; the amount of which, including 26*s.* paid towards the maintenance of maimed soldiers, (wounded, no doubt, in Queen Elizabeth's Wars in Brittany,†) and 30*s.* for a Church

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* No. XXVIII. † See Hume, vol. V., page 374.

Bible, was 6*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Those relating to the receipts and disbursements for the poor extend through the greater portion of the seventeenth century, and afford very curious information about the paucity of the population before manufacturing industry arose. One still older document, copied from a book bearing the date of 1570, shews that the whole amount of rates for that year was 13*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* only, viz.: In Bagnall, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Bucknall and Eaves, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Fenton Culvert, 17*s.* 9*d.*; Fenton Vivian, 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; Longton, 1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; Shelton and Hanley, 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; Clayton and Seabridge, 2*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; Penkhull, 1*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; Tithes, 10*s.*

The following abstract of several of the documents referred to, exhibits a progressive view of the annual expenditure, for the use of the poor, from their earliest date down to the year 1690, with the names of the overseers appointed for the several quarters into which the Parish was divided, for the better ordering and management of its concerns:—

| Dates. | Divisions. | Annual Expenditure. £ | s. | d. | Overseers' Names. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1633 | Penkhull, Boothen, Clayton, and Seabridge .... | 10 | 5 | 2 | Roger Dale. |
| 1636 | Shelton and Hanley ..... | 6 | 19 | 0 | Richard Cornes. |
| 1642 | Bucknall and Bagnall .... | 12 | 2 | 0 | Ralph Bucknall. |
| 1648 | Penkhull, &c. ..... | 8 | 13 | 2 | John Malpas. |
| Same. | Shelton and Hanley,* .... | 9 | 2 | 7 | John Lovatt. |
| Same. | Bucknall and Bagnall .... | 6 | 13 | 4 | John Adams. |
| Same. | Fenton, Botteslow, and Longton ..... | 7 | 10 | 0 | Thomas Fenton. |
| 1666 | Penkhull, &c. ..... | 37 | 6 | 7 | Clayton Lea. |
| Same. | Bucknall, &c. ..... | 24 | 9 | 5 | Richard Hanson. |
| 1681 | Shelton and Hanley ..... | 48 | 11 | 3 | Samuel Simpson. |
| 1683 | Fenton, Longton, &c. .... | 36 | 0 | 7 | John Machin. |
| 1684 | Penkhull, &c. ..... | 72 | 13 | 0 | John Lovatt. |
| Same. | Bucknall, &c. ..... | 51 | 8 | 7 | Robert Steele. |
| 1690 | Fenton, Longton, &c. .... | 42 | 6 | 10 | Samuel Cliffe. |
| Same. | Penkhull, &c. ..... ... | 60 | 4 | 11 | Richard Hatton. |

* In this account is charged 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, paid to the Parish of Burslem, for arrears due, under the order of Sessions, at the time of the Plague. (See pa. 216, and Appendix XXXI.)

An Assessment of two Lunes, for the relief of the Poor, in 1640, for the Penkhull Quarter, amounted to 9*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, to which 119 persons or properties were rated; a circumstance which shows that Penkhull and Clayton were then the most populous quarter.

A rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Lunes (probably a half-year's assessment) for the Shelton and Hanley quarter, assessed in 1651, amounted to 5*l.* 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* only (there being 44 persons rated): another rate for the same quarter, of five Lunes, for the year 1662, amounted to 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, there being only 34 persons rated.

A rate of fourteen Lunes, for Fenton Culvert, Longton, and Meir Lane End, Fenton Vivian, and Bottesiow, in 1696, amounted to 40*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, in which 13 persons are rated in Fenton Culvert; 12 in Longton, and Meir Lane End; and 15 in Fenton Vivian, and Botteslow.

In 1689, a rate of twelve Lunes for the Penkhull quarter, amounted to 62*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, for which 113 persons were charged; and Dr. Mainwaring, the rector, was assessed at 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* for his glebe and tithes.

In the year 1698, a Church Lune, for the division of the parish "East side of Trent," viz., Bagnall, Bucknall, Fenton Culvert, Longton and Meir Lane End, Botteslow, and Fenton Vivian, amounted to 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

In 1721, a Church Lune for the division "West side of Trent," viz., Penkhull, Boothen, Clayton, Seabridge, Shelton, and Hanley, amounted to 8*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

The existing Registers of Stoke commence in the year 1631, and are in excellent preservation. They were, from 1633 to 1692, excepting the period of the Commonwealth, under the care of the venerable rector Dr. John Mainwaring, who appears to have registered various interesting parochial occurrences, in addition to those of marriages, baptisms, and deaths.

Under the year 1671, is an entry of "The names of those who contributed to the redemption of Christians from Turkish slavery;" amongst which the largest contributors

were, John Mainwaring, rector, 5*s.*; John Fenton, 2*s.* 6*d.*; William Middleton, 2*s.*; Robert Machin, 2*s.*; Balthazar Bell, 2*s.*: total, 2*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

There are two entries of certificates, granted to persons to be touched for the King's Evil: one to Catherine Flint, on 3d May, 1684; and another to John Bell, in 1687, of which we have already given a copy.*

The following table exhibits a summary of the Parish Registers of Stoke, at intervals from their commencement to the present time.

*A Table of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, extracted from the Registers of the Parish-Church of Stoke-upon-Trent, from the year* 1633 *to* 1840 *inclusive.*

| A.D. | Marriages. | Baptisms | Burials. | A.D. | Marriages. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1633 | 9 | 43 | 12 | 1790 | 93 | 142 | 130 |
| 1640 | 8 | 60 | 23 | 1800 | 76 | 173 | 236 |
| 1650 | 2 | 42 | 22 | 1810 | 154 | 193 | 221 |
| 1660 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 1820 | 158 | 154 | 337 |
| 1670 | 10 | 80 | 22 | 1830 | 287 | 212 | 224 |
| 1680 | 21 | 47 | 42 | 1831 | 367 | 176 | 295 |
| 1690 | 25 | 87 | 41 | 1832 | 432 | 190 | 322 |
| 1700 | 14 | 92 | 41 | 1833 | 381 | 215 | 317 |
| 1710 | 25 | 76 | 51 | 1834 | 417 | 194 | 337 |
| 1720 | 27 | 87 | 97 | 1835 | 369 | 215 | 320 |
| 1730 | 50 | 94 | 138 | 1836 | 349 | 166 | 301 |
| 1740 | 28 | 68 | 65 | 1837 | 332 | 207 | 392 |
| 1750 | 32 | 14 | 108 | 1838 | 335 | 178 | 326 |
| 1760 | 42 | 85 | 95 | 1839 | 303 | 150 | 326 |
| 1770 | 48 | 31 | 70 | 1840 | 252 | 139 | 285 |
| 1780 | 64 | 144 | 102 | | | | |

It appears by the Registers that no marriages were solemnized between the year 1653 (when, by an act of *Barebone's Parliament*, the marriage contract was directed to be ratified before the civil magistrate), and the Restoration in 1660.

The entries of Baptisms and Deaths, during the same

* See page 281.

period, appear to be very irregular, and bear none of the marks of the Rector's (Dr. Mainwaring's) hand, from which we infer that the dominant faction ousted him from his church, for the crime of Prelacy, by them termed Malignancy.

The previous table will require to be collated with the several other Church Registers within the parish, in order to arrive at any general results regarding the aggregate numbers of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials. Some apparent discrepancies may require comment; for instance, the great increase of marriages in 1830, and subsequent years, which is equally remarkable in the Register of Hanley at the same period. This, we believe, to have been occasioned by an inhibition issued a short time previously by the Bishop of the Diocese to some of the clergy of neighbouring country parishes, against a practice which had become extremely common of their publishing the banns and performing the marriage ceremony (without enquiry), for all the young people of Stoke or Burslem parishes, who preferred (not very unnaturally) a short excursion beyond the smoke of the potteries, on their wedding-day; a practice, we believe, to have been in some measure revived of late years.

The Burials in the same year (1830) appear to have decreased considerably, but a proportionate increase will be found at Hanley, and perhaps at Lane-End, in this and the following years, on reference to the tables at those places. Further, since the consecration of the church at Shelton, the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, at Stoke and Hanley, have been reduced by the numbers mentioned in the Shelton Register.

We postpone for the present our intended references to the Superintendant Register's Books.

## CHAPTER XXII.

# Stoke-upon-Trent.—(*continued.*)

THE NEW PARISH-CHURCH.—CEREMONIAL OF ITS FOUNDATION.—COMMEMORATIVE INSCRIPTION.—ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.—SPLENDID EAST WINDOW.—MONUMENTS AND OTHER NOTICES.—NATIONAL SCHOOL.—CHARITABLE GIFTS.—STOKE HALL.—DR. LIGHTFOOT'S BIOGRAPHY.—NOTICES OF SEVERAL RECTORS, VIZ. DR. WESTON, DR. MAINWARING, DR. ALLEN, AND DR. WOODHOUSE.—REMARKS ON CHURCH-RATES.

The elegant modern edifice—the Metropolitan Church of Stoke—was commenced building in 1826, the corner stones above the foundations being laid on the 28th of June in that year. Great industry had been used by the patron, Mr. Tomlinson, and other principal persons of the parish, to raise the funds necessary for rebuilding the church, on a suitable scale, and in a superior style of architectural beauty; towards which the Rector, Dr. Woodhouse, offered to contribute the munificent sum of £3000. The ceremonial of the foundation was arranged with the view of giving to the work every possible interest and attraction (this being the first of the many new churches erected in the neighbourhood of late years). A procession was formed of the children of the national schools, members of friendly societies, free-masons, work-people, official persons, ladies, and neighbouring clergy, closed by the Rector and Patron. The novelty and nature of the undertaking, and the fineness of the day, attracted an immense concourse of additional spectators. The stone at the north-east corner was laid by the Rector; that at the south-east by Josiah Spode, Esq., the next

principal benefactor (who contributed £500 to the fund); that at the Chancel-end by the Patron; and those at the west-end by Messrs. Spode, Jun., and Kirkham, the Churchwardens. Tablets of porcelain and earthenware were embedded in the stones, containing a Latin inscription, commemorative of the event, and others elaborately ornamented with various designs in the best style of local art, amongst which was a painted view of the old church, and a landscape, embracing the principal objects in its vicinity. The superscription of the tablets, taken from one of them, framed and hung up in the vestry, is as follows:—

Hanc Ecclesiam Parochialem, paucis olim Stokensem Agellum colentibus satìs amplam, jampridem octo filiarum, quòquó spectas, prole venerabilem, sed ipsam demúm nimis angustam ut quæ novam hominum multitudinem qui artem *Ceramicam* exercebant non caperet, duplo ampliandam, et situ antiquo quâ plus octo sæculis per Christum Nomen Jehovæ adoratum est paulúm relicto, quominús sepultis injuria fiet, totam a solo reficiendam curaverunt — partìm pecuniis ditioribus ultrò datis, insignibus inter has duabus largitionibus, unâ trium *mille* librarum quas ad dilectum opus dedit Joannes Chappel Woodhouse, Rector, alterâ quingentarum librarum quas Josias Spode Montis — partim tributis pro ratâ vicatim — partim (quod auditu dignum est) donatione per subcesivas mercenariorum operas Figulorum voluntariè collatâ.*

Extremi in angulis lapides dejiciebantur vigesimo *octesimo* die Junii, anno nostri Domini Christi M.DCCC.XXVI.

Joannes Chappel Woodhouse, { *Decanus in Cathedrâ Lichfieldensi* / Rector.

Joannes Tomlinson, *Clivi Villæ, in hâc Parochia* Patronus.

Josias Spode, Jun., *Fentoni Magni.* / Joannes Kirkham, *Penkhulli.* } Æditui.

The total expense of the structure, and its accessories, amounted to upwards of £14,000, whereof the particular

* Of this learned inscription, we take leave to submit the following metrical translation which expresses the *sense* of the original pretty faithfully, though it pretends not to compete with it in grammatical elegance.

This old Parish Church, once large enough found
For the Rustics of Stoke's narrow quarters,
Had become in eight ages (you'll notice them round)
The mother of eight goodly daughters;

contributions are recorded upon a marble tablet in the inside. The new church was erected on glebe land adjacent to the old church-yard, the site for which and some additional burial-ground was paid for by the parish to the rectory fund. It was completed in 1829, but not consecrated till 1830. The architectural design was by Messrs. Trubshaw and Johnson, of Haywood, in this county, who also executed the work.

The interior length of the nave is 130 feet, its breadth 61 feet; the chancel measures 26 feet 6 in. by 24 feet. The tower at its base is 20 feet 6 in. square, and rises 112 feet to the top of the battlements. The style is of the purest English architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries, uniformly elegant without superfluous decoration; and for architectural beauty, the church may fairly vie with any modern edifice of its size and character. The nave is a regular parallellogram without shorings, and with a single roof, supported by four principal tie-beams of cast-iron, slightly arched, extending across the whole width, the curved ends resting on bold embattled Gothic corbels. The outside walls have an embattled parapet, the buttresses between the windows being massive, and sur-

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But herself now too small, and unsuitable quite
For the Potters—a new population,
Is rebuilt twice the size, on a neighbouring site,
(That the dead might escape violation)
The Rector and Rich were contributors large,
The Parish was equably rated,
And the work-people nobly bore part of the charge,
By their over-time wages abated.

We must add one remark as to the "*Octo filiarum*," the eight goodly daughters, which the mother-church laid claim to, viz., that with respect to two of them—the chapels of Hanley and Lane End—Lady Stoke neither gave them birth nor adopted them into her family, and could only be considered as their step-mother; and though she has lately professed to make a settlement for their benefit, and contribute to their dowry, she has (step-mother like) clogged it with such harsh conditions as will go either to render it nugatory altogether, or take from the donation all grace and generosity.

The six legitimate daughters of the old lady were Newcastle, Burslem, Whitmore, Norton, Bagnall, and Bucknall, all now emancipated.

mounted with crocketted pinnacles. The windows (five on each side) are lofty pointed arches, of three lights each, divided by mullions and Gothic transoms, with trifoliated heads and tracery. The tower is divided into four stages, with octagon corner-buttresses, crowned by pannelled pinnacles. In the basement, westwardly, is the principal entrance to the church, through a receding pointed arch, the dripstone over which rests on corbel heads, bearing animated sculptured likenesses of the Patron and Rector. A large and lofty transom window, of three upright compartments, over the entrance door, lights the second and third stories, above which, and upon the other three sides of the tower, are octagon dial-openings for the clock. The bell-loft, or upper story, has a transom window, of two compartments, on every side; the dripstones of the several window heads rest on corbels carved with masks. The chancel, unlike the mimick chancels of most modern churches, projects boldly from the nave, (to which it corresponds in style,) is embattled and pinnacled, and has, besides the splendid east window presently noticed, two double light windows on each side. Two low vestries fill up the corners between the nave and chancel, but do not contribute to the beauty of the building. Lofty porches embattled, which contain geometrical stairs to the galleries, flank the tower. The interior of the church is open and elegant, without those vaulted piers which seem almost essential to the character of an English parish church. The nave is forty-five feet in height to the ceiling, which is divided into pannels by the principal beams and moulded ribs, united by richly-worked bosses. The pews and galleries are of oak wainscot, fronted with Gothic pannels. The pulpit (an octagon) and the reading-desk stand together in the middle-aisle, and the joinery is of the best description. The galleries, which occupy the sides and west end, are supported by piers of stone, ribbed and pannelled; the side-galleries have five tiers of pews in depth. The body of the church is arranged in centre and

side-aisles; the free seats being mostly placed along the side-walls, of which there are 208 in the body of the church, and 202 in the galleries for the charity-children, and others. The rest of the church and galleries, containing 1000 sittings, is appropriated to the parishioners, for the arrangement of whose claims a commission was issued by the bishop to several neighbouring clergymen and gentlemen, previously to the consecration of the church, the business of which occasioned a good deal of time, and delayed the opening.

The spacious chancel has an elegant groined ceiling, and is divided from the nave by a lofted pointed and moulded arch, with a drip-moulding resting on corbels formed into human heads. The Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, we remarked as wanting. The splendid east window, however, eclipses all the interior beauties of the edifice, and reflects the highest honour upon the munificence and taste of the late Rector, who, for this and other matters of ornament, gave a special donation of £1000, beyond the £3000 he originally bestowed.* This window is divided into five upright compartments, and those again by transoms, and is ornamented with small whole-length figures, after the antique, representing the twelve apostles, the two other Evangelists, and St. Paul, the upper interstices being filled in with variegated devices, among which are the arms of the Bishop and Dean of Lichfield. The four side-windows of the chancel are also of painted glass, and display each two coats of armorial bearings belonging to the principal benefactors.

In the church are several mural monuments, some of which were removed from the old church, and the chancel

* It is understood the Venerable Dean had the arrangement of the splendid collection of stained glass, which the late Sir Brooke Boothby purchased in Flanders, and presented to Lichfield Cathedral, where it excites the admiration of every beholder. The Dean likewise presented at his own cost to his Cathedral the glass of the North transept window, representing some of the most remarkable benefactors to that church.

contains some admirable productions of the modern chisel. The description of them would, however, interrupt the narrative part of our work, and we therefore throw them *en masse* with other memoranda, collected from the church and church-yard, into the accessory notices subjoined.*

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* Above the galleries, flanking the chancel, are two of the oldest monuments. That in the south, a handsome marble structure, with oval pannels, one of them inscribed "To the memory of John Fenton, Esq., late of the Steps in Newcastle, who died 5th March, 1782;" the other, "To the memory of John Fenton, Esq., his only son, who died 13th Sept., 1782, having survived his Father only 6 months and 8 days." Below is an inscription, recording the death of Anastatia, Relict of John Fenton, Esq., who died Feb. 2d, 1797.

The monument over the north gallery is a marble tablet, with a border, inscribed "to the memory of Hugh Booth, of Cliff Bank, in this Parish, who died June 13th, 1789, aged 57 years." It has the following elegiac lines, which we believe to have been the production of the Rev. W. Fernyhough, who for many years officiated as curate, and possessed a ready poetical talent, which is likewise displayed in some epitaphs in the Church-yard :

"At Heaven's high will, return'd to native Earth,
Here rest the ashes of distinguish'd worth;
Of worth that shone, by gen'rous sense refin'd,
And beam'd the radiance of a noble mind:
Averse to pomp, ambition, noise, and strife,
The social virtues mark'd his peaceful life;
To sooth each sorrow, and to heal each woe,
He bade the stream of human kindness flow;
At friendship's call he gloried to attend,
And liv'd confess'd the gen'rous faithful friend.
This last sad record then may truly shew
How short our ties of friendship here below,
How quickly death man's fondest hope destroys,
Damps his frail bliss, and blights his brightest joys."

In the chancel (north side,) is—1st. The monument of the late Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S. and S.A., of Etruria, "who died January 3d, 1795." We have already spoken of the *Tuscan* emblem in which the bust of the deceased is displayed, which was executed by Flaxman, (*see p.* 442,) we now transcribe the *Attic* legend subjoined :—

"He converted a rude and inconsiderable manufacture into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce. By these services to his country, he acquired an ample fortune, which he blamelessly and reasonably enjoyed, and generously dispensed for the reward of merit and the relief of misfortune. His mind was inventive and original, yet perfectly sober and well regulated. His character was decisive and com-

We must not omit to mention the Font of fine Italian marble, of an octagon shape, with a capacious laver, the chaste delicacy of which renders it a fitting emblem of that spiritual regeneration which the sacred rite of Baptism either imparts or imports. The pedestal is inscribed "The gift of John Tomlinson, Esq., Patron."

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manding, without rashness or arrogance. His probity was inflexible, his kindness unwearied, his manners simple and dignified, and the cheerfulness of his temper was the natural reward of the activity of his pure and useful life. He was most loved by them who knew him best; and he has left indelible impressions of affection and veneration on the minds of his family, who have erected this monument to his memory."

2nd. Is a marble slab, in a Gothic frame, to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Wedgwood, widow of the great artist, "born 18th August, 1734, died January 15th, 1815."

3rd. A large and striking monument of statuary marble, with an inscription on a sarcophagus-shaped tablet, "Sacred to the memory of John Bourne, Esq., of Great Fenton, who died 15th July, 1833, aged 60 years, in whom benevolence and humanity were conspicuous through life, and whose end was peace." Above the inscription-table is a large effigy of an angel soaring upwards from a tomb. The sculpture of the figure, especially of the wings, is exquisite, and at once arrests the attention of the spectator.

4th. Is a cenotaph of white marble, surmounted by a medallion profile of the late venerable Dean (on a grey ground), and inscribed with the following tribute of deserved respect:—

"A grateful memorial to the very reverend John Chappel Woodhouse, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, and for seventeen years Rector of this Parish, from John Tomlinson, Esq., Patron. The tablets in this church testify largely to his munificence, and yet they refer only to a small portion of his bounty; for he devoted the whole of his emoluments as Rector during his incumbency to charitable and public objects for the benefit of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. He resigned the Rectory in September, 1831, and died 17th November, 1833, in his 85th year."

5th. Adjacent to the last, and within the Communion rails, is the monument of the gentleman who had so recently erected a tribute of honour to his deceased friend. Such are the sequences by which human destiny is sometimes marked: here the funeral effigies of the Rector and Patron, the eulogized and the eulogist, are placed in final juxta-position.

The upper part of the monument contains a bust of the deceased of admirable sculpture; the lower member has the following copious inscription. The whole is of the purest statuary marble.

"To the memory of John Tomlinson, Esq., Patron of the Rectory of Stoke, who

The church is furnished with a suitable and fine-toned organ; the tower has a peal of eight musical bells, re-cast for the new church (there having been only six in the old tower), and a clock with four dials, one of them illuminated, all of which were provided from the general fund subscribed. The church-yard now contains about five acres, and is enclosed on all sides except part of the east,

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departed this life on the 19th day of November, 1838, in his 67th year, and whose remains are deposited in the family-vault beneath this church.

This monument was erected as an affectionate tribute by his children.

He practised his profession in the law with distinguished zeal, ability, and perseverance, for more than forty years, whilst he devoted a large portion of his time to the Public. The Market of Hanley; the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and its accumulating fund; the town walks of Newcastle; the erection of this Church; the creation of two new Rectories at Shelton and Longton, and other important public works and objects in the neighbourhood, attest his valuable services, and are lasting records of the extent and usefulness of his exertions. Difficulties increased his energies, and he practically illustrated a maxim which he often enforced, "Man in a state of society lives not for himself alone."

On the opposite side of the chancel are—

6th. The monument of Josiah Spode, Esq., a modest tablet, with scroll borderings of white marble, bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Josiah Spode, Esq., late of the Mount, in this parish, who died 16th July, 1827, in his 73rd year.

In all the social relations of life he was eminently distinguished, whether regarded as an affectionate and indulgent father, as a worthy and hospitable neighbour — as a warm and sincere friend—as a kind and considerate master — or as a good and loyal subject, he ranked equally high. With a heart as generous as his means were ample, he was always amongst the foremost to promote and assist, with a liberal hand, charitable and other public institutions, not only in his own neighbourhood, but taking a wider range, whilst his private benevolence was various and expanded.

To the North Staffordshire Infirmary he was one of the largest benefactors in his life-time, and by his will he added a noble legacy of £500.

The loss of such a man was extensively felt and deeply deplored."

7th. Next to the father's monument succeeds the son's, and records the latter's survivorship rather more than two years. This is a highly-finished and interesting work of art, of which the upper portion contains a female figure in *alto relievo*, of about half the natural size, kneeling on one knee, and bending over a sarcophagus tablet, inscribed "To the memory of Josiah Spode, Esq., of the Mount, second son of the late Josiah Spode, Esq., who was born August 22nd, 1777, and died October 6th, 1839." We do not know whether the figure was intended as a portrait, or as a general personification of widowed grief,

where the National School is the boundary, with a breast-wall of stone, surmounted by an iron railing. It adjoins on the south side to the main road, on the west and north to modern streets, and on the east to the stream of Fowlhay, just before it loses itself in the Trent. Though the situation is low, the church is displayed to great advantage by the removal of the curate's late house, and other impediments, which have been judiciously surmounted under the ample powers of the Rectory Act.

The National School was erected in 1815, and is a neat brick building of two stories, calculated to accommodate 500 children. It cost about £1000, which was raised in the manner recorded in the table of charitable gifts noticed in the next page.

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but it is highly expressive, and in one respect peculiar, the right elbow of the lady resting on her left knee, and the hand covering part of her face, an unnatural position, which deep grief might, however, assume.

The arms of Spode impaling Williamson are sculptured underneath, on the grey marble lining.

The name of the artist inscribed on this, and No. 3 which faces it, is W. Behnes, London.

The seven monuments last described are in the chancel. There are yet two to be noticed in the body of the church.

Placed against the south wall is a handsome monumental tablet, "To the memory of JOHN ROBINSON, ESQ., M.D., who died January 10th, 1837, aged 59 years." (This gentleman was a practitioner in Doncaster for 30 years, and married the sister of Mrs. Josiah Spode.)

At the belfry end is a small tablet in the wall (removed from the old church), to the memory of a worthy parish-clerk and his wife, with a Latin inscription, written, doubtless, by their *erudite* son, the successor to his father's learning and office, as follows:—

Juxta hanc inscriptionem JOHANNIS POULSON, (sacristæ annos 22,) et JOHANNÆ uxoris ejus sepulta sunt.

Ille / Illa obiit 27 Jan., 1691 / 27 July, 1688 Æt. 42. / 55.

N. B. The office of *Sacrist* had, until recently, been held by the family of Poulson for two centuries or upwards, but they have now forsaken the classics, and retired from the sacrist's office.

The Rectory-House of Stoke, which is distinguished by the name of Stoke Hall, is seated on the margin of the

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Between the Vestry-doors and the Chancel are two handsome marble tablets, one recording the Charitable Gifts, the other containing a list of Donations for Rebuilding the Church, &c. We give them in parallel columns.

A TABLE OF CHARITABLE GIFTS.

*Robert Bagnall*, of Fenton Vivian, yeoman, gave £100, which was invested in the purchase of a perpetual annuity of £5, to be distributed by equal portions on the 24th June and 1st November yearly, for ever to the poor inhabitants of Bottes-low, Fenton Vivian, Fenton Culvert, Long-ton, and Lane-end, and which annuity, by indenture, dated 10th February, 1674, was charged upon a messuage and lands in Over Tean, Nether Tean, and Checkley, then belonging to Samuel Taylor, gent.

*Mrs. Hannah Bagnall*, by will dated 6th November, 1727, devised two pieces of copyhold land, called the Withy-beds, in Clayton and Seabridge, in trust, after paying 20s. to the minister of Newcastle, provided he preach yearly in the church there a sermon on the day of the month whereon she died,—to dispose of the resi-due of the clear yearly rent, either for procuring poor children, inhabiting within the townships of Shelton or Fenton Vivian, to be taught to read English and cast accounts, and to buy books and Church Catechisms for the use of such children, or for the relief of poor people as should inhabit within one of the said Townships, and should be neither common beggars, nor suffer any of their children that lived with them to be such, nor have mainte-nance or alms allowed to them, or habita-tions provided for them out of the Parish levies; and more especially for the relief and support of such poor people as afore-said as should be sick, rendered lame, and unable to work through any accident.

*Thomas Allen*, Rector of this Parish, and Dean of Chester, by will dated 4th March, 1731, directed that the sum of £100, left in his hands by his mother, Margaret Allen, to be disposed of to chari-table uses, should be raised out of his personal estate by his Executors, and in-vested in the purchase of land, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof yearly for ever, as followeth, one half for the schoolmaster for the time being, of a school founded and built by the Testator at Meer-Lane, and the other half in the purchase of New Testaments, or Bishop Williams's Ex-position of the Church Catechism, to be

A TABLE OF DONATIONS towards erecting and completing the Parish-church, and providing an Organ, new Peal of Bells and Clock.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| His Most Gracious Majesty King George IV. from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster | 250 |
| John Chappel Woodhouse, rector, besides presenting the east window | 3300 |
| John Tomlinson, patron, besides presenting a marble font | 300 |
| Josiah Spode, Mount | 500 |
| The Devisees of John Turner Whiel-don, Little Fenton | 120 |
| John Smith, Great Fenton | 100 |
| William Hammersley, Fradswell-Hall | 70 |
| Thomas Minton, Stoke | 50 |
| Hugh Booth, Clayton | 50 |
| John Bourne, Great Fenton | 50 |
| Charles James Mason, Fenton | 50 |
| Felix Pratt, Fenton | 40 |
| Mrs. Chatterley, Shelton-Hall | 30 |
| Herbert Minton, Longfield-Cottage | 30 |
| Mrs. Bree, London | 30 |
| Mrs. Birch, Fradswell-Hall | 30 |
| Thomas Allen, Great Fenton | 30 |
| John Kirkham, Penkhull | 30 |
| John Whalley, clerk | 27 |
| William Moore, Wichdon-Lodge | 25 |
| Joseph Locker, Jun., Hanley | 25 |
| William Copeland, London | 21 |
| John Wickes Tomlinson, clerk | 21 |
| Thomas Fenton, Stoke-Lodge | 20 |
| John Hales, Cobridge | 20 |
| Josiah & Timothy Dimmock, Stoke | 20 |
| William & John Hancock, Fenton | 20 |
| James Greaves, Stoke | 20 |
| Henry Pratt, Stoke | 20 |
| Lewis & Samuel Bostock, Stoke | 20 |
| John Brassington, Stoke | 20 |
| Richard Cyples Tomkinson, Stoke | 20 |
| Donations under £20 each | 575 |
| Contributed by the Working-classes in Stoke Proper, above | 500 |
| Grants from the Parish, besides pur-chasing the site, &c., in addition to the church-yard | 3400 |
| Government duty on materials, re-mitted by the Lords of the Trea-sury | 641 |
| Grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches | 400 |

Trent, about a furlong's length from the church, and, whilst that edifice was erecting, underwent the process of

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distributed amongst the poor inhabitants of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.

*Thomas Finney*, of Blurton, yeoman, by will, dated 22d January, 1761, gave unto the poor Widows of Stoke parish that should have no pay therefrom, and resided near the church there, £3 per year to be given among them by the Curate and his Executors, as they thought proper.

*The National School* of Stoke-upon-Trent, for the instruction of poor children of this Parish in the principles of the Established Church, was erected in the year 1815 by donations, aided by a grant from the Chartered and National Society in London, and the Diocesan Society at Lichfield, and supported by voluntary subscriptions, and John Chappel Woodhouse, Rector of the parish, and Dean of Lichfield, by deed dated 24th June, 1830, directed one equal third part of the yearly dividend, interest, and income arising from the donation of £3000, which he placed in the hands of Trustees as an endowment of the National Schools of this parish, to be applied by the Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent for the further support of the said National School at Stoke for ever.

The said *John Chappel Woodhouse* also gave £100 upon trust for investment, and the net yearly proceeds thereof for ever to be laid out in household bread, to be distributed as Woodhouse's dole at Stoke church on Christmas-day, to deserving poor parishioners residing in Penkhull or Boothen, and not having received parish relief for six months preceding. Deed of trust dated 4th August, 1836, and enrolled in Chancery.

Tonnage on materials brought along the Trent and Mersey Canal, given by the Company of Proprietors.. 391
Team-work done gratuitously by various inhabitants and parish labor 500
Subscriptions for Pews and Vaults, and the materials of the old church upwards of ..... —
The foundations were laid in June, 1826, and the church was consecrated in October, 1830.
The total expence exceeded fourteen thousand pounds.

*In reference to the above Charities and others which belong to the various Townships within the parish, we must direct the attention of the Parishioners to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning Charities, printed by Order of Parliament, 21st April, 1826, pa. 310, & seq.*

The Church-yard contains numerous tombs, but none particularly remarkable, and many enclosed vaults. The principal families of the parish have here each their *narrow house*, and some of the monumental inscriptions, besides that of John Fenton *(mentioned page 419)*, would be worth transcription, only that we are sensible of having too long trod on hallowed ground.

A flat stone of rude appearance is carved with the following remarkable inscription, "Sibil Clarke, 1684, aged 112,—Henry Clarke, aged 112."—*These letters and figures appear to have been lately re-cut.*

Near to what was the entrance to the Chancel of the old church is a plain slab, inscribed "Thomas Machin, nuper de Botteslow, in hac Parochia, generosus, qui obiit 21mo. die Novembris, Anno salutis humanæ, 1747, ætatis ejus 64. *(The family of Machin of Botteslow was of very ancient standing in this Parish, but is no longer represented there.)*

enlargement and complete repair, for which purpose, and for repairing and improving the mills, buildings, and glebe property, the sum of £3,000 was by the act of 1827 authorized to be withdrawn from the Rectory-funds. The house is now the elegant villa residence of the incumbent, and preserves in its architectural features the stile of the Elizabethan era, in which it was probably founded.

Stoke Hall had the honor, early in the 17th century, of giving birth to one of the greatest biblical scholars which England can boast of, and of whom a memoir properly belongs to the present work. His father, the Rev. Thomas Lightfoot, was at that time curate of Stoke, and was a native of Shelton. His mother was Elizabeth Bagnall, of the eminent family of Bagnall, of Newcastle, already spoken of,* but which of the individuals mentioned in their genealogy were her parents we are unable to say. The biography of Dr. Lightfoot has been frequently written, and our task is merely one of selection from the most genuine sources.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT was born, (according to his own relation,) at the Rectory-House at Stoke, on Tuesday, March 29th, 1602, in the year preceding which his father had entered into holy orders, and had probably obtained a title thereto as Curate to Dr. John Weston, the then Rector of Stoke.

The subject of our memoir appears to have retained in after-life, a fond attachment to the vicinity of his natal spot, for he called Newcastle the mother of his birth, and of his dearest interests, whilst he lamented the miseries which the civil wars had brought upon her. How long the Rev. Thomas Lightfoot continued curate of Stoke is uncertain, but he became vicar of Uttoxeter in or about the year 1622, and died there in 1658, at the age of

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* See pedigree, p. 346.

81. He had five sons, of whom Thomas, the eldest, was brought up to trade, and three were educated for the church. John, who was the second, received his early tuition at a grammar-school kept by Mr. Whitehead, at Moreton-green, near Astbury, in Cheshire, from which he was removed in his 16th year to Christ's-college, Cambridge. His preceptor, Mr. William Chappel, was also the instructor of Henry More, John Milton, and other eminent men, and was afterwards Bishop of Cork. At college our student applied himself to eloquence with such success, that he was considered the best orator of the under-graduates in the University. He was also distinguished for the extraordinary proficiency which he made in the Latin and Greek languages, but he did not then engage in the study of Hebrew, of which he afterwards became so great a master.

When he had obtained his degree of B. A., he left the University, and became an assistant to his former master, Mr. Whitehead, who then kept a grammar-school of great reputation at Repton, in Derbyshire. There he continued about two years, and then entered into orders, and commenced his auspicious career in the ministry, as curate of Norton-under-Hales, in Shropshire. This curacy lay in the vicinity of Bellaport, the seat of Sir Rowland Cotton, who was his constant hearer, and, from admiration of his talents, nominated him his chaplain, and received him as an inmate into his house. Sir Rowland was a Hebrew scholar, and, by his persuasion, his chaplain was induced to engage in the study of that language, which he accordingly entered upon with the greatest ardour, and having removed with Sir Rowland to London, he then formed a determination to go to the continent for further improvement, and went down into Staffordshire, in order to take leave of his father and mother previous to his departure, but coming in the course of his journey to Stone, which was then destitute of a minister, he was persuaded to relinquish the

idea of going abroad, and to accept of that living; he shortly afterwards (in 1628) married Joyce, the daughter of William Compton, Esq., of Stone-Park, and widow of Mr. George Copwood, but did not remain long at Stone, finding the means of pursuing his favorite studies there exceedingly scanty; he, therefore, resigned the living, and removed with his family to the neighbourhood of London, that he might the more successfully prosecute his pursuits with the aid of the numerous books in the Hebrew language in the library of Sion-college. He now settled at Hornsey, and in 1629 published his first work, entitled "Erubhim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical," which he dedicated to his patron and friend, Sir Rowland Cotton. This compliment was not misapplied, for in September, 1630, Sir Rowland presented him to the rectory of Ashley, in Staffordshire. Happy in this secluded seat, he built a study in his garden, near his house, and here continued for twelve years to increase his rabbinical stores, and devote himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures in their original language, but his studious serenity was interrupted by the great political change which took place in 1642, and he was, by the Long Parliament, nominated a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, appointed to frame a new form of Ecclesiastical Government. He accepted this honorable trust from the most patriotic motives, and, although he contended on some points with many of the most able innovators in the assembly, he had a favorable opinion of the Presbyterian form of Church Government, which, in a sermon he preached before the House of Commons, he declared to be in his opinion "according to the pattern in the Mount."

In consequence of this nomination he was obliged to reside in London, and resigned his rectory, but obtained the presentation of it for his younger brother Josiah, and was himself chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange.

The Assembly of Divines met in 1643, and our author made a distinguished figure in their debates, and gave many proofs of his learning and intrepidity in opposition to tenets which certain of the clergy sought to establish. His abilities recommended him to the notice of the ruling powers, and when Dr. William Spurstow was rejected from the Mastership of Catherine-Hall, Cambridge, Lightfoot was appointed in his place, and presented to the valuable living of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire. When not engaged in his public duties, he employed his time in preparing and publishing the several branches of his "Harmony of the Old and New Testaments;" the first part of which he published in 1644.

In 1652 he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and in 1655 was chosen Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. He performed all the regular exercises on these occasions with distinguished ability, and was exemplary for the diligence and fidelity with which he discharged the duties of the Vice-Chancellor's office. He was now engaged with Dr. Brian Walton, and other learned men, in completing that stupendous monument of literature, the London Polyglot Bible, which was patronized by Oliver Cromwell, then Lord Protector. Dr. Lightfoot acknowledged his satisfaction at this high patronage in his speech delivered at the commencement of the work, and at the same time manfully expressed his commiseration for the oppressed clergy of the Church of England, and extolled their learning, zeal, and fortitude.

On the restoration of Charles II., Dr. Lightfoot offered to resign the Mastership of Catherine-Hall in favor of the ejected Dr. Spurstow, who, however, declined to resume it. Another person would have been preferred by the Crown, in which the right of presentation lay, but as Dr. Lightfoot's compliance with the measures of the Republican Government had arisen rather from necessity than choice, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, then Archbishop of Canterbury, procured for him a confirmation both of his

place and his living. This attention on the part of Dr. Sheldon arose entirely from his respect for the high character of Lightfoot, for he was not personally acquainted with him, though the Archbishop was himself a Staffordshire man. On this occasion Lightfoot's gratitude, and a seeming feeling of regret for his former pliancy under the Republican domination were expressed in the following terms in the preface prefixed to his "Talmudic hours."

"Misericordiam Dei cano, et clementiam Regis, per quas servatus "ego, ut naufragium non facerem, cum jam equidem naufragium "fecissem, et ne edibus pellerer, cum jam quidem forem pulsus."

After the Restoration, the Doctor was indebted to Sir Orlando Bridgman for a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Ely, and was appointed one of the assistants at the conference upon the Liturgy, which was held in the beginning of 1661, but he attended only once or twice, being more intent upon the completion of his "Harmony," and the discharge of his pastoral duties at Munden. So great was his attachment to his parishioners and his love of retirement, that he seldom left his Rectory, except to perform his necessary residences at Cambridge and Ely. During his absence he frequently said "he longed to be with his russet coats," and, to use the words of Dr. Bright his Biographer, "he little regarded the fleece, but he loved the sheep, who also greatly regarded their shepherd, gladly heard his voice, and did not go astray in his time." Dr. Lightfoot was of a strong healthy constitution, and remarkably temperate, and was enabled to pursue his studies with unabated vigour to the end of his life. He continued to publish, though in a letter to Buxtorf, he declares that he could scarce find any Bookseller in England who would venture to print his works, and he was obliged to print some of them at his own expense. They were, indeed, only calculated for biblical students of the highest order, and have been mostly useful to commentators on the Scriptures, "who have treated them like oranges, and thrown away the rind

after having extracted the juice." A short time before he died, Dr. Lightfoot promised some booksellers that he would collect his works, in order that they might be printed uniformly, but his death, which happened at Ely, on the 6th of December, 1675, in the 74th year of his age, prevented the fulfilment of his promise. His remains were interred at Great Munden, amid the tears and regret of his parishioners.

Dr. Lightfoot was twice married. He had four sons and two daughters by his first wife. His eldest son, John, was bred to the church, was chaplain to Dr. Walton, editor of the Polyglot, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, and died soon after that prelate; his second son, Anastatius Cottonus Jacksonus, was minister of Thundridge, in Hertfordshire; his third son, Anastatius, was brought up to trade in London; and his fourth son, Thomas, died young. His eldest daughter, Joyce, was married to the Rev. John Duckfield, rector of Aspaden, in Hertfordshire; and his youngest daughter, Sarah, married Mr. George Colclough, of Blurton, (of the Delph-house branch of that family.) The Doctor's second wife was relict of Mr. Austin Brograve, by whom he had no issue, and who also died before him.

In 1684 Dr. Lightfoot's works were collected and printed, with a portrait, in two volumes, folio, containing his Latin writings, with a translation into Latin of those which he wrote in English; edited by George Bright, D. D., rector of Loughborough; a second collection was published in Holland, in 1686, and a third edition, in three volumes, folio, in 1699, by John Leusden, at Utrecht. This edition contained several of Lightfoot's unfinished pieces in Latin; his works have been lastly collected and published in 1825, by the Rev. John Rogers Pitman, A. M., in 13 volumes, octavo, including all the important and interesting particulars of his life, from which we have borrowed largely in the present memoir.

In rabbinical learning, Dr. Lightfoot was equalled by

very few scholars, and excelled by none; several distinguished foreigners, who came to England to prosecute those studies, visited him for the purpose of instruction. Besides the assistance he rendered to Dr. Walton, in planning his Polyglot, he corrected most of the sheets of that stupendous work as they came from the press. He likewise rendered important assistance to Dr. Edmund Castell, in the compilation of the "Lexicon Heptaglotton," which forms a valuable appendage to the Polyglot Bible. The readers of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, are aware how much that learned person has extracted from the ore dug by Lightfoot, from Talmudic and rabbinical mines. A fair manuscript of his work, entitled "The Temple, especially as it stood in the days of our Saviour," is preserved in Chetham's Library, Manchester, the preface to which bears date April 3, 1650; it contains a dedication to Sir William Lenthall, then Speaker of the Long Parliament, whose bauble of a mace the imperious Cromwell shortly afterwards so rudely took away; and the author therein says, he could have travelled to Jerusalem to have viewed the Temple, with as little pains as it had cost him to describe it from the writings of others.

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Several rectors of Stoke within the last two centuries have been men eminent either for birth, learning, or philanthrophy, of whom the following brief notices are presented.

John Weston, L.L.D., who held the church for many years prior to his death in 1617, maintained at his own charge two schools; one at Stoke for the instruction of 40 boys in reading, writing, and catechising, with rewards of a Bible to the best reader, and a copy-book to the best writer, bestowed at their examination, four times in the year, and instruction in arithmetic was given to the most forward in catechistical knowledge, for which the master was to have an additional

reward of 5*s.* each. The other school for girls was maintained at Shelton, "near the head of Snape-Marsh, at the Row where the Rector did at some time dwell;" they were taught to read, spin, knit and sew, first for their own use, and then for the use of the boys, the mistress being encouraged to bring them to proficiency, by a reward of 6*s.* 8*d.* for each girl whom the Rector's and Churchwardens' wives upon examination considered to be properly instructed.* We will not stay to examine whether this worthy Rector's plan of education for the children of the labouring classes, set on foot here upwards of two centuries ago, may not challenge competition with the vaunted systems of modern times.

John Mainwaring, D.D., who, as appears by entries in the Register,† filled the church from 1633 to 1692, was of the eminent family, seated at Whitmore, of which we shall hereafter speak. During his long incumbency happened those terrible convulsions in the State, and troubles of the Church, by which royalty and prelacy were put down, and after enduring a long season of insult and suffering, and the ascendency of democracy and fanaticism, happily again restored. The Doctor seems calmly to have yielded to the force of circumstances, was probably superseded during the Commonwealth, but on the Restoration became again Pastor of Stoke, and continued so to the period of his death.

Thomas Allen, L.L.D., who was instituted Rector in 1697, was of a family long before settled at Fenton in this Parish, and still represented there by his descendant. The Doctor was promoted in 1722 to the Archdeaconry of Stafford, and afterwards to the Deanery of Chester. The gallery of Stoke old church was built by him, in conjunction with some of the principal parishioners. He

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* From an old M.S. belonging to Samuel Poulson, late parish-clerk.

† See p. 465.

also founded a school at Meir-Lane, as mentioned in the table of charitable gifts.*

Of the character of the late Rector, Dr. John Chappel Woodhouse, Dean of Lichfield, his extensive bounties, already mentioned, afford the most honourable and permanent testimony. He was a man whose piety was equally solid and sober-minded, and whose erudition was as extensive as his vast philanthropy. He was the author of two books on the Apocalypse, one published in 1806, being "A new translation of the Revelation of St. John, with Notes," and a subsequent volume of further annotations. This work is considered by theologians, as possessing the first rank among the commentaries upon that abstruse book, the Apocalypse. Whilst the appalling events of the French Revolution, and the triumph of Atheism in that country passed before his eyes, he calmly examined the prophesies relating to the Christian Church, and vindicated their title to inspiration. He lived an example of cheerful benevolence and rational piety. His person was tall, graceful, and dignified; his manners elegant, gentle, and unobtrusive; and his public virtues were concentrated in all the various relations of his private life. He died in the 85th year of his age, on the 17th November, 1833, at the Deanery, Lichfield, and was interred in that Cathedral, which acquired much of its modern beauty from his munificence, taste and care. The monument by Chantrey, there erected, to the Dean's two grand-daughters, children of his daughter, Mrs. Robinson, displaying such intensity of feeling and force of expression, combined with unrivalled beauty of execution, may be considered as partly owing its merits to his refined taste.

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* See p. 480.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

# Stoke-upon-Trent.—*(Continued.)*

PAROCHIAL NOTICES AS TO THE POOR.—PARISH WORKHOUSE.—TABLE OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.—PARISH BOUNDARY.—CHURCH RATES.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.—TABLE OF BIRTHS, &c.—DISSENTERS' CHAPELS.—SCHOOLS.—ELECTION STATISTICS.—INNS, &c.—TOWN OF STOKE DESCRIBED.—EMINENT DECEASED MANUFACTURERS, VIZ.—HUGH BOOTH, JOSIAH SPODE, 1st., 2d., & 3d., THOMAS WOLFE, THOMAS MINTON.—PARKES, THE CHEMIST.—PRESENT MANUFACTURERS, VIZ. COPELAND AND GARRETT, MINTON AND BOYLE, W. ADAMS AND SONS, &c.—TOWN HALL.— MARKET. — PROPOSED TOWN-HOUSE AND NEW MARKET.—CANALS.—WHARFS.—GAS-WORKS.—STEAM MILL.—PENKHULL WITH BOOTHEN.—FORMERLY DISTINCT HAMLETS.—DOMESDAY NOTICE OF PENKHULL.—ETYMOLOGIES.—HIDES OF LAND AND KNIGHT'S FEES.—TERRITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.—LANDED PROPRIETORS.—ANCIENT VILLAGE AND POTTERIES.—INTENDED CHURCH.—TILERIES.—MANSIONS, &c. VIZ.—THE MOUNT, CLIFF-VILLE, CLIFF-BANK LODGE, LONGFIELD COTTAGE, HART'S-HILL CHURCH, STONY-FIELD HOUSE, STOKE LODGE.—TRENT-VALE, CHURCH THERE.

HAVING in our two last Chapters enlarged upon the Ecclesiastical History and affairs of the parish of Stoke, we now conclude its general history, with various notices of a civil and statistical nature, intending afterwards to describe the modern town, and the township of Penkhull, in which it is principally seated.

The parish being of such magnitude, and containing so large a population, the concerns of the poor, which the old documents, quoted in the concluding part of Chapter XXI*, shew to have been no very weighty matter a century and a half ago, have since become encreasingly difficult and burthensome.

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* Page 466, &c.

The inhabitants adopted the provisions of Gilbert's act, in the year 1816, and conducted the Parish business by a Select Vestry, until they were put under the regulations of the late Poor Law Amendment Act. The parish is not in union with any other, but continues single, its concerns being managed by a board of 24 guardians, and an ample establishment of officials, for whose use a large house in Stoke, in a convenient and central situation, for board-rooms and general business, was, in the year 1839, purchased at the price of £2,300, to be paid by annual instalments during 10 years.

The parish workhouse was formerly established in the village of Penkhull, but in 1833 the select vestry erected a commodious building at a place called the Spittals,* within half a mile of Newcastle, at an outlay of about £3,000, and when the provisions of the New Act were adopted, a further expenditure of from £3,000 to £4,000 became necessary to adapt it to the model which the commissioners deemed needful for carrying out their plans. This large *Hotel d'Industrie* will contain 500 inmates, but not more than about 300 have at any one time hitherto tenanted its walls.

The table, which will be presently given, exhibits an account of the annual parochial expenditure for a series of years past, set down periodically, to shew its gradual increase and fluctuation. We could have wished to carry it back to the commencement of the last century, so as to have connected it with the older statements we have referred to, but have not been able to acquire the requisite information.

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* It is said this was formerly the site of an hospital called St. Loyes. We have not, however, met with any account of such a foundation.

The parish expenses for the year ending 25th March 1832, had reached the enormous amount of £19,747; but, by improved management, during the three following years they were gradually reduced to £13,429, which was the expenditure in 1835-6, before the New Poor Law Act was put into operation. In July, 1836, that Act was adopted, and a material reduction was soon effected under its strict regulations, so that for the year ending at Lady-Day 1838, the expenditure was reduced below one-half of what it had arrived at six years before, viz. to £9,564, which sum included upwards of £1,200 paid in reduction of loans and for building purposes.

Upon the whole, the Table subjoined presents extraordinary results, when contrasted with those given in a preceding page (467), and will serve, in the most striking manner, to shew the difference in the state and population of the district at different periods.

*A Table of the Overseers' Disbursements for the Relief of the Poor, &c., for the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, at different periods of time.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the year 1765-6 ..... | 762 | 6 | 1 |
| „ 1775-6 ..... | 948 | 2 | 4 |
| „ 1777-8 ..... | 1,403 | 19 | 9 |
| „ 1794-5 ..... | 2,722 | 4 | 1 |
| „ 1798-9 ..... | 3,523 | 1 | 7 |
| „ 1800-1 ..... | 4,465 | 6 | 0 |
| „ 1810-1 ..... | 7,904 | 18 | 7 |
| „ 1820-1 ..... | 10,757 | 19 | 9 |
| „ 1830-1 ..... | 18,607 | 13 | 7 |
| „ 1831-2 (maximum) | 19,747 | 3 | 2 |
| „ 1833-4 ..... | 15,859 | 10 | 2 |
| „ 1835-6 ..... | 13,429 | 1 | 7 |
| „ 1837-8 ..... | 9,564 | 15 | 0 |
| „ 1839-40 ..... | 8,880 | 11 | 8 |
| „ 1840-1 ..... | 10,716 | 7 | 0 |

The proportion which the several quarters of the Parish contribute to the general disbursements, will appear by the following particulars of the Poor's Rate:—

An assessment of seven-pence-halfpenny in the pound upon the rateable property within the Parish at large produces £3,260 10s. 8d., which is contributed by the respective districts in these proportions, viz.—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Shelton . . . . . | £669 | 8 | 9 | 1165 | 4 | 1 |
| — Hanley . . . . . | 495 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| — Penkhull, Clayton, and Seabridge . . | | | | 606 | 8 | 6 |
| — Fenton Culvert and Fenton Vivian . . | | | | 577 | 9 | 8 |
| — Longton and Lane End . . . . . | | | | 645 | 0 | 11 |
| — Bucknall, Bagnall, and Eaves . . . | | | | 266 | 7 | 6 |
| | | | | £3,260 | 10 | 8 |

Some ancient parochial documents, besides those already mentioned, may be referred to here,—particularly a perambulation or boundary, descriptive of a large portion of the parish, made in 1689, of which we give a copy in the appendix.* It is incomplete in the parts adjacent to the parishes of Burslem and Norton, and also as respects the Chapelries of Bucknall and Bagnall, but is still a curious record, and worth preserving in a parochial history.

Two tax assessments for Clayton and Seabridge for the years 1678 and 1697 are also given in the appendix,† selected from several old documents of a similar kind. The first is for a poll-tax of one-shilling a head assessed upon every man, woman, and child, the second for a poll-tax, land-tax, and tax upon stock, and discovers a great improvement in fiscal science within a period of 20 years. The amount levied in 1697 in Clayton and Seabridge was £73 0*s.* 8*d.*, and we cannot but remark here that if the rest of the Parish, and the kingdom at large, were to be now "equably rated," a modern Chancellor of the Exchequer need go no longer a fishing for a budget.

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* No. XXXI. † No. XXXII. and XXXIII.

We take occasion to observe that since the year 1836, there has been no rate for the general purposes of the church, a violent spirit of opposition having been excited against Church-Rates among a large portion of the inhabitants. A poll was taken in the several quarters of the parish in January 1834, when the object of laying a rate was defeated by a considerable majority; and at a vestry meeting, held the 29th September, 1837, a rate of one penny in the pound, proposed by the Churchwardens, was negatived by loud acclamation. Rates have, however, been since levied by order of the Church-Building Board for re-payment of the loans advanced by them for purchasing additional Burial Ground for the several new churches, and the friends of the Church have been obliged to subscribe among themselves to defray the necessary repairs and expences of the Parish Church, and the dependant Church of St. Mark, Shelton. It may be permitted to us to express a hope that a subject giving rise to such unhallowed excitement among neighbours, as Church-Rates have done in modern times, may be speedily adjusted by the wisdom of the legislature.

The table we subjoin exhibits the statistics of the Parish of Stoke, connected with the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years to the end of 1840, and has been furnished to us by the Superintendant Registrar. He informs us that he has not been once called upon to perform the marriage contract in his own office, so that no couple entering into wedlock in this Parish have at present refused to clothe it with a religious sanction. The Dissenters' Chapels licensed within the Parish for the performance of marriage are, *The Tabernacle* (Hanley), *Bethesda* and *Hope* (Shelton), *St. Gregory's*, Roman Catholic (Longton), and the *Independent Chapel* (Lane End), wherein 56 marriages in the whole appear to have taken place. The rest have all been solemnized at the various churches.

*A Table of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the several Districts of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, from* 1*st July*, 1837, *to* 31*st December*, 1840, *(extracted from the Superintendant Register's Books.)*

| DISTRICTS. | MARRIAGES | BIRTHS. | DEATHS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Shelton ..... | 72 | 1656 | 1165 |
| 2 Hanley ..... | 134 | 1420 | 825 |
| 3 Stoke-upon-Trent ..... | 1084 | 943 | 764 |
| 4 Fenton ..... | „ | 737 | 426 |
| 5 Longton..... | 94 | 1930 | 1158 |
| Bucknall Church ..... | 281 | .. | .. |
| Bagnall Church..... ..... | 12 | .. | .. |
| Licensed Chapels ..... | 56 | .. | .. |
| | 1733 | 6686 | 4338 |

*N.B.—The Hanley District includes Bucknall, Eaves, and Bagnall, but the Marriages at Bucknall and Bagnall churches are separately entered for precision. The large proportion which have taken place at Bucknall, fully justifies our remarks pp.* 220, 470.

Concerning the several places of Dissenting Worship, the following brief particulars refer to Stoke or Penkhull, exclusively.

The Wesleyan chapel situate in Market-street, Stoke, and built in 1806, will accommodate near 1000 persons.

The chapel of the Methodist New Connexion, (called Mount Sion,) in Hill-street, built in 1815, will seat about 300 persons, besides which the same sect have a small chapel, built in 1833, at Harp-field, or Stoke-lane.

The Primitive Methodist chapel in the village of Penkhull, erected in 1815, holds upwards of 100 persons.

The Quakers have a small Meeting-house in Chapel-street, Stoke, (erected in 1823, by the Independents, and sold by them to the Friends,) being the only one in the Borough belonging to this sect, who count very few members in the neighbourhood.

The Sunday School tuition, within the same quarter, may be stated as follows:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National School adjoining the Church . | 230 | 215 | 445 |
| School-Rooms at Harts-Hill, of Herbert Minton, Esq., (*who also maintains daily Schools, in Stoke, for about* 100 *children*) | 83 | 83 | 166 |
| Schools at Penkhull . . . . . | 40 | 35 | 75 |
| *These connected with the Church.* | | | |
| Wesleyan Chapel . . . . . | 194 | 199 | 393 |
| Methodist New Connexion, ditto . . . | 149 | 187 | 336 |
| Primitive ditto (Penkhull) . . . . . | 74 | 76 | 150 |

A School is about to be established in Stoke, as a Commercial School, in connexion with the Diocesan Society of Education; Mr. Alderman Copeland, one of the Members for the Borough, having generously offered to erect a suitable Building for the Institution.

The following particulars relative to the elective franchise, apply to the Township of Penkhull with Boothen only, as one of the electoral districts of the Borough of Stoke, and to the Parish of Stoke at large, as regards the County Registration.

*In the Borough.*

1832. Registered Electors, 154.—Polled (*Dec.*) for Wedgwood, 106; for Davenport, 54; for Heathcote, 78; for Mason, 16.

1837. Registered Electors, 223.—Polled (*July,*) for Davenport, 126; for Copeland, 145; for Bridges, 19; for Sheriden, 17.

1840-1. Registered Electors, 223.

*For the Northern Division of the County.*

1832. Registered Electors, in the several Townships of the Parish, 930.*—Polled (*Dec.*) for Mosley, 612; for Buller, 688; for Russell, 147.

1837. Registered Electors, 1176.—Polled (*Aug.*) for Baring, 219; for Buller, 566; for Mosley, 133.

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* The numbers registered in each Township, were as follow: In Penkhull and Boothen, 92; in Clayton, 12; in Seabridge, 3; in

There are in Penkhull with Boothen, 10 Inns or Public Houses (of which the Wheat-Sheaf and Talbot, in Stoke, are of a superior class). Of Beer-Houses, there are about 30.

The Town of Stoke is chiefly seated in the united Townships of Penkhull and Boothen, and is almost wholly of modern erection; it being but sixty or seventy years since there were five or six houses only, near the Church, which constituted what was then properly the Village of Stoke, including the Hall, or Rectory House, and the Curate's House, now recently taken down for improving the Church Yard. Stoke must, at the present time, be considered the most compact and regular Town in the Potteries; it is bounded westwardly by the Canal, and embraces there small portions of the Townships of Shelton and Fenton Vivian; covers the Vale west of the Church, extends northwardly to Shelton Wharf, and there also trenches on part of that Township; rises westwardly to Cliff Bank, covering the brow of the hill towards Penkhull; and reaches southwardly a considerable distance along the Trentham Road. The modern Streets, called Glebe Street, and Brook Street, which occupy the west and north sides of the Church Yard, present each an agreeable uniformity of character; that of the former having a plain frontage coated with cement, and the latter containing a superior class of houses of the bay window stile of architecture. Several handsome shops, at the entrance into the Town from Shelton, have been lately erected by Mr. Alderman Copeland, to whose public spirit the encreased prosperity of Stoke, since he became connected with it, is materially indebted.

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Hanley, 182; in Shelton, 108; in Fenton Culvert, 82; in Fenton Vivian, 12; in Longton and Lane-End, 368; in Botteslow, 5; in Bucknall and Eaves, 31; in Bagnall, 35.

In the Registers for 1837, *et seq.*, the Parish is not divided into Townships.

Some of the most enterprizing and successful Manufacturers having settled at Stoke, within three quarters of a century past, an extension of buildings and population has been produced, as great in proportion, as in any other part of the District.

Foremost in the catalogue of eminent Potters here we must place Mr. Hugh Booth, of Cliff Bank, whose monument we have noticed in Stoke Church, whereon his virtues are deservedly recorded; for, we believe, few men ever left a character more beloved and venerated. In his time, he was looked up to as the head of the neighbouring Manufacturers, and the main spring of every generous object. To his inferiors kind and affable; the willing arbiter of local disputes, whenever they arose; the bountiful contributor to every case of distress; and the presiding spirit over a select circle of neighbours, who, in that day, were accustomed to meet for social enjoyment and friendly conviviality one evening in the week, at the Wheat Sheaf, Stoke, and the Swan, Cliff Bank, alternately. This excellent man died a batchelor, in 1789, and was succeeded in his business by his brother, Ephraim Booth, who associated with him in partnership his sons, Hugh and Joseph, and carried on business successfully for several years.

Next in order, are the members of the house of Spode, of three generations.

Of the first Josiah Spode, few particulars are known to us, beyond what relate to him as the founder of a family, and the head of a large Manufacturing establishment. He rose from the condition of a workman, to one of great respectability, and to well merited affluence; and has been described, by a pen not addicted to flattery, as an excellent husband and father, a just and kind master, and a strictly honest, punctual and discreet man; mild, modest, and unobtrusive; averse from participating in general society, or public business, but sedulously devoted to his own particular pursuits; with a taste and a talent for music, and attached to the pure and innocent pleasures

and enjoyments of domestic life. He died at Stoke, in the year 1797.

Josiah Spode, eldest son of the last, rose to a more prominent sphere than his Father, by whom he was received into Partnership several years prior to his death. He was a man of energy, promptitude, decision, and great aptitude for business. The juncture at which he entered into it was of all others the most favourable for successful enterprize in a particular branch of the trade,—that of blue printed ware,—which proved a mine of wealth to many Potters of the last age, though disregarded (as we have said) by the great Josiah Wedgwood. In this line of business, the Spodes attained acknowledged pre-eminence in the London Market. They established a large warehouse in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the Theatre, where Garrick had made his *debût*, and the real Joe Miller used to exhibit his unrivalled flashes of humour. Poor Joe's remains lie buried in the opposite Cemetery, (behind the present Hospital of King's College,) and now the clattering of pitcher-plates, and crowds of customers have superseded, within those walls, the recitation of Shakspeare's plays and the plaudits of crowded audiences.

Mr. Spode, Jun. superintended the London trade, which comprehended an unrivalled stock of earthenware, china, and glass, and attracted the notice of all the higher classes of society of the metropolis in that day. Upon the Father's death, the business of the Manufactory, in the country, required and received the more immediate attention of the Son, who very considerably enlarged the size of his Works, and engaged in the manufacture of China, which he had previously purchased from other houses. In that department of trade, he soon obtained the highest celebrity, for the elegance and variety of his patterns, and the lightness and transparency of the material; and from this lucrative business, for a series of years, until his death, he reaped the well earned reward of his talents and industry, in the accumulation of a large

fortune. In conducting the London business, Mr. Spode found it necessary to engage a resident Partner, and connected himself with Mr. Wm. Copeland, a native of the Parish of Stoke, who, whilst quite a young man, had been recommended to the elder Mr. Spode, for his warehouse department, and, for many years before he was admitted Partner, superintended the London establishment. The firm in Portugal Street was then altered to "Spode and Copeland," and so carried on until the death of Mr. Copeland, in 1826.

To Mr. Spode's decision of character, may be attributed a demeanour, somewhat arbitary among his servants, from whom he exacted scrupulous obedience, respectful behaviour, and strict punctuality; but, on the other hand, he was the liberal rewarder of their integrity, merit, and industry. He was a decided churchman, and an unflinching loyalist. The latter character he exemplified on all occasions during the war with France, and few men possessed a greater share of what is usually called public spirit. He actively promoted the formation of a troop of volunteer cavalry, in the Potteries, in 1798, of which he took the command as captain, and which was kept up till the peace of Amiens.* When the war was renewed in

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* We take occasion here, to correct an error in page 57, where it is stated, that this Troop was at first commanded by Sir John Edenson (*read* "Edensor") Heathcote, and afterwards by Mr. Spode. The fact being, that "The Pottery Troop" was never commanded by any other Officer than Captain Spode. Sir J. E. Heathcote was Captain of a Troop belonging to the County Yeomanry, from 1794 to 1806, having in the mean time obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment. The Pottery Troop was an independent force, and the original enrolment of the members having been entrusted to us by a gentleman, nearly connected with Mr. Spode, we insert a copy of it in our Appendix, (No. XXX.) with the names of the Troopers who originally signed it. It was Officered as follows:—Josiah Spode, Captain; Ralph Baddeley, Lieut.; Thomas Broome Simpson, Cornet; Gregory Hickman, Quarter-Master; John Robinson, Jun., Robert Bill, Sergeants.

1803, Mr. Spode was appointed captain of another Pottery troop, then attached to the County regiment, but which appointment he did not long retain. He, about the period last named, erected an elegant Mansion, called The Mount, at Penkhull, within half-a-mile of his Manufactory, as a local and lasting trophy of his success in the pursuits of trade, and where he resided until the period of his death, in 1827. Few men have lived more useful in their generation than he, or been more amply rewarded with the smiles of fortune.

Mr. Spode married, early in life, Miss Saba Barker of Fenton, by whom he had two sons and four daughters; Mrs. Spode dying in 1797, he afterwards remained a widower. The inscription on his monument, already inserted, bears further record of his beneficence.

The third Josiah Spode, who succeeded to his father's business in the country, and the chief part of his fortune on his demise, was his second son, (the elder, William, who assumed the name of Hammersley, having for some time previously held a share in the London trade, which was then carried on under the firm of "Spode, Son, and Copeland.") Mr. Josiah Spode occupied the Mount, for about two years after his father's decease, and died there, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Williamson, of Longport,* an only child, "Josiah by name," now approaching his majority. The business of the Manufactory is, at present, carried on by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Of other deceased Manufacturers of Stoke, we may mention the late Mr. Thomas Wolfe, who entered largely into the Irish and American trade, and acquired an ample fortune, which he left to be shared by several daughters, or their descendants, at his decease, in 1818. Mr. Wolfe built a handsome brick house in the centre of Stoke,

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* See Page 177.

for the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Hamilton, a manufacturer, which, fronting the main street, standing alone and having a lofty elevation, still presents the character of a first-rate house, and is now occupied by Mr. Zachariah Boyle.

It is said that Mr. Wolfe was the first Potter who employed steam-power, for grinding burnt flint, and erected an engine at his Manufactory, about the year 1793.

Mr. Thomas Minton, during a long and successful career, very much contributed to the growing prosperity of Stoke, by his extensive business as a China Manufacturer, and left at his death, in 1836, a name and character second to few, for probity and benevolence. He died at the house he had purchased from Mr. Samuel Parkes, by whom it was originally built, which has been lately converted into Board Rooms and Offices for Parish business, as we have already mentioned.

It will not be out of place here, to say a few words of Mr. Samuel Parkes, just named, who settled at Stoke, in the year 1793, as a wholesale Grocer, Soap-Boiler, and Tallow-Chandler; and continued there for ten years, without meeting with much success. He then removed to London, and engaged in Practical Chemistry. In 1805, he published "A Chemical Catechism," by means of which, and of his "Rudiments of Chemistry," published in 1807, and his "Chemical Essays," in 1809, he acquired considerable celebrity, and an extensive circle of acquaintance in the scientific world; but it is said his merits were overrated, by means of the favour he was fortunate enough to meet with from the Reviewers. He died in London, in 1825.

The present Manufacturing Establishments in Stoke, may be classed and described as follow:—

1st—The very extensive works for making China and Earthenware, heretofore Josiah Spode's, which, in the year 1833, were purchased by Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq., an Alderman of the City of London, (only son of

Mr. Wm. Copeland, formerly Partner with Mr. Spode, in the London trade;) and are now carried on by him and his Partner, under the firm of COPELAND and GARRETT. This Manufactory employs a very large capital, and about 800 hands; and combines every advantage which its former spirited and talented proprietor could devise for the facilities of his trade, including a powerful steam-mill for grinding materials, and reducing manual labour in certain departments of the business.

Mr. Alderman Copeland served the high office of Lord Mayor in 1836; and has represented the Borough of Stoke upon Trent, in Parliament, since the year 1837.

Of the character of the China manufactured by the late Mr. Spode, and maintained by his successors, it would be superfluous to speak. It may be sufficient to say, that it possesses every degree of beauty and density for which the French and Dresden porcelains are so justly celebrated.

In September, 1806, when their late Majesties, George IV. and William IV. (then Prince of Wales, and Duke of Clarence), being upon a visit at Trentham Hall, honoured some of the principal Manufactories with their presence, Mr. Spode exhibited to the Royal visitors, the curious operations of his Establishment, his numerous work-people, in their best attire, and his choicest specimens of manufactured goods, set out in his large warehouse. The Prince was pleased on this occasion to confer on Mr. Spode the appointment of his Royal Highness's Potter.

The site of this Manufactory, with its adjuncts of wharfs, stores, and other accommodations, occupies about eight acres of land, in the centre of the Town of Stoke.

2.—The Earthenware and China Manufactories, (two large separate works,) of MINTON and BOYLE, formerly Thomas Minton. Here the most costly and curious kinds of China are executed, and have obtained a very high degree of celebrity. The admirers of the fine arts cannot fail to be gratified with a visit to these elegant pattern rooms.

3.—The Earthenware and China Manufactories, carried on under the firm of William Adams and Sons (though the head of the house died in 1829); comprising four separate works in Stoke, three of them formerly Thos. Wolfe's; and one at Cliff-Bank, formerly Hugh Booth's; where, in the aggregate, a large amount of business is done.

4.—The China Manufactory of Henry and Richard Daniel.

5.—The China and Earthenware Mannfactory of Zachariah Boyle.

6.—The Earthenware Manufactory of Samuel and George Reade.

7.—The Earthenware Manufactory, late of Lowndes and Hill, at present void.

On the rise of the hill, towards Trentham, is the Town Hall, a large room resting on arches, erected in 1794, by subscription among the principal inhabitants, upon land purchased from Mr. John Ward Hassells; and surrendered to eighteen trustees "upon trust, to erect and build an edifice, the lower part of which was to be appropriated for the purpose of a market or fair, or both; the upper part for a school-house, or such other purpose as the trustees should direct."

From the time of the erection of the Hall a small market was kept up there, but very inadequate to the wants of the place. However, in 1835, when another project was set on foot, by Mr. Tomlinson, for removing the market to Glebe Street, adjacent to the Church-yard, a company of Shareholders, of £5 each, was formed, embracing most of the tradespeople and householders of the more populous locality; and a site for a covered market was purchased, and a suitable building erected near the Town-Hall, where a very respectable market continues to be holden, though not at present established by law.

The intended market in Glebe Street, was patronised by several of the more wealthy inhabitants, who became Shareholders in the undertaking; and erected the stone basement of a large Town-house and Offices, intended to be connected with a new market-place, in which, and the purchase of the land, more than £3000 was expended; but this building at present remains unfinished, and is likely to do so, until public spirit shall concentrate itself, in rendering Stoke the real head of the Borough, and the other Towns lay aside their rivalry, and combine to overlook their particular interests, for the sake of advancing its supremacy.

The Grand Trunk Canal is carried over the Trent, at Stoke, near the main road, by a brick aqueduct of three arches, but upon so low a level as to be little noticed; and the dam it occasions is extremely prejudicial in times of flood.

Here are extensive Wharfs, for receiving and forwarding goods by the Canal, where most of the carrying firms mentioned in our account of Etruria wharf, and others, have stores and warehouses. The Messrs. Pickford keep up a regular communication hence, by their caravans, three times a week, to and from the Stafford station of the Grand Junction Railway. A Rail-road for horse-draft extends from Longton, through the Fentons, for the conveyance of the merchandize of those places, to and from a wharf and basin on the east side of the Canal, near Stoke, where capacious warehouses are erected.

A Branch Canal from the Grand Trunk at Stoke, to Newcastle, a distance of four miles, by its circuitous channel, was made under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1795, and affords considerable accommodation to Newcastle, though not much benefit to the proprietors.

Near the Bridge are the newly erected Gas-Works, by which the Town lamps, and several of the manufactories, inns, and dwelling houses, are supplied. They were completed in 1840, and are carried on by the manufacturers

and inhabitants, on the footing of a Joint Stock Company; the main pipes are extended through the Fentons to Longton.

A Steam Corn-mill, containing four pairs of stones, worked by Mr. Frederic Platt, on the Newcastle Canal here, is the most considerable flour-mill in the district; which is chiefly supplied with its large consumption, by canal or land conveyance from distant agricultural parts.

## *PENKHULL with BOOTHEN.*

Penkhull and Boothen were unquestionably distinct Hamlets in former times, but they have been long united, so as not to be known by any definable limits, though they have still separate village-steads; and it must be obvious, that Boothen formed the southern and eastern sides, lying up to the River Trent, including probably the seat of the church; whilst Penkhull embraced the upper and larger or western portion. For all civil purposes, the two Townships have been immemorially consolidated. They are integrally within the manor of Newcastle, of which they constitute more than a third part, extending over an area of about 1630 acres. Penkhull must be ranked as the head of the manor, now that the castle is no more; some parts of this Township still surround the Castle Bank, and the fortress was doubtless erected within its limits.

In the Domesday survey, Penkhull is described as a large vill or manor, and probably comprized, besides Boothen, the territory afterwards appropriated to the castle and borough of Newcastle, and the Townships of Shelton and Hanley. It is particularized in that ancient record as follows:—*

"The King holds Pinchetel, which was aforetime held

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* Rex *tenet* Pinchetel. *Algar comes tenuit. Ibi ii hidæ cum appendicibus. Terra est xi carucacum. In dominio sunt ij, et xvij*

" by the Earl Algar. There are two hides of land with " their appurtenances. The arable Land consists of Eleven

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*villani et vj bordarii cum viij carucis. Ibi ij acræ prati, silva j leucæ longitudine et ij quarentenarum latitudine. Valent vj libras.*—(Domesday 246 a.)

About the etymology of Penkhull (which is variously written in ancient documents, *Pinchetel*, *Penkel*, *Penchul*, &c.) we confess ourselves quite in the dark. We cannot, after grave deliberation, resolve it into any satisfactory compound in the Anglo-Saxon language. We had fancied it might be the Hall (*heal*) of some Thane or Saxon Chief, but this derivation is not supportable either by evidence or tradition. If *Penk* be equivalent to *Pink*, and our ancestors called " the meek and soft-eyed primrose," by that general name, then Penkhull might signify, in modern language, *Primrose-hill*. A friend of ours, partial to etymological and philological enquiries, has suggested a British derivation, viz. *Pen* (the head), and *Cyl* or *Kyl* (a kiln or oven), which would be very descriptive of the main feature of the village, could we believe it to have been the seat of some small Potteries during the earliest period of its annals. But we confess our scruples as to the propriety of resorting to a Welsh Dictionary, for the explanation of rural divisions made by the Anglo-Saxon Lords, who were total strangers to the British language, and gave names, significant in their own of some local peculiarity, to the places in general where they settled.

The etymology of " Boothen" presents no apparent difficulty, but seems to be the plural form of " Booth," and to bear intrinsic evidence of the humble cottages—the booths of wattles—peculiar to the hamlet when it first acquired a name.

Of the *hide* of land, mentioned in Domesday, we have already observed it was a very indeterminate quantity.* Most writers consider it as equivalent to the carucate, and to have been the denomination of a farm of 100 or 120 acres in the Anglo-Saxon period, as the carucate or plough-land undoubtedly was in the Anglo-Norman; Mr. Sharon Turner says, that the ownership of five hides of land, a church or bell-house and a kitchen, constituted a Thane of the lesser grade, or knight.† It is, however, impossible to reconcile the hide with the carucate as they stand in Doomsday; as for instance, Penkhull is said to have contained only two hides, *i. e.* in Anglo-Saxon computation; but at the time of the survey is estimated at eleven carucates. Hence

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* See page 183.

† Vol. III. page 230—1.

" Carucates, two Ploughs are in the demesne, and eigh-
" teen Villeins and Six Bordars have 8 Ploughs. There
" are two acres of meadow, also a Wood one mile in length
" and two furlongs broad; The value of the whole being
" Six pounds."

Here we see that the land in tillage contained eleven Carucates, or about 1300 acres, to which undoubtedly belonged common of pasture on the wastes, and the math of the common meadows; which, in the then open state of the country, were appurtenant to the arable land. The manorial territory of Penkhull might thus, with the woodlands which skirted the hills for a mile and a half, the small portion of enclosed meadow, and the extensive

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we might be led to suppose the hide equal to five and a half carucates; but an examination of other entries, at once destroys that assumption, and shews that no ascertainable proportion between the one and the other can be made out. Perhaps the solution of the difficulty may be as follows:—The hides mentioned in Domesday, were the reputed measures founded upon some then ancient survey, by which the dues and services to the Crown had previously been levied; and by the general advancement of agriculture, and the cultivation of waste lands, the quantity of arable land had been increased in most cases, so as to present the results expressed in Domesday, by carucates and their subdivisions of virgates (or yard-lands), and bovates (or ox-gangs), the former being a quarter of the carucate, the latter half the virgate. After the Domesday survey, that record became the standard of property, and the King's tenants in *capite* were required to render services proportioned to the amount of their several fees or estates, as therein set down. A *knight's fee* is said to have been an estate equal to eight hides or carucates, but the amount of the hide having varied by local custom, under several kingdoms of the octarchy, afterwards, in some places twelve carucates made a knight's fee; for each of which fees, the proprietor was bound to serve the Sovereign in his wars, properly equipped and armed at his own expense, for forty days in the year; and for every additional fee, to furnish another knight, or two esquires, or an adequate number of men-at-arms (horsemen). Any estate less than a knight's fee, rendered the owner liable to a proportionate term of service, *i. e.* for half a fee twenty days, and for a quarter ten days. The holders of twenty knights fees or upwards, were the greater barons or peers of the realm. Such was the ancient tenure in chivalry or knight service.

waste lands, very well embrace the whole of the present Townships of Penkhull, Boothen, Newcastle, Shelton, and Hanley. The number of ploughs employed was ten, of which two were occupied in the Lord's demesne lands, and the remainder by twenty-four husbandmen and cottagers, the copyholders of that age. The territory we thus assign to the ancient manor of Penkhull does not, probably, employ at present many more ploughs than it did seven centuries and a half ago.

The principal landed proprietors, in Penkhull, are John A. Wise, John Smith, Josiah Spode, F. W. Tomlinson, Esqrs., and others; in the Boothen quarter, Sir Thomas J. F. Boughey is the largest owner. The Township of Penkhull forms the boundary of the Borough of Stoke along its western side, and abuts there upon the Township of Clayton, the Borough of Newcastle, and the Township of Wolstanton. The ancient village is seated on the summit of a hill, overlooking the Town of Stoke westwardly, and consists of some farm-houses, a few genteel houses, and a number of modern workmen's dwellings. This eminence commands extensive and picturesque views, contracted on the south by the woods and domain of Trentham, and stretching westwardly over the unreclaimed wilderness of Swinnerton Park. A few coarse Potteries are known to have been established here, as early at least as the year 1600, the sites of which are now converted into dwelling-houses. These small establishments may have existed for an indefinite period, antecedently to that time, and entitle Penkhull to the honour of having cultivated the manufactures of the district in their primeval state. The clay-pits with which Penkhull village abounds, afford indeed some colour to the supposition. It has been determined, in this church-building age, to erect a church in this open part of the village, and the foundations thereof have been laid whilst this part of our work is in the press.

A school-house has for a few years past been maintained here, in connexion with the church of Stoke, and a neat

school-house has been lately built near the site of the church.

Stoke and Penkhull have this advantage over Hanley and Shelton, that though mostly of copyhold tenure, they are out of the range of the mines, and consequently exempt from the injurious and unpleasant annoyances we have alluded to in speaking of those Townships.

There are several establishments within the limits of Penkhull, for making the hard blue bricks, tiles, and earthen pipes, for which other parts of the district are famous, particularly at Harts-Hill, below Basford-Hill, (near to Etruria,) and upon the Trentham Road, beyond the Black Lion Inn.

Of the mansions within the Township of Penkhull, (we may say, indeed, within the compass of the Borough,) "The Mount," erected, as already mentioned, by the late Josiah Spode, Esq., bears acknowledged pre-eminence. It stands near the village, and is surrounded by plantations and a highly-ornamental domain. The house is an oblong building of stone, with a semicircular entrance on the west-front; an elegant and lofty dome, which lights the stair-case, gives an exterior air of grandeur to the structure. After the decease of its founder, it was occupied by his son, Mr. Josiah Spode, during the short interval which preceded his death, and afterwards for several years by his widow, who, for the benefit of her son's education, has lately removed to another neighbourhood. The house is now tenanted by Mr. Lewis Adams, of the firm of William Adams and Son, of Stoke.

Cliff Ville is entitled to our next notice, as being little inferior in any respect to the Mount, from which it is distant less than half a mile. It is an elegant square mansion of stone, erected in the year 1810, by John Tomlinson, Esq., the gentleman already spoken of, who having settled in Hanley, as a solicitor, in the year 1794, acquired in a few years, by the exertion of great industry and talents, a competent fortune, and became afterwards

the fortunate purchaser of the advowson of Stoke. The house occupies what was formerly part of the royal demesne of Cliff Hay, mentioned in "Testa de Nevill," subsequently called Castle Cliff, and belonging to the King's-Woods, but which, when Mr. Tomlinson purchased the estate, was entirely divested of its woodland character. It has, however, now regained, or rather attained a high degree of sylvan beauty, and presents a very agreeable picture to the eye, viewed from the north. The domain of Cliff Ville contains about 70 acres, and is the only freehold estate of any extent within Penkhull. A considerable portion of it was granted by John of Gaunt, in the year 1365, to Hugh Bowyer and William Brompton in fee farm, by a deed of which a transcript is given in the Appendix,* the remainder was probably alienated by King James, as we have before intimated.†

Cliff Ville is now the property and residence of Frederic Wright Tomlinson, Esq., the younger son of the deceased; whose eldest son, the Rev. John Wickes Tomlinson, M.A., is Rector of Stoke, and owner of the advowson. Caroline, the only daughter of the deceased Mr. T., is married to Major Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart. Mr. Tomlinson, sen. had, for some time before his death, retired from practice, and was in the Commission of the Peace for the County.

Near to Cliff Ville, is Cliff Bank Lodge, a handsome villa, recently erected by Thomas Garrett, Esq., resident partner of the firm of Copeland and Garrett.

Half a mile further, on the road to Newcastle, at Harts Hill, is Long-field Cottage, the unassuming but elegant seat of Herbert Minton, Esq., one of the opulent manufacturers of Stoke. It is a neat residence, and has another house near it of corresponding character. Mr. Minton is the active patron of religious education, and not only

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* No. XXXIV. † See p. 334, where a little qualification is requisite to reconcile the account of Castle Cliff with what is now stated.

maintains a day-school for the children of his workpeople in the Town of Stoke, but has erected near his house school-rooms for the instruction of the children in that now populous vicinity. He has also commenced the building of a church on the neighbouring eminence, which, when reared to its intended height, will form a prominent and graceful object to the whole superficies of the Borough, displayed like a panorama from this elevated spot to singular advantage. The church is of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and calculated to accommodate nearly 1,000 persons. It will be endowed wholly by the benevolent founder, who is, at the same time, building a parsonage house, of corresponding style, close by.

On the road from Etruria to Newcastle, and half a mile from that Town, which it overlooks, but within the precincts of Penkhull, is Stony-Field House, belonging to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Thomas Firmstone, Ironmaster, a handsome square mansion, formerly belonging to the family of Bent.

Stoke Lodge, situate below the village of Penkhull on the south, is a pleasant retired seat, of somewhat ancient date, the property and residence of Thomas Fenton, Esq., Town Clerk of Newcastle.

There are several other villa-residences hereabouts, which would be entitled to distinct notice, were they not so greatly eclipsed by the Mount and Cliff Ville. Some of them are of modern erection, and border on the turnpike Road between Newcastle and Hanford, now called Trent Vale. These are snug rural boxes, and those on the neighbouring declivities afford most agreeable prospects in the direction of Trentham, Clayton, and Swinnerton. We must pass them by collectively, but not omit the mention of a church which has been begun upon at Trent Vale, concurrently with that in the village of Penkhull, and within three quarters of a mile therefrom, both being carried on by the Lichfield Diocesan Society for aiding the building and enlarging of churches. These

and the church at Hart's-Hill, now erecting, will form a well-arranged line of church stations throughout the parish of Stoke, (Clayton excepted,) and leave little to be desired by the friends of the establishment there, but an able and efficient ministry, and sufficient funds for their support. Here are six churches already built or in course of building, by voluntary bounty, within this opulent parish, and proposed to be endowed independently of the rectory funds, such funds, meanwhile, being abundantly ample for the maintenance of a proper number of clergymen throughout the parish at large. *Sic non oportet!* Our legislators are at length alive to the duty of making the revenues of the church available for their legitimate object; they will probably, therefore, ere long, provide that the incomes of the richer benefices shall be chargeable with the maintenance of a sufficient number of clergymen, first within the proper sphere of each particular parish, and afterwards (if means remain) towards the poorer livings. In such an event the several churches in Stoke, of private foundation, will participate in the benefits which the talents and industry of the late patron have achieved, by the rigorous enforcement of the rectorial rights, and the advantageous disposal of the tithes and glebe property.

# CHAPTER XXIV.

## Stoke-upon-Trent.—*(continued.)*

### *(THE OUT-TOWNSHIPS.)*

NEWCASTLE AND BURSLEM REFERRED TO.—WHITMORE, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF STOKE, — ITS ANCIENT HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP. — FAMILY OF MAINWARING, PRESENT LORDS. — THEIR ORIGIN AND PEDIGREE.—WHITMORE HALL AND CHURCH.—GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. — CLAYTON. — PARTLY WITHIN TRENTHAM.—CLAYTON GRIFFITH.—GREAT CLAYTON, ITS ANCIENT HISTORY.—FAMILIES OF CLAYTON, LOVATT, AND BOOTH, CENTERING IN WISE.—THEIR PEDIGREE. —SEABRIDGE, ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.—TRENTHAM, BRIEFLY NOTICED. — BOTTESLOW, ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.—BUCKNALL, ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY AND CHURCH. — UBBELEY. — FAMILY OF VERDUN. — EAVES, A MEMBER OF BUCKNALL.—ASH, MANSION OF JOB MEIGH, ESQ.—BAGNALL, ITS ANCIENT HISTORY.—FAMILY OF MURHALL.—JUDGE BRADSHAW. —GREENWOOD HALL.—PARISH OF BUCKNALL AND BAGNALL, AND RECTORY.—NORTON IN THE MOORS, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF STOKE.—NOTICES OF THE MANOR, CHURCH, MINES, &c.

We propose to devote the present Chapter to a cursory view of the Hamlets connected with the Ecclesiastical or Civil Jurisdiction of the parish of Stoke, but not partaking of the electoral franchise of the Borough, and shall, in some instances, take a rather wider range, according to our original design, though with reference always to the principal subject of our work.

The parish of Newcastle, one of the late members of Stoke, has already had its due share of attention in the ancient historical notices we have given of that Borough, the limits of which are commensurate with the parish.

The parish of Burslem, being principally within the Borough of Stoke, has also been copiously described.

The parish of WHITMORE, formerly a member of Stoke, but severed from it by the Rectory Act, and distant six miles, (measuring from the respective churches,) has some claims on our attention. It has the addition "under Lyme" in ancient records as we have already shown, and must have been buried in the midst of that woodland labyrinth whilst it existed. The Lordship contains about 2000 acres; Richard the Forester held it at the Norman Survey,* and through his descendants, of the *Verdon* race, it came at length, along with middle Biddulph, to Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Verdon, whose husband bore the name of John de Whitmore.† Elizabeth, the only surviving child of that marriage was espoused to James de Boghey, (Temp. Ed. III.) with whose male descendants those manors remained till the year 1539, when, by the death of Humphry Boghey, Esq., leaving a female heiress, Alice, the only child of his son Robert Boghey, then deceased, and wife of Edward Mainwaring, (a younger son of Sir John Mainwaring, of Peover, in Cheshire,) they came into the hands of the family whose male representative still enjoys them *both*, and is owner of the principal part of the landed property belonging to them.

Several members of this eminent family have at different times been distinguished in civil or military affairs, Ed-

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* Domesday, 249 a.

† It does not appear of what family John de Whitmore sprung. In the time of Hen. III. William de Burgaville was Lord of Whitmore, (*Vid. Abbrev. Placit. p.* 119,) and Roger de Burgillon was enfeoffed of land in Whitmore by Sir William de Audley, *circa*, 1280. (*Vid. Chartam penes R. Mainwaring, Esq.*) Again in 15 Ed. III. (1340) Ralph Burgullon was foreman upon the inquest of nones for the parish of Stoke, (*Vid. Append. No.* XXV.) We, therefore, strongly incline to think that John de Whitmore was of the Burgaville or Burgillon race.

ward Mainwaring, Esq., in the civil wars, in the time of Charles I., took the side of the Parliament, and garrisoned the Manor-house of Whitmore against the Royalists. He was also appointed by the rebel government to the office of Sheriff in 1646; and to his son, Mr. Edward Mainwaring, was assigned the duty of demolishing the castle of Heleigh,* but the loyalty of the family returned with the Restoration, and the last named gentlemen was appointed High Sheriff by Charles II. in 1669. In the Scotch Rebellion of 1745, Edward Mainwaring, Esq., the then head of the family, signalized himself by his activity in suppressing it, and marched at the head of his tenantry against the intruders.† This gentleman was grandfather of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq., who, (though in the early part of his life he appeared to stand little chance of inheriting the estates, being then the tenth in the succession,) became nearest male heir upon the death of his cousin Charles Mainwaring, who died a bachelor in 1831, succeeded to the property on the death of his maiden cousin, Sarah Mainwaring, in 1837, and now represents the family honours. The present Mr. Mainwaring is a captain in the Navy, and an acting Magistrate of the county.

Whitmore-Hall, the family seat, stands in a romantic valley, just below the church and village, and is a large brick mansion of low elevation, concealed by the woods of the domain, in which is some fine oak timber of ancient growth and large dimensions. The church is a small and humble structure of stone, with a half-timbered turret bearing the appearance of great antiquity, and which doubtless belonged to the very chapel which the Prior and

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* In March, 1645. See Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 70.

† See the letter given, p. 356; but by a misprint of a small word (*he* instead of *we*,) Mr. Mainwaring is made more prominent in the slaughter of the rebel forces than there is any ground for supposing him to have been.

Canons of Trentham conceded to Vivian of Stoke in the reign of Henry II. upon a stipend payable to the Mother Church as we have already mentioned.* Some monuments to the memory of members of the family of Mainwaring are contained in the church.

A pedigree of this family, traced from the period of their settling at Whitmore in the reign of Henry VIII., is subjoined, as a just tribute to their rank and connexion with the interests of the parish of Stoke. Their earlier lineage, commencing with Ralph Mainwaring, Judge of Chester in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., may be seen in Sir P. Leycester's antiquities of that County,† and the genealogy of their maternal ancestry, the Bogheys, in Shaw's Staffordshire.‡ Concerning the Verdon race, through whom they trace their earlier maternal descent, we refer to Erdeswick, *(passim.)*

The advowson of Whitmore was purchased by the last Edward Mainwaring, Esq., under the Stoke Rectory division act of 1807, and a Rectory-house was soon afterwards built upon a pleasant eminence beyond the village. The Rev. J. J. Brazier is the present incumbent. The endowment consists of the tithes of the lordship, and about 36 acres of glebe, lying in Burslem, Newcastle, and Whitmore, and produced, according to the returns made in 1831, £470 per annum. A day-school and Sunday-schools are supported here by the bounty of the Mainwaring family.

The Grand Junction Railway passes through the township of Whitmore, and its station at Whitmore-Heath, distant from Stoke seven miles, is the nearest point of access for the population and trade of Newcastle and the Potteries to that great national thoroughfare, an inconvenience greatly felt, and unavailingly lamented.

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* See p. 451. † Page 330, &c. ‡ Vol. I. p. 36.

# PEDIGREE OF MAINWARING OF WHITMORE.

EDWARD MAINWARING, Esq. of Whitmore, *(jure uxoris,)* 9th son of Sir John Mainwaring, of Peover, Co. Cest., d. 1586. = Alice Boghey, sole heiress of her grandfather, Humphry Boghey, Esq., of Whitmore, who died 31 Hen. VIII.

Edward Mainwaring, d. 1604. = Jane, dau. of Matthew Cradock, of Stafford, Esq. — Two Daughters.

Edward Mainwaring, b. 1577, Sheriff of Staff. 21 Charles I. d. 1647. = Sarah, dau. of John Stone, of London, Esq. — John, a merchant, (died abroad.) Randulph, ancestor of the Mainwarings of Bromborough, Co. Cest. — left issue. — married, and — Several dau.

Edward Mainwaring, Sheriff of Staff 21 Chas. II. d. 1674, æt. 73. = Anne, dau. of Geo. Lomax of Clifton, Co. Notts., Esq.

Rev. John Mainwaring, D.D., Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, d. 1692. = (1st,) Susanna Pigott. (2d,) Anne Gregson.

1st wife. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thos. Heneage, of Battersea, Knt. = 2d wife. Edward Mainwaring, d. 1704, æt. 69. = Bridget, dau. of Sir Thos. Trollope, of Thirlby, Co. Linc.

Five younger sons, of whom John, the 4th, mar. and had issue.

Three dau., of whom 2 mar. & left issue.

Edward Mainwaring, mar. 2dly, Martha, relict of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Bart., *(no issue,)* d. 1740, æt. 59. = 1st wife. Jemima, dau. of Edw. Pye, of Faringdon, Co. Berks, M.D., d. 1721.

Two dau. one of whom, Mary, mar. Geo. Davenport, Esq.

1735. Edw. Mainwaring, Sheriff of Staff. 8 Geo. III. d. 1795, æt. 85. = Sarah, dau. & co-heiress of W. Bunbury, Esq., Attor.-Gen. of Cheshire, d. 1798.

Rev. Henry, Rector of Etwall, Co. Dub. Thomas, Benjamin, and other sons, some of whom left issue.

1 Edw. Mainwaring, d. Dec. 7, 1825, æt. 89, s. p. = Anne, dau. of Sir P. T. Chetwode, Bart.

2 William, d. 1812. = Frances, dau. of R. Stone, Esq.

3 Richard, died young.

4 Rev. James Eyton, d. 1808, (issue.)

5 Three dau. d. unmar.

1 Edward.
2 William.
3 Henry.
4 Rowland Eyton. (all died s. p.)

5 Chas. Mainwaring, Esq. succeeded his uncle Edward, and died unmarried, Dec. 1831.

Sarah, d. unmar. Mar. 31, 1837.

Anne, mar. Jos. Sladen, Esq.

Janette, mar. M. Russell, Esq.

Julia, unmar.

1st wife. Eliz. dau. of Thos. Mills, of Barlaston, Esq. d. s. p. = Rowland, a Major in the Army, d. 1817, æt. 71.

2d wife. Jane, dau. of Capt. Latham, R.N.

1 Edward Henry, died s. p. 1808.

1st wife. Sophia Henrietta, dau. of Major Duff, died 1824. = 2 ROWLAND MAINWARING, of Whitmore, Esq. (1841,) a Post-Captain, R.N., succeeded his cousin Sarah, 1837.

2d wife. Mary-Anne, dau. of Jno. W. Clarke, Esq., died 1834. = 3d wife. Laura Maria Julia Valburga Chevillard, dau. of Col. Chevillard, of the French Imperial army.

3 Thomas, late of E.I.C. Civil Service, (issue.)

4 George, of E.I.C. Civil Service, living 1840, (issue.)

Three dau. married.

1 Rowland, d. young.
2 Edw. Pellew, eldest surviving son, mar. Caroline d. of P. L. Story, Esq.
3 Gordon, an officer in the E.I.C. serv.
4 Charles Hen., Oriel Coll. Oxon.

5 Septimus, d. 1821.
6 William Arthur.
7 George.
8 Sophia Henrietta, m. to Chas. Coyney, of Weston Coyney, Esq.
9 Paulina Mary, d. yg.

Mary-Anne.

8th son, Karl Heinrich August.
9th son, Randolph.
10th son, Eugene George Henri.

Clayton is a member of the present parish of Stoke, though beyond the limits of the Borough. Part of the Township is distinguished by the name of Clayton Griffith, or Griffin, otherwise Clayton parva, and is within the parish of Trentham, to which it was probably annexed as part of the possessions of the Priory there. It comprised in the reign of Edward I. two carucates of land with other revenues, amounting to £2 1*s.* 8*d.** which, with the additions presently noticed, were at the dissolution of Monasteries valued at the annual sum of £7.† Jeffry, son of Jeffry Griffin, died seized of 3 parts of the Manor of Clayton, II. Edw. I.;§ and subsequently the lordship was held by the Prior and Convent of Trentham, under Roger de Burgillon at the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, according to a recognizance made by Nicholas de Mokeston, Prior, and the rest of the Convent, which rent John Burgillon, who was a Priest, and son to Roger, released, and Margery, his mother, confirmed by Deed, (*Temp. Ric. II.*)

Thomas Clayton, in 33 Hen. VI. also gave lands in Clayton parva, to Stephen, then Prior of Trentham, in free alms.

Most part of the lordship of Clayton Griffith is now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and consists of a large farm called the Hill, overlooking the town of Newcastle, and an extensive ley or pasture adjacent, over which the Burgesses have rights of pasturage in common, regulated by an act of Parliament passed in 1816 for enclosing the Town-fields belonging to that Borough, of which *Clayton-field* was part.

The township of Clayton, (or Great Clayton,) concern-

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* See the printed copy of Pope Nicholas's taxation, page 252, where it is misprinted *Cloxton.*

† Eccl. Survey, vol. 3, page 108. § Cal. Inq. post mort. vol. I. p. 79.

to face page 621.

ing which more particularly we are called to speak, contains an area of 734 acres. It was recorded in Domesday* (*i. e. Claitone*) as being holden in chief by Richard the Forester, and by Nigel, as his feudatory; and was afterwards incorporated with the manor of Newcastle. A family who took their name of the place were seated here in the reign of Richard II., but became extinct in the male line, on the death of Thomas Clayton, in 1633. By the marriage of Ellen, one of the two daughters, and heiresses of John Cleaton, (or Clayton,) with Thomas Lovatt, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, part of the estates of the Claytons came to the family of Lovatt, and in 1615, when the copyholds of the manor of Newcastle were surveyed, the Lovatts and Claytons together appear to have been proprietors of more than half of Clayton and Seabridge its adjunct.† Part of these estates then belonged to John Clayton, who dying without issue, his nieces and co-heiresses, Mary, wife of John Wynser, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lea, succeeded to his inheritance in coparcenary. This was purchased in 1785, by the late Thomas Lovatt, Esq., in conjunction with his father-in-law Mr. Unett; and this Mr. Lovatt, as the last male representative of the main branch of the Lovatt's, having inherited their estates, transmitted the whole, on his death in 1803, to his only child Anne, who married Hugh Booth, Esq., (nephew of the gentleman spoken of in our last chapter,) and left by him an only child, Mary Lovatt, now the wife of John Ayshford Wise, Esq., a gentleman descended of an ancient house in Devonshire, who occupies the seat of his wife's ancestry, Clayton Hall, a mansion venerable for its antiquity, and of which Mr. Wise has kindly favored us with an engraved view. The village of Clayton is delightfully seated on a woody eminence north of Trentham Park. The township is agricultural and pasture, and,

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* Page 249, a. † See Appendix, p. xlviij.

having neither mines nor manufactures, is thinly populated; but, being distant from the parish church more than two miles, is well entitled to the aid of that rich endowment for providing a chapel of ease for its respectable, though small population, who receive little or no clerical benefit in return for the ample tithe contributions levied upon them by their ecclesiastical head. The people of Clayton mostly resort to the church of Trentham, being rather nearer than Stoke, and have done so from time unknown, so as almost to be reckoned parishioners there. A church was designed to have been founded at Clayton in the time of Henry III., as appears from a writing of that age, which notices a license of Pope Gregory to Jeffry Griffin, clerk, to build a chapel and keep a priest on his estate at Clayton, without prejudice to the mother-church, or that of Saint Mary's and All Saints at Trentham. Whether this pious design was ever accomplished is uncertain, no traces of a church at Clayton having been discovered. About half the township belongs to Mr. Wise in right of his wife, the remainder to the Duke of Sutherland, the lady of Sir William Pilkington Bart., as representative of the family of Swinnerton of Butterton, and a few smaller proprietors. It is principally copyhold. Mrs. Wise's maternal ancestry, the Lovatts, were a branch of an ancient family, (*De Luviet* or *Luvieth,*) one of whom is said to have come in with the Conqueror, and of which the principal stock was for many centuries seated at Liscombe in Bucks, but became extinct by the death of Sir Jonathan Lovatt, Bart., in 1812. The Lovatts of Clayton were among the most influential inhabitants of the parish of Stoke in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. They appear to have frequently held the various offices of churchwarden, overseer, reeve of the manor of Newcastle, constable, tax-assessor, &c.; and we are indebted to their family receptacle at Clayton, through the kindness of Mr. Wise, for many of the ancient parochial and public documents noticed in our two last chapters.

The Pedigree here given commences with the grandfather of Thomas Lovatt, who married Ellen Clayton, and shows her descent from the common ancestor of the Wynsers and Leas. We might have carried the genealogies much farther back, but that we think, in a local work like ours, it may be considered irrelevant to go much beyond the period when a family first becomes connected by property with the district.

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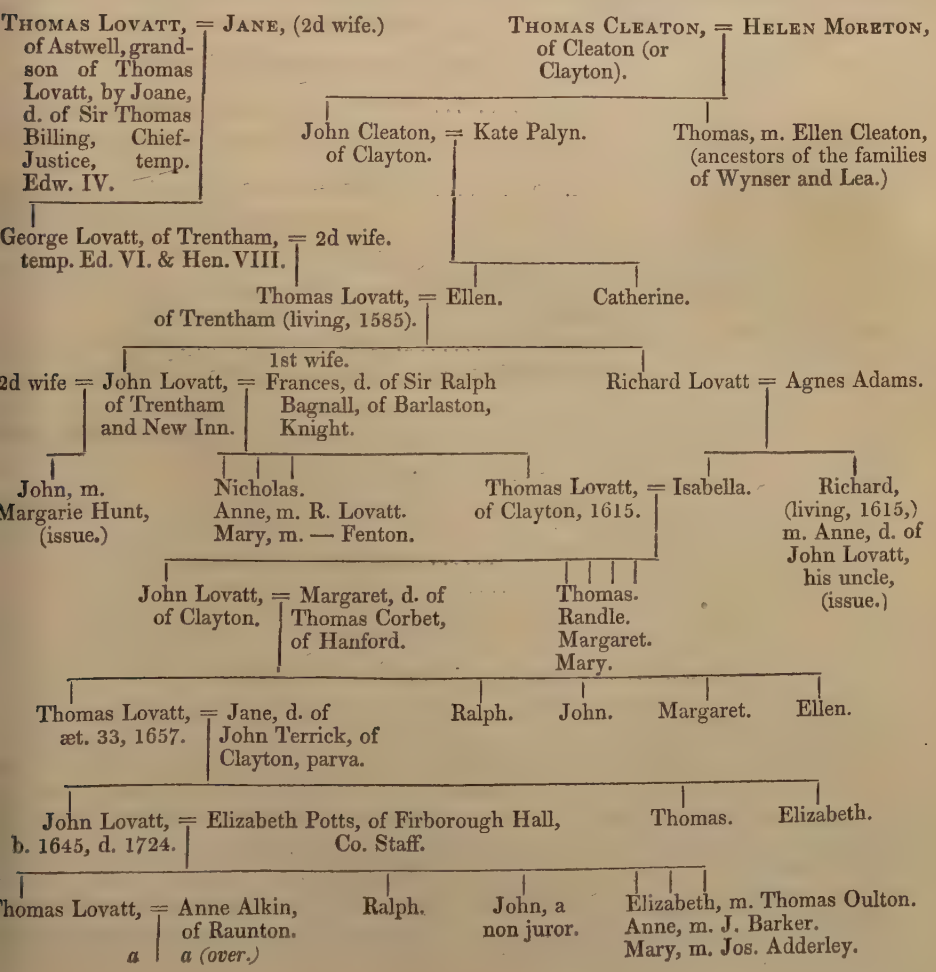
*Pedigree shewing the union of the Families of* LOVATT *and* CLAYTON, *terminating in* WISE *of Clayton.*


Thomas Lovatt, of Astwell, grandson of Thomas Lovatt, by Joane, d. of Sir Thomas Billing, Chief-Justice, temp. Edw. IV.
= Jane, (2d wife.)
Thomas Cleaton, of Cleaton (or Clayton).
= Helen Moreton,
John Cleaton, of Clayton.
= Kate Palyn.
Thomas, m. Ellen Cleaton, (ancestors of the families of Wynser and Lea.)
George Lovatt, of Trentham, temp. Ed. VI. & Hen. VIII.
= 2d wife.
Thomas Lovatt, of Trentham (living, 1585).
= Ellen.
Catherine.
2d wife
= John Lovatt, of Trentham and New Inn.
= 1st wife. Frances, d. of Sir Ralph Bagnall, of Barlaston, Knight.
Richard Lovatt
= Agnes Adams.
John, m. Margarie Hunt, (issue.)
Nicholas.
Anne, m. R. Lovatt.
Mary, m. — Fenton.
Thomas Lovatt, of Clayton, 1615.
= Isabella.
Richard, (living, 1615,) m. Anne, d. of John Lovatt, his uncle, (issue.)
John Lovatt, of Clayton.
= Margaret, d. of Thomas Corbet, of Hanford.
Thomas.
Randle.
Margaret.
Mary.
Thomas Lovatt, æt. 33, 1657.
= Jane, d. of John Terrick, of Clayton, parva.
Ralph.
John.
Margaret.
Ellen.
John Lovatt, b. 1645, d. 1724.
= Elizabeth Potts, of Firborough Hall, Co. Staff.
Thomas.
Elizabeth.
Thomas Lovatt, a
= Anne Alkin, of Raunton. a (over.)
Ralph.
John, a non juror.
Elizabeth, m. Thomas Oulton.
Anne, m. J. Barker.
Mary, m. Jos. Adderley.

a | a

1731.

John Lovatt, b. 31 Dec. 1705, d. 25 July, 1779. = Elizabeth Orrell, of Ashley, Co. Cest.

Thomas, m. Eliz.

Simon.

Anne, m. John Brett.
Jane, m. Richard Parrott.
Elizabeth, m. J. Mason.

1772.

Thomas Lovatt, b. 12 May, 1734, d. 29 Mar. 1803. = Anne, widow of — Butters, and dau. of Walter Unett, of Drayton, Salop.

John, b. 1737.

Elizabeth, m. Rev. Jo Delves.
Anne, m. 2d wife of Th Phillips, of Tean.
Jane.
Penelope.
Mary, m. 1st wife of Th Phillips, of Tean.

1802.

Hugh Booth, (eldest surviving son of Ephraim Booth, an Alderman of Plymouth,) b. 7 May, 1769, d. 10 Oct. 1831. = Anne Lovatt, only child, b. 27 June, 1774, d. 16 Sept. 1824.

Elizabeth Anne Lovatt, b. 1806, d. 1822.

1837.

Mary Lovatt, b. 1816. = John Ayshford Wise, Esq a Magistrate and Dep. Lieu for Devon and Staff.

Ida Muriel Lovatt Ayshford, b. 1837.

Florence Isabel Lovatt Ayshford, b. 1839.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS.

Crests 1.....WISE.—*A demi-lion rampant gules gutt argent, holding in his paws a regal mac Or.*

„ 2.....AYSHFORD.—*A Saracen's head in prof proper, issuing out of a wreath of as leaves proper.*

Arms—Quarterly.

WISE .....1. *Sable,* 3 *chevronels ermine.*
TREVAGE .....2. *Sable, a pelican in her piety. Or.*
AYSHFORD ....3. *Argent,* 3 *bunches of ash-keys vert, b tween* 2 *chenonels sable.*
FERRERS .....4. *Or. on a bend sable* 3 *horses' shoes argen*

In an escutcheon of pretence—Quarterly.

BOOTH .....1. *Or.* 3 *boars' heads erased and erect sable, langued gules.*
BARTON.....2. *Argent, a fess engrailed.*
LOVATT.....3. *Argent,* 3 *wolves passant in pale sable.*
DE TOURVILLE 4. *Ermine, a bordure entoyre.*

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In concluding our notices of Clayton, we take occasion here to introduce an anecdote whi ought rather to have been inserted in connexion with Clayton Griffith. In the troubles whi preceded the captivity and death of King Charles I., Sir Richard Leveson, Knight, ancestor the Duke of Sutherland, and the then owner of the Hill Farm, (*See p.* 520,) being one of t Representatives of the Borough of Newcastle was expelled the House of Commons for h adherence to the cause of his Sovereign, and voted incapable of being again elected. A ne writ being issued, the Burgesses proceeded to a fresh election, and on the 4th November, 164 returned *Mr. Samuel Terrick*, the then tenant of the Hill Farm, to be their Representati instead of his landlord Sir Richard, and who accordingly took his seat in the Long Parliamen

SEABRIDGE, which adjoins to and lies westward of Clayton, contains 670 acres of arable and pasture-land, within the Parish of Stoke; the principal residence being Seabridge-house, a respectable old mansion belonging to Lady Pilkington, and now occupied by John Wedgwood, Esq., near to which are two farm-houses constituting the village centre; a few detached farms and scattered dwellings occupy other parts of the township. A great portion of it was formerly appropriated to the priory of Stone, but we are not aware that it thence maintained an exemption from tithe. In the survey of Pope Nicholas, one carucate in *Sheprugge*, with pasturage and fee-farm rents, was set down at £1 13*s.* 6*d.*; and in the survey, 26 Hen. VIII., these properties were valued altogether at £1 6*s.* 8*d.* only.

The mansion of the Rev. John Basnet, called the Cloughs, situate within half a mile of Newcastle, on the Keel road, stands on a tongue of land belonging to Seabridge, but the lawn below the house is in Clayton. The name of this place in ancient documents is written *Sheprigge*, or *Shebrige*, and was probably descriptive of its early condition as a sheep-walk. Its modern spelling, smooth as it is, is altogether contradictory to its inland and waterless situation. The township is chiefly copyhold within the manor of Newcastle, and belongs to Lady Pilkington, the Duke of Sutherland, and Ralph Sneyd, Esq.

Being now on the confines of Trentham we are strongly tempted, before we travel further, to say something respecting that noble seat and domain, which, of all neighbouring places and objects, is the most highly distinguished for early historical interest and modern magnificence; but Trentham is unconnected with Stoke in ecclesiastical or civil relations, and the subject would be too extensive for our allowable digressions, were we even qualified to engage in it. We therefore forbear, and commend to some learned *attaché* of the Ducal house of Sutherland, the interesting employment of compiling a history of the Priory, the Church, the Hall, and the domain of Trent-

ham, with all its splendid improvements now approaching their completion; accompanied, of course, by ample biographical records of this right noble house.

We shall now proceed to the more northerly parts of the parish of Stoke beyond the limits of the Borough.

Botteslow, which adjoins to Fenton-Vivian, and (as will hereafter appear,) belonged formerly to that manor, is a hamlet of 593 acres, purely agricultural or pasture, but abounding with mines, at present little wrought. It is bounded on the west by the Trent, and consists of several farms, called Upper and Lower Botteslow, Bury-Hill, Holly-bush, Brookhouse, Colamore, Glover's-Farm, and Hall-Hill, belonging respectively to James Beech, — Tait, Thomas Kinnersly, William Taylor Copeland, Esqrs., Mrs. Carrington, and Lady Pilkington.

The chief-rents of these several farms are payable to Smith Child, Esq., but the manorial franchise is in abeyance. Botteslow has nothing of the character of a village; the farm-steads being all detached; the roads are neglected and founderous, in consequence of its not having had of late any resident proprietor. An isolated farm within the ambit of Botteslow, called the Lawn, belongs to Fenton-Vivian, and is consequently within the Borough of Stoke; it is the property of Mr. Edward Pratt, and from the site of a moated mansion discoverable here, this may probably have been the ancient manor-stead of Fenton-Vivian *cum* Botteslow.

The Lower Botteslow farm was formerly the seat of the Machins, one of the most ancient and respectable families of the parish, the male line of which terminated many years since, and the female line is represented by Mr. Tait. The property here is altogether freehold.

Bucknall is the adjoining township north of Botteslow, and is mostly an agricultural district. It forms, in conjunction with Bagnall, which will be noticed hereafter, one of the rectories separated and sold from Stoke, under the Act of 1807, and of which the advowson

was purchased by the Rev. Edward Powys, the present incumbent. The church of Bucknall, which is the parish-church, is a small but neat stone building erected (as appears from an inscription in the interior,) in the year 1718, and, according to tradition, with materials procured from the neighbouring Abbey of Hulton. An earlier church framed of wood existed here, as we infer from the inscription referred to:—"*Ligna lapis fiunt, Samuel Lea, curate.—W. Adams, warden.*—1718."

The manor of Bucknall is mentioned in Domesday, being then part of the possessions of the Crown,* and set down at three carucates, which Chetel had formerly holden for the third part of a hide. It was afterwards held of the seigniory of Alton castle, under the Lords Verdon, and now belongs to the lady of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., and her sister Miss Sparrow, co-heiress of the late John Sparrow, Esq., of Bishton.

The village stands mostly adjacent to the church on a gentle eminence,† within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the town of Hanley, and has an increasing population. Several collieries have been established here of late years, which are carried on by Messrs. Ridgway, and several partnership firms.

An ancient stone mansion called Ubbeley Hall, in this township, belonging to the Rev. W. Clarke, bears testimony to its having been once a gentleman's seat, and we have reason to believe that the ancient family of Verdon was located here before they erected the castle of Alton; for Bertram de Verdon, who was Lord of Ubbeley in the reign of Henry II., and founded Croxden Abbey, was the first of that family settled at Alton.‡ In the time of Edward III. Elizabeth Lady Burwash, daughter of Theobald de Verdon, committed lands in Buckenhall, which Henry de Ubbeley had held, to Adam de Buckenhall, during the life of his son Thomas.§ Alan, Lord of Buckenhall, who lived in or

* Page 246, b.

† Probably of yore covered with Beech-trees, and hence called *Bucen-knoll.*

‡ Glover's Visitation. § Erdesw. p. 16.

prior to the reign of Edward II., is said to have been the ancestor of the family of Allen of this county, and of Thomas Allen, a renowned mathematician, whom Camden, Selden, Erdeswick, and Burton, have severally eulogized, but whose works we believe posterity enjoys no other means of appreciating. The ancient and highly-respectable family of this name, seated at Great Fenton, do not count their descent from the Bucknall stock.

Thomas Bucknall was rated at six pounds per annum for his lands in Bucknall, anno. 5 Eliz.,* and the gentility of the family who took their name of the place, is evident from a variety of ancient authorities.

The landed property in Bucknall belongs principally to the ladies of the manor, and to the Rev. W. Clarke, Ralph Sneyd, F. W. Tomlinson, John Bennett, John Bill, Esqrs., and the Devisees of Mrs. Hannah Empson.

A school at Bucknall was built by the freeholders, in pursuance of the will of William Shallcross, who, in 1719, bequeathed a yearly rent-charge of five pounds to be paid out of Blakelow farm, for the education of twelve poor children. This school is maintained in a building adjoining the church-yard and kept by the Parish Clerk.

Eaves is an adjoining hamlet to Bucknall, occupying the hilly ground to the north-east, but is now united with Bucknall for all civil purposes, and the two townships are together stated at 2586 acres. The surface is principally occupied for dairies and grazing. A principal estate in Eaves is called *The Ash*, and in the Ecclesiastical Survey, 36 Hen. VIII., of the revenues of the church of Stoke, *Asche* is mentioned as one of the places paying tithe to that Rectory, but Eaves is therein wholly omitted, from which we might be induced to infer that the more ancient name of this hamlet was *Ash*, and that *Eaves* has been substituted in modern times.

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* Subsidy Roll, Appendix XIII. p. xix.

Job Meigh, Esq., owner of the Ash estate, has erected, whilst we have been compiling this Work, a mansion called Ash Hall, on an elevated site, overlooking Bucknall and Hanley, with which, for the beauty of the architecture, and its perfect adaptation to every purpose of domestic comfort, very few modern houses will bear comparison. The exterior is of a hard stone, (gotten on the estate,) of an *Ash* colour, giving to the building an air of antiquity which harmonizes with the stile of the architecture, being that of the manor house or Tudor era, with oriel windows, surmounted with pediments or pointed gables. An elegant portico, composed of three gothic arches, turretted and embattled, adorns the front. The adjoining lawn is tastefully laid out and planted; and, altogether, we must characterize Ash Hall as one of the most beautiful seats we have had occasion to notice.

A very copious spring of pure water rises a little above Mr. Meigh's house, called *Washer-Wall*,* upon a sufficient level, and affording a sufficient supply for the wants of the towns of Hanley and Shelton; in favor of which object a plan was proposed more than 30 years ago, but failed through some mismanagement.

The Township of Hulme, which is mostly in the parish of Caverswall, lies up to the Ash, and some of the farms therein had formerly sittings belonging to them in Stoke church,† to which also, as appears by the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII.,‡ they formerly paid, and we believe they still pay tithe.

The principal proprietors of estates in Eaves are Job Meigh, W. W. Coyney, John Bennett, Esqrs., and the representatives of John Walklate.

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* We have already stated that *Wall* in ancient times signified *a Well.*

† See the Bishop's faculty of 1634, in Pitt's History of Staffordshire, (p. 405.)

‡ See Appendix, No. XXVI.

Last of the foreign hamlets within the rateable limits of the parish of Stoke is Bagnall, formerly Bagenhall, lying north of Eaves, in a different hundred, (Totmonslow,) bounded W. N. and E. by the parishes of Norton, Leek, and Cheddleton. It is an elevated moorland tract, but now wholly enclosed and cultivated, or planted, containing 1650 acres, including some extensive woodlands; the small village of Bagnall is seated near the centre of the Township, where a neat modern chapel of stone, with a tower, was erected in 1834, in place of an old dilapidated one which had a belfry of wood: it is distant from the mother church of Stoke, (of which it was doubtless one of her elder daughters,) upwards of four miles.

In the reign of Stephen, or Henry II., Bagnall was held by Ivo de Pantune, who granted it to Adam de Audley,* by whose descendants it was incorporated with their manor of Horton. It was also in remote times the seat of a family who took their name of the place, and have been already spoken of.† In after ages it was occupied by a family of the name of Murhall, who were probably seated here as early as the reign of Henry III., for we have seen that William Murell then held a virgate of land in Shelton, in fee-farm, as park-keeper of Castle Cliff.‡ William Murhall, Esq., a magistrate of the county, who lived here in the year 1745, is still the subject of traditionary fame, for the summary and savage justice he inflicted upon one of the Scotch stragglers who fell into his hands, out of revenge for the injuries he received from a detachment of horse, which came to Bagnall,§ (their most advanced post,) and then retreated to avoid encountering the Duke of Cumberland's army encamped on Stone Field.‖

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* Erdesw. p. 14. † Page 345. ‡ Page 304.

§ See pp. 229, 356.

‖ Mr. Murhall was buried at Endon, in which church-yard is a

The principal house of the village is a good old mansion of stone, the ancient seat (we presume) of the Murhalls, and at a short distance is Greenwood Hall, formerly belonging to Judge Bradshaw, a man damned to everlasting fame as President of the High Court of Justice, by the sentence of which the unhappy Charles Stuart was carried to the scaffold, and the bright page of English history received an indelible stain. Bradshaw was a native of Marple, a village near Stockport; served his clerkship to an attorney at Congleton; and, after being called to the Bar, was High Steward of that Borough, and Recorder of Newcastle. Happy if he had not risen to greater eminence, and so far happy that he died a natural death about six months before the Restoration, when his body was taken up, and along with those of Cromwell and Ireton, ignominiously suspended from a triple tree at Tyburn. Of the surviving Regicides many expiated their guilt by the axe or the halter, and thus met with a righteous retribution they never dreamt of in the fever of their spiritual hallucinations.*

The venerable old stone mansion of Greenway Hall was pulled down about 25 years ago, by the then proprietor of the estate, in expectation, as it was said, (though perhaps falsely,) that some of the President's "Blood Money" might have been found concealed in the building, but of which none (as we are aware) was discovered. A farm-

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monument to his memory, with this enigmatical inscription, "Beneath lie the remains of William Murhall, Esq., of Bagnall, who died the 4th of January, 1762. Part of what I possessed is left to others, and what I gave away remains with me."

* Major-general Thomas Harrison, one of the King's Judges who suffered on the Restoration, was a native of Newcastle. (See an interesting account of him in Hume's History of England, vol. 7, p. 356)

The Rev. John Goodwin, one of the boldest and most enthusiastic of the independent clergy under the Commonwealth, was likewise a native of Newcastle. He remained unmolested after the Restoration.

house built of the materials now occupies the site, and the estate belongs to Thomas Kinnersly, Esq.

The parish of Bucknall and Bagnall is contributory to that of Stoke for the maintenance of the poor, and to the mother church for Church Rates. The Rectory is a good endowment, consisting of a farm of 60 acres, called the Lee House, in Cheddleton, another farm of 22 acres, called Moor Top, in Horton, and a close of 4 acres, called the Parson's Field, in Bagnall, together with the tithes of this extensive, though not very fertile parish. The income in 1831 was returned at £300 only, (*quere*, whether not by some mistake?)

The Stoke Rectory Act directs a Parsonage-house to be built, within 10 years after the separation of each of the new livings. This of Bucknall and Bagnall has been severed and sold more than double that space of time, but no Parsonage-house has been at present begun upon. The Rector and Churchwardens we presume are ignorant of the obligation the act imposes.

Though the Parish of Norton-in-the-Moors is now unconnected with Stoke, yet, that we may give an entire, though necessarily an imperfect, view of the original parish, we must not altogether omit the mention of Norton. It comprehends an extensive territory of rude and hilly ground, measuring about 3800 acres, within which are many good dairy and mixed farms, but the greater portion is bleak and barren. It adjoins to the parishes of Burslem and Wolstanton, (W.) Biddulph, Horton, and Leek, (N. & E.) There are only two known Townships, Norton and Bemersley, but several groups of houses are dispersed throughout its wide surface, some of which were probably distinct hamlets in early times: viz., Bemersley, Whitfield, Ball-Green, Smallthorn, Ford-Green, Milton, Norton-Green, Baddeley-Green, Brown Edge, &c., which contain, collectively, a considerable population. The village and church of

Norton are seated on the summit of a hill, three miles north of the church of Stoke, and two miles from Burslem.

At the general survey in the Conqueror's reign, Norton and its adjuncts were held by Robert de Stafford, in chief, and by Godric and Ulviet as his sub-tenants,* and comprized very extensive woodlands, of which little now remain in the parish.† In 19 Edw. II., according to Erdeswick, Sir William de la Mere was Lord of Norton; and afterwards the Manor was divided, one part being held by the Barons Stafford, and the other by the Barons Audley. A very curious account of the origin of this division, and an interesting piece of local history, is contained in the old record inserted in our Appendix,‡ bearing date 13 Henry VII., (A. D. 1498,) which has been carefully transcribed from the original, and to which we here refer.§ The family name of Meare has been kept up in Norton until recent times, and a principal estate now belonging to Alfred Hales, Esq., of Norton-Green House, was formerly the property and residence of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Richard Meare. The manorial division, mentioned in the old document referred to, still exists, and there are two concurrent Lords whose respective jurisdictions are not well understood. Sir George

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* The entry is as follows:– Ipse R. *ten. ij. hid. in* Nortone, *et in appendic*$^{s}$ *Godric*$^{s}$ *et Ulviet tenuer, libiq. fuer. Tra e. iij. car. Ibi sunt vj. villi. & iij. bord. cu. iij., Silva iij. leuu. lg. & ij. leuu. lat. Valet xl. solid.*—(Domesday, 249 a.)

It seems, then, as in after-times, to have had two feudatories, and its various hamlets where no doubt meant by the word "*appendices.*"

† The woods were 3 *leucæ* in length, by 2 in breadth, which would give at least 13 square miles. Probably Bagnall was included.

‡ No. XX.

§ In support of the extraordinary relation contained in the document here referred to, it appears, from Sir P. Leycester's account of the family of Dutton of Dutton, that Agnes, wife of one Sir Robert Dutton, was daughter of William de Mere, of Staffordshire, about the time when this transaction must have happened, and that the said Sir

Chetwynd, Bart., (in right of his lady,) and her sister, Miss Sparrow, co-heiresses of the late John Sparrow, Esq. hold Courts Baron for such parts of the lands as are of copyhold tenure, and are owners of the mines therein. The other manor is considered to embrace the freehold properties, and belongs to C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P. for North Staffordshire, (1841,) who has a considerable estate here.

The parish church was rebuilt in 1738, and is a plain brick edifice, with a square tower. Adjoining to the church-yard is a charity-school of an ancient foundation, with a house for the master.

The Advowson was purchased by or for the present Rector, the Rev. G. B. Wildig, on its being severed from Stoke, who, soon after his induction in 1826, erected a very substantial Parsonage-house of native stone. The income of the living arises solely from the tithes of the parish, and is stated at £457 in the return for 1831.

The Coal Mines in and about the village of Norton are extensively wrought by the respective Lords of the Manor, and other proprietors, and are of excellent quality.

The Caldon Canal runs through the vallies of this Parish for the distance of about three miles.

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Robert had grant from his mother Phillippa, of the manors of Great and Little Rownall, (in the immediate vicinity of Norton.) The members of the Dutton family were pretty notorious for feats of revelry, and had legal cognizance of revelry and bawdry within the County Palatine of Chester. Supposing this Sir Robert Dutton to have been the perpetrator of the foul deed this instrument records, he did not signalize himself more than his cousin, William Dutton, who was indicted in the 35th year of the reign of King Edward I., for forcibly carrying away Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Stockport, from Dunham Massey, without any other covering than her *chemise*, to whom, however, he made due amends by marrying her.—*(Sir P. Leycester, pp.* 142, 252.*)*

Such outrages by Cheshire desperadoes were probably not uncommon, whilst that county was exempt from the general police and legislation of the rest of England.

## CHAPTER XXV.

# Fenton-Culvert & Fenton-Vivian.

FENTON-CULVERT, ITS ETYMOLOGY & ANCIENT SEIGNIORY.—ORM OF DARLASTON, (PROTECTOR OF BURTON ABBEY.)—A SCENE OF WAGER OF BATTLE.—ALINA, LADY OF DARLASTON.—HER GRANT OF FENTON-CULVERT TO THOMAS DE BIDDULPH—HALIMOTE OF CULVERD'S LOW.—FAMILY OF DE VERDON, LORDS OF BUCKENHALL, &c.—HISTORICAL DEDUCTION OF THE MANOR OF FENTON.—FAMILY OF SMITH OF FENTON, AND PEDIGREE.—FAMILY OF ALLEN.—LANDED PROPRIETORS.—NEW CHURCH.—SCHOOLS.—FENTON-VIVIAN, ITS ANCIENT MANORIAL CHARACTER AND PROPRIETARY.—ERDINTON FAMILY.—ESSEX DITTO.—FAMILY OF BROAD, AND PEDIGREE.—THOMAS WHIELDON.—LANDED PROPRIETORS.—THE TWO FENTONS COMBINED, THEIR DIVISIONS.—MANUFACTORIES.—DISSENTERS' CHAPELS AND SCHOOLS.—MANSIONS.—COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—FURNACES.—NEW ROAD TO HANLEY.

FENTON-CULVERT, or Great Fenton as it is otherwise called, (on account of its exceeding, in superficial magnitude, the adjoining Township of Fenton-Vivian,) contains 993 acres, and forms the boundary of the Borough along part of its southern side, being divided from Boothen by the Trent. The Township is not a dependency of the manor of Newcastle, but an ancient fief, which we suppose to have acquired its appellation from the circumstance of its having been wrested from some occupant who at an early period of the Norman dominion *waged battel** for maintaining his right to the estate, but whose vanquished champion was obliged to cry *craven* (that "word of fear")

* Wager of Battel was the only mode of trial upon a Writ of Right, from the Norman Conquest until the reign of Henry II., when the Grand Assize was introduced.

and, thus losing his master's cause, the fortunate party, who established his right, gave to the manor he thus acquired, the distinctive name of *Culvert* or *Culverd*, which in modern English is the same as *recreant* or *coward.**

Orm of Darlaston, who lived in the reign of King Henry I., was lord of this manor. He is, by Erdeswick, called Ormus *le Guidon*, (the standard-bearer,) and said to have been the son of Richard the Forester, one of the Staffordshire proprietors mentioned in Domesday, who, along with several neighbouring manors, then held Hanford, to which Fenton-Culvert adjoins, and with which it may have been formerly associated, as they are not separated by visible limits.

Orm, or Ormus, (or Hormus as his name is also written,) held Darlaston, near Stone, under a grant or lease made by the Abbot of Burton to himself and his son Robert, at the yearly rent of 9*s.* and upon the duty of entertaining the Abbot whenever he was pleased to visit him, and of serving him as his superior lord, and protecting him and his people to the utmost of his power.† Ormus and Robert, and the wife of the former, were by the same compact, to be brought on their deaths to Burton and buried at the Abbey, with great funeral honour. The grant of Darlaston was confirmed by the same Abbot after the death of Ormus to his son Robert and his heir, in fee farm, at the rent of 30*s.* upon the like services and bounties as the father had rendered, and he was, moreover, to afford safe conduct to the Abbot and Monks on their journies to Chester or Wich upon any business, also to serve the church faithfully, and to defend the monks from all malefactors to the best of his ability. Ralph, the son of Robert, had two subsequent confirmations of the same

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* See "Culvertage," and "Culward," in the Law Dictionary.

† Harwood's Erdesw., p. 4, &c.

charter,* such abundant warranty being apparently deemed necessary for securing laymen in possessions bestowed upon them by Ecclesiastical bodies.

Orm of Darlaston, must have been a potent character, since the large and honourable fraternity of monks of the great mitred Abbey of Burton sought his protection. His powerful station rendered him, we suppose, not very submissive to the authority of law, for, in the year 1130, we find him amerced in 40 marks, (a large sum at that period,) for some flagrant breach of the peace he had committed, towards which sum he only found means to pay into the Exchequer ten marks, and was adjudged to pay the remainder, by a like instalment, during each of the three following years.† It may not be a violent conjecture to fix upon this chieftain as the individual who recovered the Manor of Fenton by wager of battel, according to the chivalrous custom of that age. Could we only borrow the magic wand of the wizard that raised the beautiful vision of Ivanhoe, we might conjure up here a scene of feudal and semi-barbaric manners no way inferior to 'the passage of Arms of Ashby,' and possessing, indeed, stronger claims than that admired romance to the character of historic truth. We would reveal that—

It is now rather more than seven hundred years since Ormus, Lord of Darlaston, a personage of Norman lineage, was Plaintiff in a Writ of Right, demanding, from Ælfric, the son of Alward, the Saxon, the possession of this territory of Fenton, as appendant to the contiguous vill of Hanford in ancient time. The tenant pleads his own possessive right, derived from his father, Alward, lord of Fenton in the Conqueror's reign, who reclaimed the land from the devastation it had suffered in the disasters of that time. He alleges his father's seizin and his own, and offers to maintain his right, by the body of his free man, against any champion to be appointed by the demandant. The respective parties hereupon join issue, and proceed to determine the controversy by wager

* Erdeswick, ubi supra.

† Vide Mag. Rot. Scacc: 31 Hen. I. p. 73. The entry is as follows: Orm de Derlavestona redd. compot. de xl. m. arg. ℔ pace fracto. In Thauro x m. et deb. xxx m. arg. et qoqo. anno redde. x m. arg.

of battel. The chiefs, with their martial and legal retainers, assemble for this purpose within the territory in dispute. The field of combat was close by the present Town-stead of Great Fenton, a little below the knoll, subsequently known as Culverd's-low, where the demandant is distinguished among his followers by his attendant *Guidon*. A space of 60 feet square is enclosed with lists, on one side of which a court and bar are erected for the King's Justiciary, the Earl, the Sheriff, and the learned Serjeants, who have assembled in their robes and gowns soon after sun-rise on a fine May morning. The whole population of the country is congregated to witness the grand and interesting spectacle. Proclamation is made for the parties and their champions to come forth. The latter now enter the lists arrayed in body-armour, with red sandals, bare-legged to the knee, bare-headed, and their arms bare to the elbows. They are equipped with quarter-staves, or batons, of an ell long, and four-cornered targets of hard leather. Each champion is attended by a knight, to preserve strict order according to the law of battel.

The champion of Ælfric first takes off his ample glove and throws upon the ground this his gauntlet of defiance, a challenge which the other courteously takes up. They then take each other by the hand, and swear that they believe and will maintain the right of their respective lords,—that they come forth fasting to the combat, and are free from all arts of sorcery and enchantment. Then ensues the strong and hard encounter. They attack each other with determined resolution. Each strives to ward his adversary's blow on his buckler, or parry it dextrously with his staff. They plie one another lustily, until breath and strength failing, the knights and crowd cry, in their different languages, "*Lachez*," "*Blinnath*."* A pause now ensues, after which they again rush to the combat. Many and heavy are the blows dealt by each on the other's armour. They close, they struggle, they fall, and are separated by the attendant knights. Again and again they renew the deadly conflict. Profusely flow the sweat and blood from their bruised bodies. The multitude encourage, by shouts of applause, their respective champions; and, if victory appears to incline to either side, the favoring partizans rend the welkin with their voices. Weary and maddened with the long and furious struggle, the enfeebled combatants gnash at each other with their teeth, and seem no longer able to maintain the strife; and now the stars of evening would shortly have made their appearance, and determined the contest in the tenant's favour, (such being the law of battel,) when the champion of Ormus, after a long cessation, leaped up to renew the contest; and, by an effort of strength, to which he seemed unequal, dealt upon the un-

* *Lachez*, (Fr.); *Blinnath*, (A.S.); cease, give over.

guarded head of his almost powerless adversary, a blow which fractured the skull, and left him altogether at the mercy of his enemy. Overcome with agony, whilst consciousness yet remained, thrice the sufferer uttered the horrible and fatal word "craven," and yielded to the victor. The right is now determined for the demandant, and his people raise the wild shout of triumph, regardless of the unhappy victim of the conflict. The court adjourns, and the spectators depart to their respective homes.

Such was the mode of judicial combat, by which the rights of property were decided in this country in ancient times, and which (strange as it may appear,) was, until the nineteenth year of the nineteenth century, open to the choice of every defendant in a writ of right.

We have only to trespass a little further upon the reader's good nature, in allowing us to surmise that Ormus and his elated followers did not enjoy their victory with due moderation, nor choose to wait for the recorded judgment of the court, and the process of the sheriff, in order to obtain seizin of the estate; but that the successful chief took upon himself the summary method of ejecting his defeated adversary by open force and violence, for which the latter afterwards impleaded him in *Aulâ Regis*, and thus at length we arrive at the solution of the enquiry,—how the great Ormus had offended the majesty of the law, and incurred the heavy fine recorded against him. We may further surmise that the body of the slain champion was committed to burial on the cop just above the field of combat, hence denominated Culverd's-low, by which name, rather than its common one of Low-cop, it will (we opine) be in future recognized, and the spot regarded as one of considerable interest by tourists of the *Syntax* school.

Fenton-Culvert, in the reign of Henry II., passed by the decease without issue of Ralph of Darlaston, (who has been mentioned as the grandson of Ormus,) to his sister Alina, who then styled herself "Lady of Darlaston," daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Horm. She disposed of considerable parcels of her patrimonial property to her

relatives and near connections,* and to her uncle Thomas Fitz-Horm, who afterwards assumed the name of Biddulph, in consideration of six marks of silver by him in hand paid, she granted Over Biddulph and her estate, *(Tenementum)* called Culverd's Fenton, with their appurtenances, to be held under her and her Heirs in fee, at these respective annual rents, viz.—for Over-Biddulph, 40*d.*, and for Fenton 20*d.*, payable half-yearly. This ancient charter, of which an extract is given by Erdeswick, from the Chartulary of Burton-abbey, and a complete copy taken from the original, is inserted in our Appendix,† is attested by many persons of note whose names are specified, and finally by "the Halimote of Buckenhall and the Halimote of Culverd's-low, and many other men *and women*." Alina doubtless appeared in each Court, at the head of her tenantry, with her steward, and attended by neighbouring ladies, clergy, and gentry, and there produced this charter of feoffment, to which she attached her seal, calling the whole assembly present at each place to bear witness of the transaction.‡

Such was the solemn form of transferring large estates adopted in that age, to prevent their being afterwards challenged by the heirs of the Donors, and the right being subjected to the precarious issue of wager of battel.

The Halimote (Hall-mote or Court Baron) of Culverd's-low, might have been founded by Ormus, in commemoration of his victory. It remained in efficient operation at least three centuries later, as we find from a deed of that age, by which Stephen de Verdon and Joan his wife, lords of the Castle of Alveton, demised an estate in Buckenhall, ("subject to a certain custom called the custom of boundaries in Buckenhall and suit to be rendered to the

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* See Erdeswicke, p. 7, &c., but his deductions of the descents from Ormus are incorrect. See the Biddulph pedigree, ante 278.

† No. XXVII. ‡ See Maddox's Formulare Anglicanum p. xxiv.

Court of Culverdslow,") to William, the son of John Buckenhall.* It appears from various ancient charters, that the manor of Buckenhall was associated with Fenton-Culvert, both being appendant to the Castle of Alton.† Alina, Lady Darlaston, married Eugenulphus de Gresley, and left two daughters, one of whom, Petronella, married to Adam de Audley, and the other, Dionysia, (or Avicia,) to Henry de Verdon, an ancestor (we presume) of the Verdons of Alton; and to the latter of the coheiresses was assigned the Seigniory of Fenton-Culvert, to which the Court Baron was appendant, though the subordinate fief remained in the family of Biddulph, who alienated the whole of the lands in fee-farm in very early times, reserving a small rent on each sale, and thus their mesne manor became of small account. In the subsidy of 5 Eliz.‡ the vills of Biddulph, Bucknall, and Fenton (Culvert), were jointly rated, of which Richard Biddulph, Esq., is placed at the head; and by a deed of Charles the First's reign, (Oct. 6, 1633,) Richard Biddulph, the then head of the house of Biddulph, had a grant of this manor of Fenton-Culvert from certain trustees in whom it had been previously vested. Since the period of the Civil Wars, in which Colonel John Biddulph (son of the last named gentleman), was slain and his estates were confiscated, the manorial franchise has probably lain in abeyance.

" A survey of the estates belonging to the manor of Biddulph, late of Francis Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq., made in the month of March, 1652, by Commissioners

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* E chartâ penes R. Mainwaring arm., anno. 17 Edw. III.

† Vid. Cal. Inq. Post Mort. vol. I., p. 284, et abbr. Rot. Orig. Tem. Edw. II., (anno. 10,) p. 237, whence it appears that the wardship of the castle and manor of Alveton, with its members, (Fenton, Buckenhall, *et al*:) late of Theobald de Verdon, deceased, was committed during the minority of his heir to Roger Damory.

‡ Appendix, p. xix.

appointed by an act of Parliament, entituled an act for several lands and estates forfeited to the Common-wealth for treason, appointed to be sold for the use of the navy," which has been submitted to our inspection,* includes the quit-rents due from several freeholders within the township of Fenton-Culvert, payable to the Lord of the manor of Biddulph, amounting to vij*s.* ij*d.* per annum.

The most considerable portion of the Township has for upwards of a century past belonged to the highly respectable family of Smith, who, until within a few years, resided at a large family mansion at Great Fenton, one of the three principal houses which distinguish that eminence. John Smith, Esq., late of Elmhurst, near Lichfield, was the head of this house, and has been spoken of by us as a living person on previous occasions, but his death has happened whilst this work was in progress. He was a magistrate of the County, and served the office of Sheriff in 1816, as his father, Jeremiah Smith, Esq., did in 1762.

This family, from its long standing in the neighbourhood, is entitled to a genealogical record, which we have extracted from the visitations of 1614 and 1663, in the Herald's Office, and other authorities. The family is a junior branch of that of the Hough, near Nantwich, descended from Dr. William Smith, successively Bishop of Lichfield and Lincoln, and founder of Brazenose College, Oxford, whose heirs of the elder line, a knightly race, received the further honor of a Baronetcy in the person of Sir Thomas Smith, A. D. 1660. In the chancel of Wybunbury-church is a splendid canopied monument to the memory of this Baronet's great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, and his lady, the daughter of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, with a rich shield of arms of nine quarterings, the first and last having the family bearings of Smith, as below.

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* By favour of Lord Camoys.

# PEDIGREE OF SMITH OF GREAT FENTON AND ELMHURST.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1492, translated to Lincoln, 1495. Ob. 1513. = Ux.

1 Edm. Smith, son & heir. = Ux.

2 Ux. = John Smith.

Sir Thos. Smith, Kt., ob. 1538. = Katherine, dau. of Sir W. Brereton.

Wm. Smith, son & heir. = — dau. of — Egerton.

Sir Lawrence Smith, Kt., of Hough, Co. Cest. = Anne, d. of —— Fowlshurst, of Crewe.

Thos. Smith, of Newcastle, thrice mayor. = Ellen, dau. of — Machin, of Shebrige.

Sir Thomas Smith, Kt., ob. 1614. = Ux.

John Smith, of Heath-end House, near Newcastle, twice mayor (1614). = Alice, dau. of Hunp. Weston, of Madeley.

Lawrence Smith, Esq. = Anne, da. of Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Peover, Kt.

Thomas Smith, of Hanley, æt. 30, 1614, ob. 1633. = Dorothy, dau. of Wm. Yonge, of Caynton.

Sir Thos. Smith, of Chester, sheriff & mayor of that city. = Mary, dau. of Sir Hugh Smith.

1 Thomas Smith, m. 1656 to Eliz. Gregson, ob. s. p. 1694.

2 Samuel Smith, heir to his brother Thos. = Ux.

1 Sir Thomas Smith, crea. a Bart. 1660. = Abigail, d. of — Pate.

2 Lawrence. =

1696. Samuel Smith, of Hanley. = Mary, da. of — James, of Chester.

Daughters.

Sir Thos. Smith, 2d Bt. heir to his uncle.

Thos. Smith, of Great Fenton, ob. 1729. = Margaret, sister & heir of Chas. Nichols, of Great Fenton, Esq.

1st wife. Elizabeth, dau. of John Jervis, of Darlaston, Esq. = Jeremiah Smith, of Great Fenton, Esq., Sheriff of Staff. 2 Geo. III., ob. 1792. = 2d wife. Margaret Jervis, sister to the Earl of St. Vincent, ob. s. p.

Jeremiah, d. young.

Charles, d. unm. 1795.

John Smith, of Great Fenton & Elmhurst, Esq., Sheriff of Staff. 57 Geo. III., ob. 1840. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Turner, of Longton, Esq.

Grace, m. to Rev. W. Greenwood, of Bath.

Charles John Smith, of Park-Fields, Esq. 1841. = Frances, dau. of John Atkinson, of Maple-Hays, Esq.

William Henry.

Rev. Frederick Jeremiah.

Two Daughters.

Another considerable landed proprietor in Fenton-Culvert, is Thomas Allen, Esq., who resides at a venerable brick mansion there, possessing a most commanding prospect toward Trentham-park, having on one side what looks like a deep fosse, which probably defended the ancient hall of Culverd's Low, here seated, but now is converted into fish-ponds. Mr. Allen is great grandson of Dr. Thomas Allen, formerly rector and patron of Stoke, and Dean of Chester, whose son, the Reverend Thomas Allen, the next succeeding Rector, sold the advowson. The son of the last-named gentleman, and father of the present Mr. Allen, was Harry Allen, Esq., who died about 50 years ago, but we cannot, after particular inquiry, trace back the pedigree of this family correctly, farther than to the Dean, though it has been seated here from time now immemorial. John Allen was a landed proprietor at Fenton in the 5th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and rated upon a par with many of the gentry of that time.* The arms of this family are given in the margin.

The village-stead of Great Fenton contains a third mansion, being an old farm-house, modernized and beautified, belonging to and occupied by Mrs. Bourne, widow of the late John Bourne, Esq. It is divided from that of Mr. Allen by the ravine and fish-ponds we have mentioned, and equally favourable for amenity of situation.

Fenton-Culvert has now the benefit of a church, advantageously placed, for accommodating the population of that and the sister hamlet, near to the main thoroughfare, and on the branch road leading to Blurton and Trentham. It has been reared and endowed almost wholly by the bounty of

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* Vide Subsidy Roll, Appendix, p. xix.

one individual, the late Ralph Bourne, Esq., who died in November, 1835, and, by his will, placed the sum of £2,500 in the hands of Trustees (Lord Viscount Sandon, and the Rev. R. Bourne Baker,) for the erection of a church, and £1,000 for its endowment. He also gave to his nephew, John Baker, two acres of land, upon an implied trust, for the site and cemetery. The remaining cost of the erection, which exceeded £3,000, was defrayed by Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Mr. William Baker, and sister of Mr. Bourne. The church is of brick, with gothic doors and windows, cased with stone. The tower is of good proportions, crowned with battlements and pinnacles of stone. The interior is 66 feet in length, by 44 in width. The windows, five on each side, are divided into two compartments each, by stone mullions. The eastern window has four compartments, bordered with stained glass, filled in with figures of the four Evangelists, and scriptural sentences. The arched head contains the sacred monogram, in a glory, and enrichments of brilliant colours. There are galleries, supported by iron pillars, and the church contains upwards of 700 private and about 300 free sittings. It is furnished with a suitable organ, which, as well as the east window, was presented by Mr. Bourne's family connexions. It was consecrated in January, 1839, and is a monument, not less beautiful than it will be permanent, of the Christian philanthropy of the deceased. The church has been very lately made the head of a district chapelry, embracing the principal portions of such of the two townships of Fenton, as were not previously annexed to the District Parish of Longton. The Rev. W. Sollis is the incumbent, and has supplied us with the following account of Baptisms, Burials, &c., since its consecration :

*Baptisms* :—(1839) 71. (1840) 74. (1841) 78.
*Burials* :—(1839) 10. (1840) 15. (1841) 18.
*Marriages* :—(1841) 2.

A school-house near the church has been also erected, by the voluntary contributions of the families of Bourne and Baker, and other friends of the Establishment, at an expence exceeding £500, towards which the Newcastle and Pottery Branch of the Diocesan School Society, gave a donation of £50. Upwards of 400 children of both sexes are here taught on Sundays, and between 40 and 50 boys, and about 70 girls, are instructed in the week-days.

## *FENTON-VIVIAN.*

This Township, which is likewise called Little Fenton, and comprises an area of 606 acres, adjoins Fenton-Culvert on the north, and is, unquestionably, the Fenton mentioned in Domesday, under the Chapter containing "Thane Lands," being then held by Alward, one of the Saxon proprietors, who had previously held Burslem, and was charged for a virgate of land in Fenton of the value of 4*s.*, and three carucates there lying waste.* The Saxon Thanes who preserved their allegiance to the Norman Conqueror were left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their estates,† and such a man of peace we suppose Alward to have been; but the manor afterwards either escheated or was forfeited to the crown, and thereupon was annexed as a fief to the Castle of Newcastle, under which it was held in the reign of Henry III., at the fee-farm rent of 7*s.* 4*d.*, and on the service of Castle-guard, by William de Erdinton,‡ who succeeded to the Staffordshire estates of his father, Thomas de Erdinton, (Sheriff of Staffordshire from the 6th year of King John to the period of his death, in the 2d Henry III.)‖ This Thomas

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* Domesday, 250 *b.* † Hale's Com. Law, p. 88.
‡ Testa de Neville, p. 52.
‖ Rot. Litt. Clans. 2 Hen. III., fo. 356.

de Erdinton appears to have been the devoted friend and servant of John, and was twice sent over by him to Rome as Commissioner to the Papal see, first in the year 1207, on the breaking forth of the quarrel between Innocent III. and John, and again in 1214, on a reconciliation taking place with his holiness.* It is also said that Thomas de Erdinton, with Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, was dispatched to Spain in 1213, on an embassy to Murmelius, the Moorish sovereign of Granada, with an offer on the part of the base John to become his vassal and tributary for the crown of England, and to embrace the Mahometan faith,† in order to obtain that Sovereign's aid, at a time when John, deposed by the Pope, threatened with an invasion from France, and at variance with his own powerful Barons, was driven by his troubles to a state of absolute desperation. But this infamous proffer, if ever made, was soon recalled ; John appeased the wrath of the Vatican, was again received into the bosom of the church, and performed to the Christian Pontiff an act of homage for his kingdom, somewhat less shameful than doing it to a Moorish King.

William de Erdinton held likewise in socage, independent of the manor, three virgates of land in Fenton, in right of Philippa, his wife, (which she had of the gift of King John,) under the yearly rent of seven shillings, being a holding of ancient right, (*i. e.* from the time of the Conquest.)‡ William de Erdinton was one of the *Testes* to the foundation charter of Hulton Abbey, in 1223.§

How the addition, *Vivian*, became attached to this Manor of Fenton, can only be matter of conjecture. The comparative terms *Great* and *Little* may have distinguished these adjacent Vills in very early times, but when

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* Rot. Litt. Patent. pp. 69, 123, et passim.

† Thompson's Magna Charta, p. 10. ‡ Testa de Neville, p. 55.

§ Vide Appendix, p. ii.

*Culvert* was annexed to the one, and a cognomen was required for the other,* the latter assumed the name of its Lord, probably *Vivian of Stoke* already mentioned, who, among his other valuable appointments might have been invested with this manor, on its escheat or forfeiture, and was probably the father (if the clergy of that age may be supposed to have had children,)† of Philippa, the wife of William de Erdinton, herself an object of King John's bounty. We have not met with any individual of the name of *Vivian* to whom such a claim can be awarded, earlier than him of Stoke, but we have met with one Robert *Fitz-Vivian* in a deed without date, (and certainly near this period,) whereby John, the son of Peter de Fenton, grants to William de Fenton, then Rector of Audley, one virgate of land in the adjoining vill of Fenton-Culvert.‡ How long this manor remained in the possession of the family of Erdinton is uncertain, though that house maintained its equestrian rank at least till the reign of Edward IV., when Sir Thomas Erdinton, knight, was attainted, and his estates were confiscated.§ The daughter and heir of William de Erdinton, already named, married to John Coyney,‖ and, we suppose,

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* The name of *Fenton* would most naturally denote a *fenny* or *muddy* surface, but this does not correspond to the lows and eminences which are the distinguishing features of both the Fentons. Their more probable etymology may, therefore, be *Feon-tun*, (the enemies' town,) which would mark their local hostility long before the time of Orm of Darlaston, and may have been the origin of the deadly feud of which we have given a suppositious narrative. *(Page 537.)*

† See Hume, vol. I. p. 343.

‡ Several ancient deeds, without date, in the Biddulph Repository, shew that some connexion existed between the Biddulph family and that of Fenton of Fenton, and seem to prove that the latter house took its name of Fenton-Culvert, (and not of Fenton-Vivian).

§ Nicholl's Leicest. vol. IV., p. 616.

‖ E chartâ penes W. H. Coyney armig. (21 Ed. I.) The Coyney's are a very ancient house. This *John Coigne* was one of the testes to a charter of Ela de Audley, (*inter* 1272 *et* 1275,) confirming *Threpwode* to the Priory of Trentham. *(Monasticon.)*

transmitted Fenton-Vivian to the Coyneys of Weston, in this immediate neighbourhood; but here it did not remain long, and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was in the possession of Thomas Essex, Esq., of Chylsey, in Berks, who, in 1564, sold the principal estate to Mr. John Brode, the ancestor of the gentleman who still enjoys it. Thomas Brode, son and successor of John Brode, afterwards purchased the chief rents of his estates from Andrew Vyse, who had purchased them from Sir William Essex. The manor of Fenton-Vivian embraces the adjoining Hamlet of Botteslow, and now belongs to Philip Barnes Broade, Esq., who inherited four-fifths of the manorial rights from his ancestors, and purchased the remaining fifth from W. K. Tait, Esq., proprietor of estates in Botteslow, to which that portion of the manor was appurtenant. At the time of the survey of the manor of Newcastle, in the reign of King James, the *Freeholders* were returned as liable to the ancient fee-farm rent of 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, by which the vill of Fenton was holden in the time of Henry III., but we believe the rent is no longer in existence, or so acknowledged.

The Manor-house (so called) of Little Fenton, is a handsome villa residence seated on an eminence, within half a mile of the Church of Stoke, on the precise line of Rikeneld-street. The house and grounds have been much improved by their present owner and occupier, Mr. Broade, an acting magistrate of the county, whose ancestry having occupied the same spot for the last three hundred years, he now, perhaps, represents the oldest resident family within the Borough, (that of Allen, before spoken of, excepted.) Their pedigree belongs of course to the plan of our history, and is given in the next page.

## PEDIGREE OF BROADE OF FENTON-VIVIAN.

JOHN BRODE, who purchased the principal estate of Fenton-Vivian from Thomas Essex, Esq., in 1564. =Ux.

Thomas Brode, eldest son, 1614. =Ux.

Richard Brode, eldest son, 1632. =Margaret ——

Rev. Thos. Broade, of Swinnerton, 1670. =Ux.

Jane, d. unm.

Robert Broade, of Fenton, 1698. =Clara, dau. of — Taylor, of Hartshorn, Co. Derby.

Thomas Broade, of Fenton, 1728. =Mary Barnes, of Derby.

Maria, d. unm.

Thos. Broade of Fenton, 1756. =Alice, dau. of — Halmarack, of Madeley.

Clara & Maria, d. unm.

Elizabeth, mar. — Milward.

Frances, m. 1st to her cousin, Arthur Charles Stanhope, Esq. father of Philip, 5th Earl of Chesterfield; 2d to the Rev. — Bigsby; d. s. p.

Thos. Broade of Fenton. =Sarah Cartledge.

Maria, m. Capt. Rose, R.N.

Alice, d. un.

Ann, m. John Rowley.

Philip Barnes Broade, of Fenton Manor-house (1841). =Charity, dau. of Wm. Baker, Esq. of Fenton-Culvert.

A manufactory at Fenton-low, near the manor-house, which was formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Whieldon, with whom the eminent Wedgwood entered into partnership in the early part of his life, has been pulled down, and a large brick mansion, which the same gentleman erected near the town of Stoke, and within Fenton-Vivian, was condemned (as we have before stated,*) to the purposes of a contemplated Railway, but has now the prospect of prolonged existence and protracted decay.

Another very good house on the opposite side of the road, and a little removed therefrom, belongs likewise to

* Page 49.

the Whieldon family, and was lately tenanted by Mrs. Adams. It is concealed by its low and woody situation near the Trent, and has extensive pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fish-ponds attached.

A powerful steam-mill, near this house, and belonging to the same family, is employed in grinding flint and potters' materials, which has also the aid of the stream of the Trent.

The Fenton Park estate, containing near 200 acres, belongs to Sir Thomas F. Boughey, Bart., and Lawrence Armitsted, Esq., as representatives of the elder line of the Fenton family,* who are the next principal proprietors in Fenton-Vivian, after Mr. Broade; the rest of the Township mostly belongs to Messrs. E. and G. Whieldon, sons of the late Thomas Whieldon, Esq., and was formerly purchased from an ancestor of Mr. Broade.

## *FENTON-CULVERT AND FENTON-VIVIAN IN CONJUNCTION.*

The population and trading establishments of the two Fentons are so intermixed, that it is impossible to treat of them singly throughout, nor is it at all necessary to do so. The houses, manufactories, and buildings, principally stand upon or near the boundary line of the Townships, being dispersed along the main road, between Stoke and Longton, a distance of about two miles. They hardly assume the character of a town, but rather present the appearance of three separate villages, that adjacent to the church being the principal one, and now properly entitled to the name of CHURCH-FENTON, in place of its former mean appellation "Lower-Lane." Here are the very extensive earthen manufactories, which for many years were carried on by the firm of "BOURNE, BAKER, AND BOURNE," and raised the proprietors to the first rank

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* See page 422.

among the eminent and opulent potters who flourished during the by-gone portion of the present century. We have spoken of the munificence of Ralph Bourne, Esq., the late head of this firm, in providing for the erection and endowment of a church here, besides which he built at his own expence, and endowed, an elegant little church in the village of Hilderstone, near to his seat, Hilderstone-Hall, where he chiefly resided for several years prior to his death.

These manufactories are now carried on by Mr. William Baker, the only survivor of the late firm. They combine every advantageous arrangement, with mill-work and machinery for the exercise of the potters' operations.

The manufactory of Felix and Richard Pratt is the only other establishment at Church-Fenton, and is employed in making earthenware.

In proceeding through the Fentons we next arrive at what we must designate "Middle-Fenton," in substitution for its ancient but now discarded and inelegant name of "Lane Delph." Here some of the most ancient potteries were seated, which have been of late years removed or altered in their character. The works of Charles James Mason & Co., standing obliquely to the turnpike-road, and on the line of the Canal Company's Railway, present an extensive front of four stories in height, inscribed in large letters, "Patent Ironstone China Manufactory." For this article of trade, which Messrs. G. and C. J. Mason introduced some years ago, they obtained extensive public favour, and an almost exclusive sale, on account of its resemblance to Porcelain, and its very superior hardness and durability. A steam-engine is employed here in aid of manual labour, and for the other uses of the trade.

Two earthenware manufactories of Thomas and John Carey, another of John and William Pratt, another occupied by — Ginder & Co., and the China Manufactory of Green and Richards are also seated at Middle-Fenton.

The Messrs. Mason, who are owners of a good deal of property here, have, within a few years past, set on foot a market on Saturdays, and erected a small but neat market-house, to which the police-station, another new erection, adjoins. The Canning Inn and some shops, also adjacent or near, give to Middle Fenton the character of a respectable small town.

A great improvement is in course of accomplishment here, by the making of an entirely new road from Messrs. Mason's manufactory in a direct line to Hanley, which goes over Fenton-low, crosses the Trent a little above a farm called Trent-hay, passes near Joiner's-square, by Eastwood-house, and goes by the Albion Inn into the middle of Hanley. This road will reduce the present circuitous course through Stoke (measuring about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles,) to less than two miles, and will afford very important facilities of communication between the northern and southern parts of the Borough.

The Foley is the farthest portion of the three-fold division we make of the Fentons, and is situate wholly in Fenton-Culvert; whether the name was derived from the Lords Foley, formerly proprietors of the adjoining manor of Longton, or was a sarcasm on some person's taste in architecture, we are ignorant. Here are two extensive manufactories: viz., the modern and very complete works held by the firm of Knight, Elkin, and Bridgwood, for China and Earthenware, erected a few years since, by the late John Smith, Esq., combining a Steam-engine, a flint-mill, and every other convenient adaptation to the business—also the manufactory, with an excellent house attached, erected by the elder Josiah Spode, for his second son, Mr. Samuel Spode. These have since been occupied by various tenants, and were last held by Mr. Charles Bourne, but are, whilst we write, unoccupied. Adjacent thereto is a manufactory occupied by R. Gallimore, formerly belonging to Mr. Joseph Myatt, from the front of the house adjoining which

the late Rev. John Wesley preached on his last journey to a large auditory as mentioned in his journal.*

In the Fentons are three Dissenters' Chapels, one in Church Fenton, belonging to the Wesleyans, capable of seating 400 persons, with a sunday-school at which about 200 children of both sexes are instructed; another at Middle-Fenton (called *Mount Tabor)*, belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, which will accommodate near 500 persons, with a Sunday-school, where about 300 children are taught; and the third belonging to the Primitive Methodists (also at Middle Fenton) at present in possession of a sect who have seceded from the Kilhamites, and call themselves Congregational Methodists, which will seat near 200 persons, and to which belongs a sunday-school where about 80 children are instructed.

Of the superior class of dwelling-houses in the Fentons, besides those we have already mentioned, the residence of William Baker, Esq., in Church-Fenton, and a house formerly occupied by Ralph Bourne, Esq. (standing near together on an eminence above the church), must not be omitted. The villa of C. J. Mason, Esq., called Heron-Cross, situate in Longton-lane, is agreeable for its seclusion, and remarkable for its modern exterior, giving to it the character of an episcopal seat. A parsonage-house between this and the church which Mr. Baker has it in contemplation to erect, might rather challenge the ecclesiastical appendages of Heron-cross.

The Coal and Ironstone Mines in the Fentons are extensively wrought. Upon the Fenton-Park Estate, belonging to Sir Thomas Boughey and Mr. Armitstead, on and about a commanding eminence, once the pure and peaceful domicile of their ancestry, but now the black and noisy seat of Cyclopean labours, is a large Colliery establishment, which for many years past has been carried on by some of the neighbouring manufacturers, under the firm of the Fenton-Park Company, and is now in the hands of W. T. Copeland, Esq., and others.

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* See p. 34.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

# Longton and Lane End.

POSITION, &c., OF THE TOWN OF LONGTON. — ANCIENT NOTICES OF THE MANOR.—EXTRACTS FROM TESTA DE NEVILL.—FORMER AND PRESENT PROPRIETARY.—IRON MINES AND ANCIENT FURNACE.—COPIOUS SPRINGS OF WATER.—RESERVOIR.—HAMLET OF LANE END.—VILLAGE OF MEIR.—MANSIONS.—PARK HALL.—PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF PARKER.—LONGTON-HALL.—ACCOUNT AND PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF GRESLEY, BOWYER, &C.—ORIGINAL SCHOOL AT LANE END.—EPISCOPAL CHAPEL THERE.—ITS RE-EDIFICATION, DESCRIPTION, CLERGY, REGISTERS, &C.—NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES.—LONGTON NEW CHURCH.—CLERGY.—RECTORY-HOUSE.—DISTRICT PARISH OF LONGTON.—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—DISSENTERS' CHAPELS AND THEIR STATISTICS.—MARKETS.—BANKERS.—MANUFACTURING FIRMS.—COLLIERIES.—IRON FURNACES.—CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL FACT.—BREWERY.—INNS AND BEER-HOUSES.—HIGHWAYS.—LIGHTING.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.—ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

THE South-easterly portion of the Borough contains the united Townships of Longton and Lane End, which form a compact and large town at the farthest verge of the district, along the line of the Newcastle and Uttoxeter Turnpike Road, with numerous branch-roads and streets on either side. The Town was, until very recently, generally known by the name of Lane End; but, being principally seated within the Township of Longton, and that name being quite descriptive of its real feature, the name "Lane End" being also rather offensive to modern ears polite, as conveying an idea of meanness, which no longer answered to the respectability of the place, the people of both Townships have come to the sensible resolution of using the name of Longton in common, and of sinking "Lane End" altogether.

Longton and Lane End afford an equally striking instance of the rapid growth in population and consequence,

produced by manufacturing pursuits, as any we have noticed in other parts of the district. What is now a large town appears, from a map in the possession of R. E. Heathcote, Esq., Lord of the Manor, dated 1773, to have then consisted of a few scattered tenements of a very humble description, having here and there a small croft or two attached to them, with large intervening spaces of waste and common, and the population did not at that time exceed 180 families.

The present Town of Longton stretches into the hamlet of Normicot in the parish of Stone (s. e.), and into the hamlet of Blurton in the parish of Trentham on the south, but we shall not go into any description of those suburbs, as they are beyond the limits both of the borough and parish of Stoke. We must, however, recal the attention of our readers to what is stated in our first chapter,* respecting the boundary of Normicot Grange, and to the venerable document there referred to, in which some positions hereabouts are very minutely described, and may doubtless still be identified by any local antiquary who shall choose to undertake the trouble.

Longton is not noticed in Domesday. It was held in the reign of Henry III. by Randle de Bevill (or Beauville), in fee-farm of the Manor of Newcastle, at the rent of five shillings, and by the service of Castle-guard.† Randle transmitted the Manor on his death to his son William, who had seizin granted of his father's lands in the 28th of Hen. III., and paid for his relief ten shillings for such lands as his father held of the King *in capite*. The bailiff of Newcastle was thereupon commanded to make livery to William, and he appears in a subsequent page of Testa de Nevill as tenant of Longton by grand-serjeanty, so that this national record was evidently compiled at or about the period when Randle, the father, was succeeded by William,

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* Page 12.

† See p. 304; and Testa de Nevil, p. 52, b.

the son, in the possession of Longton *(circa* 43*)*. The service which William de Bevill owed for Longton was that of providing one serjeant *(serviens)*, fully equipped for war, to be at the King's disposal, at his New Castle under Lyme, for 40 days, and the rent of 5*s*. per annum, payable at the said castle. Parts of the lands were, however, at that time alienated, and the sub-proprietors are all named, with a specification of the quantity held by each, and the estimated value of their respective tenements, as follows :*

Gilbert de Mere held one carucate of the annual value of.. 8*s*.
William de Hales and Philippa his wife half a virgate .. 5*s*.
Henry de Audley six acres ..... 4*s*.
Thomas le Brun six acres ..... 3*s*.
Thomas de la Mere six acres ..... 3*s*.
Adam de Lavendon half a virgate..... 5*s*.
William de Fenton half a virgate ..... 5*s*.

The total amount of these alienations is stated at 29*s*. (shewing some inaccuracy in the particulars), and the said William de Bevill made composition for all the aforesaid tenants, by their consent, at 9*s*. 8*d*. per annum, so that each tenant should answer to him for the third part of the value of his tenement, and William himself should perform the before mentioned service for the lands holden by him and unalienated.

Also the Prior of Trentham, held of the same Serjeanty, three acres of land and one meadow, of the value of half a mark, and upon a fine of 2 shillings.

The last mentioned small estate within the succeeding half century grew to the size of *a Carucate*, or plough land, with pasture meadow and small rents, rated altogether at £1 6*s*. 6*d*. per annum, which the Prior of Trentham held at the period of Pope Nicholas's taxation ;† and, in the Ecclesiastical Survey of Henry VIII., which preceded the dissolution of monasteries, the temporalities of the Prior of Trentham were found to include two tene-

* Testa de Nevill, p. 58, b.

† See the printed copy, p. 152.

ments in Longton, with their appurtenances, of the annual value of 40*s.*, besides certain rents, amounting to 8*s.* 6*d.*, and (*'auditu dignum'*) four barbed arrows!* which we can only suppose the holy Prior had occasion to use for occasionally transfixing a fat buck in the Priory Park.†

These estates are now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and constitute part of his extensive property in Longton and Lane End.

The Manor of Longton has continued down to the present time, to be holden under the seigniory of Newcastle and Duchy of Lancaster. In the 13th year of James I., it was held by Thomas Hunt upon the fee-farm rent and service of 16*s.* 4*d.* It was afterwards the property of the Lords Foley, who, early in the last century, sold it to an ancestor of the Rev. Obadiah Lane, from whose representatives it was, in 1777, purchased by Sir John Edensor Heathcote, Knight, father of the present proprietor.

The Township of Longton, apart from Lane End, is estimated at 583 acres, and that of Lane End at 194 acres, both being within the Manor of Longton. They are rich in the mineral products of coal and ironstone, and it is said the Foley family, who were ennobled in Queen Anne's batch of twelve peers in 1711, acquired a good deal of their wealth from the iron mines here. The smelting furnace formerly in operation has been discontinued at least 80 years, and a corn-mill occupies the place of the water-wheel by which the bellows were worked, upon a stream, called Furnace Brook, where large deposits of scoria still exist. The water of this brook rises a short distance above the mill from several powerful springs, in the hamlet of Normicot, which gush from under the sandstone formation

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* Vol. III., fo. 108.

"What Baron, or Squire, or Knight of the Shire,
Liv'd half so well as a holy Prior." *(Old Song.)*

of Meir Heath, and set three or four other mills in motion within about the distance of a mile.*

In this locality, and contiguous to the Uttoxeter Road, is a spacious reservoir, by which the Town of Longton is well supplied with water. It was formed in the year 1817 by the late Duke of Sutherland, to whom Sir John E. Heathcote, as Lord of the Manor of Longton, granted leave to lay down pipes, &c. to the Town, subject to an annual rent of five guineas.

The small territory of Lane End (or more correctly, Meir Lane End) is distinguishable by known limits from Longton, and is on the north side of the latter. It appears to have been anciently held *in capite*, and annexed by the Earls of Lancaster to their Manor of Newcastle, for, upon an inquisition taken anno 35 Edward I., on the demise of Henry Duke of Lancaster, *Mere Passage* was returned as part of his demesnes ;† and in the Survey of the Manor of Newcastle (1615), the *Passage* of Meir Lane was charged with a rent of 20*d.*‡ The word *passage*, we believe, always signifies, in ancient legal documents, a *transitus* over water. We are, therefore, at liberty to consider the passage of Meir Lane as having once been a track-way over a swamp, or along the channel of a rivulet, and its connexion with the word *Meir* (or *Mere)* would afford ground to believe that a mere, or small lake, existed hereabouts in remote times. The low surface and peaty quality of the ground, not indeed at Lane End (west), but a mile eastward, and beyond the village of Meir, where the same direct road is continued, may well justify such a supposition. Another

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* One of these Springs is called by the cottagers *the Lud-wall*, retaining to the present day its purely Saxon origin *(Leod-wall*, the people's well). Another is called *Whitwall* (or white-well), and is mentioned as one of the boundary points between Longton and Normicot, both in the charter of Hulton Abbey *(Appendix, p. ii.)*, and the parochial boundary of Stoke *(Appendix, p. lxi).*

† Cal. Inq. Post Mort., Vol II. p. 236. ‡ Appendix, p. xliv.

conjecture might be hazarded as to the origin of the name: viz., that the Lane or Passage here formed the boundary, *i. e.*, *the Mere*, between two townships or districts; and, in support of this hypothesis, it may be remarked that, for the distance of about three miles, the course of the Highway (the ancient Rikeneld Street) marks the division between the parishes of Stoke or Stone and Caverswall, and the Hundreds of Pirehill and Totmonslow.

The village of Meir, or a few houses so called, seated at and about the intersection of the Leek and Sandon Turnpike Road with that which leads from Newcastle to Uttoxeter, has claim to considerable antiquity, and was probably the seat of Gilbert de Mere and Thomas de la Mere, named in Testa de Nevill,* as sub-proprietors of lands in Longton. An ancient stone-built messuage still standing here bears evidence of a remote origin, and other ancient dwellings have, within a few years past, given way to modern structures.

The residence of Charles Harvey, Esq., a banker at Longton, and an acting magistrate of the county, is a genteel modernized house, seated on a small eminence by the road-side here, close to the old house just mentioned, but beyond the boundary of the Borough.

One mile northward from hence, also without the limits of the Borough, and in the parish of Caverswall, is Park Hall, the seat of Thomas Hawe Parker, Esq., whose progenitors have been settled here for about 200 years, and were the common ancestors of the Earls of Macclesfield. The house is a large brick mansion, re-edified about 50 years ago, after a conflagration, by which the older house was consumed. The Parker family being intimately connected with this part of the Borough by local interests, and the Macclesfield branch being landed proprietors in Burslem, we give their pedigree in collateral columns.

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* See p. 557.

# *Pedigree of* PARKER *of Parkhall, with a collateral branch of the Parkers Earls of Macclesfield.*

THOMAS PARKER of Bulwell, Co. Derb., temp. Ric. II. = Elizabeth, dau. of Adam de Gotham.

1 Robert Parker of Norton Lees, Co. Derb. = Eliz. d. & coh. of John Birley.
2 Thomas.
3 William.

John Parker of Norton Lees, 12 Hen. VI. = Ellen, daughter of Roger North, ancestor of Lord Guilford.

1 John Parker of Norton Lees. = Eliz. dau. of Ralph Eyre.
2 Thomas Parker, mar. Miss Parker, a cousin, from whom according to the family pedigrees the line was continued to William Parker, but Dugdale has it otherwise. *(Vide infra*).*

1 John Parker (male issue extinct).
2 George Parker of Parwich, Co. Derb. = Uxor.

*William Parker of Parwich ob. 1631, æt. 78. = Eliz. dau. of Hump. Wilson.

1 Thomas Parker Sheriff of Staff. 1 Car. I. Ob. s. p.
2 George Parker, æt. 71, ann. 1663, purchased Parkhall from the Coyneys of Weston, which he re-edified. = Grace, dau. of Hugh Bateman of Hartington.

1 William Parker of Parkhall, æt. 41, ann. 1663. = Bridget, dau. of James Carrier.
2 Thomas Parker of Leek. = Anne, dau. of Rob. Venables.

George Parker of Parkhall, ob. 1716, æt. 51. = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Turton, Knt., Justice K.B.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, Knt., Lord High Chancellor, created Baron Parker, 1716, Earl of Macclesfield, 1721, ob. 1732. = Janet, dau. & coh. of Ch. Carrier, Esq., of Wirksworth.

1 William Parker of Parkhall, died a bachelor, 1723.
2 Sir Thomas Parker Kt. Lord Chief Baron of Excheq. ob. 1784, æt. 89. who by a 2d wife, Martha, had a dau. Martha, mar. to John, E. of St. Vincent. = (*1st wife*) Anne, dau. of Jas. Whitehall of Pipe Ridware.

George, 2d Earl of Macclesfield, ob. 1754. = Mary, dau. of R. Lane, Esq.

1 Thomas Parker Esq. of Parkhall, Sheriff of Staff., 1786, ob. 1797. = Mary, dau. of — Hawe, Esq.
2 George Parker of Lichfield, Esq., mar. Eliz. Turtin (issue).

Thomas, 3d Earl of Macclesfield, ob. 1812. = Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart.

1 Robert Parker, Esq. Sheriff. Staff., 1802, ob. 1808, s. p.
2 Thomas Hawe Parker, Esq., of Parkhall, Sheriff of Staff. 1836.

George 4th Earl of Macclesfield, liv. 1841, æt. 86. = Mary Frances dau. of Tho. Drake, D.D.

Maria, mar. to Thomas 9th Earl of Haddington.

Hon. Thomas heir apparent to the peerage.

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* (From the Visitation of 1663-4.)—*It being made evident to me that these parties were descended from Parker of Norton Lees, in Co. Derb., and that the male line of that house is extinct, I allowed those arms, viz., Gules, a chevron betwixt three Leopard's heads,* Or, *to George Parker, now of Parkhall.* W. DUGDALE N.

Longton Hall, situate about a mile s. w. of the town, is a large and handsome brick and stone-built mansion in the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Queen Anne. It has three principal fronts, one of which is shewn in the annexed Plate, taken from a drawing by the late Lady Elizabeth Heathcote, and is seated in the midst of a well-wooded demesne, of considerable extent and beauty.

Sir John Edensor Heathcote, the purchaser of the estate, received the honour of knighthood in 1784, in which year he served the office of Sheriff of the County. He died in 1822; was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Edensor Heathcote, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor, and principal proprietor within the township, who, having extensive estates in the neighbouring parishes of Audley and Wolstanton, chiefly resides at Apedale Hall, a mansion, of which a Plate is before referred to,* built in the Elizabethan style, but far from being completed at present. The elevated position of this house, and the splendid prospects it commands on all sides, promise in due time to render it an important feature in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Heathcote is paternally descended from an ancient family in Derbyshire, whose possessions early in the 15th century consisted of considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Heathcote, Sheen, Hartington, Buxton, &c., and which the late Sir J. E. Heathcote alienated in his life time. From collateral branches of this the parent stock, the families of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton in Rutland, and Sir William, of Hursley Lodge in Hampshire, (baronets) are derived. Ralph Heathcote was a member of

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* Page 124, where allusion is made to the mines of coal and ironstone in the Apedale property. These are of great extent and value, and have been worked from the earliest times, there being evident traces of the sort of furnaces, or air blomaries, used in the infancy of iron-making, and not improbably by the Romans, when they occupied the neighbouring station at Chesterton.— *Communication by Mr. Heathcote.*

# *Pedigree of the [illegible] of Gresley and Drakelow, and BOWYER of Knypersley, shewing their alliance with* HEATHCOTE *of Longton.*

RICHARD the FORESTER = Ux.
Lord of Thursfield and other manors, 1086.
*(Domesday of Staffordshire.)*

Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Buckenhall, Darlaston, Fenton Culvert, Biddulph, Tunstall, Chell, and Normacot. *(See Erdeswick.)* = —— dau. of Nicholas Baron Stafford and Sheriff (Son of Robert de Stafford).

4 Alured Fits-Orm, = Ux. — to whom his niece Alina granted Knypersley, and from whom descended a race of gentlemen who took their name of that manor, and about the beginning of Henry III's. reign, were represented by ——

3 Thomas de Overton. =

2 Edward de Biddulph. =

1 Robert Fitz-Orm, = Mabilla de Perpoint.

Alina, Lady of Darlaston, = Eugenulphus de Grey.

Ancestors of the Families of Audley (Baron) and Stanley (Earls of Derby).

NIGEL (de Stafford, or de Stafford, or de Gresley), = Ux.
Lord of Drakelow and other manors by ther of Robert de Stafford.
*(Domesday of Yorkshire and Staffordshire.)*

William Fitz-Nigel. = Ux.
Founder of the Castle and Priory of Gresley.

Sir Robert de Gresley, Knt., = Basilia.
who, in 1134, founded the Abbey of Swineshead, County of Lincoln, and from whom also descended Sir Thomas de Gresley of the County of Lincoln, summoned to Parliament, temp. Ed. II., he died s. p. and his sister and heiress Joan married John son of Roger de la Warre, from whom the peers of that name are descended.

Sir William de Gresley of Drakelow (1201) = Ux.

Sir Geoffry Gresley. = Margaret, dau. of M. Somerville of Cosington, Co. Leic.

Sir William Gresley = Elizabeth, dau. of John Bakepuiz,
(1243) Lord of Burton, &c.

Sir Geoffry Gresley, Lord of Norbury, = Agnes.
Kt. of the Shire for Derby, 28 Ed. I.

Sir Peter Gresley = Joan, dau. of Robert Lord Stafford
(ob. 1309) of Egginton, Co. Derby.

Sir Geoffry Gresley = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Gernon
(1326) of Lavington.

1 Sir John Gresley, Sheriff of Staffordshire, 46 Edw. III., mar. Alice Swinnerton and died s. p. 1394 *(having a year before his death lost his wit, the use of which he disclaimed)*.

2 Sir Nicholas Gresley, = Thomasine, dau. and heiress
3 Ric. II. of Sir Thomas Wasteneys of Colton, Co. Staff.

Sir Thomas Gresley, Sheriff of the Shire for Derb., = Margaret dau. of Sir Tho. Walsh
2 Hen. IV. and [illegible] Hen. V., and for Staff. of Wanlip, Co. Leic.
1 & 12 Hen. [illegible] Sheriff Derb. 1427.

Sir John Gresley, [illegible] of the Shire for Staff., = Margaret, dau. of Sir Tho. Clavell
31 Hen. VI., and for Derb. 39 Hen. VI. (or Clarell) of Yorkshire.
Sheriff Derb. 1454.

Sir John Gresley, [illegible]t. of the Shire for Derb., = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Stanley of
17 Edw. IV. Elford, Co. Staff.

Sir Thomas Gresley = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth castle.

1 Sir William Gresley, served K. Henry VIII. in the wars in France, and was knighted by him at Lisle, m. Benedict, dau. of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, Co. Derb., died s. p. 1520.

Sir George Gresley, = Margaret, dau. of John
made K.B. at the Mulsho of Finden, Co.
coronation of Queen of Northamp. Sir Geo.
Anne Boleyn, 25 mar. 2ndly Katherine
Hen. VIII. ob. 1547. dau. of Edward Lord
Dudley, K.G.

Sir William Gresley, Sheriff of Staffsh. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Edward Aston of
4 Eliz. ob. 1573. Tixall.

Sir Thomas Gresley, Sheriff of Staffsh. 25 Eliz., = Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas
and of Derbysh. 33 and 45 Eliz. Knighted by Walsingham of Scadbury,
K. James at Worsop, April 20, 1603. Sheriff Kent.
Derb. 1588 and 1603. Ob. 1610.

Sir George Gresley, 1st Baronet, 1611, M.P. for Newcastle- = Susan, dau. of Sir
un-Lyme, 3 Car. I. Patron of Sir W. Dugdale. Said to Humphrey Ferrers
have sold 36 lordships. On his portrait at Drakelow is this of Tamworth castle.
brief inscription "Quod desit dolet." Sheriff Derb. 1645.

Thomas Gresley, Esq., ob. v. patris = Bridget, dau. of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart.,
1642, having had 10 children. of Bramcote (Warw.), and Foremark (Derb.).

Sir Thomas Gresley, 2d Bart., = Frances, dau. and co-heir of Gilbert Morewood
Sheriff Derb. 1663. Ob. 1699. of Netherseal, Leicestersh.

Sir William Gresley, 3d Baronet of Drakelow. = Barbara Walcot of
Sheriff Derb. 1704. Ob. 1711. Walcot, Co. Salop.

Thomas Gresley, Esq. = Eliz. Lee.
of Netherseal.

John Gresley Esq. = Dor. Wilcockson.

1719.
Dorothy Bowyer (*1st wife*), youngest dau. = Sir Thomas Gresley, 4th Bart. = Gertrude
of Sir W. Bowyer, Bart., brought Knypersley, &c. Ob. 1736. of Drakelow. Sheriff Derb. 1724. Ob. 1746. (*2nd wife*).

Sir Thomas Gresley, = Wilmot Hood of Scraptoft.
5th Bart of Co. Leicester. Ob. 1757.
Drakelow. Sheriff
Derb. 1751. Ob. 1753.

1752.
Sir Nigel Gresley, = Elizabeth Wynne, grand-
6th Bart. of dau. of L. Oldfield and
Knypersley. Ob. 1787. Jane Bowyer *(supra)*.

Issue.

Rev Thomas Gresley, D.D. = Elizabeth, wid. of
Rector and Patron of Seale. William Pycroft.

1776.
Wilmot, only child and heiress = Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, 7th Bart., of Drakelow, = Maria E. Galway of
(*1st wife*). Ob. 1790. Sheriff of Derbyshire, 1780. Ob. 1808. Worcester (*2d wife*).

Louise Jane = Rev. William Gresley, M.A.
*1st wife.* of Netherseal.

Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, = Georgina Anne, dau.
of Netherseal, 9th Bart. of G. Reade, Esq.

Thomas eldest son, and others.

Sir Roger Gresley of Drakelow, 8th Bart., M.P. for Derbyshire. Ob. 1837, s. p. = Lady Sophia, youngest dau. of Geo. William, 7th Earl of Coventry, mar. 2dly to Henry des Voeux, Esq.

Louisa Georgiana, mar. Rev. Edward Woodyat.

Nigel Gresley. Ob. s. p. vita fratris.

1780
Sir John Edensor Heathcote, Knt., = Anne Gresley, eldest dau.
of Longton, Sheriff of Staff., 1784. Ob. 1822. Ob. 1797.

Wilmot Maria, mar. to Rev. Tho. Levett of Packington.

Eliza Augusta. Ob. 1808, un.

*1st wife.* 1808.
Emma Sophia = Richard Edensor Heathcote
ob. 1813. of Longton, Esq., M.P. for Coventry 1826; for Stoke-upon-Trent, 1835.

*2d wife.*
The Lady Eliz. = Keith Lindsay, eldest dau. of the Earl of Balcarres.

*3d wife.*
Susanna Cooper.

Other Sons and Daus. of Sir John Heathcote and his lady.

John Edensor Heathcote, Esq., mar. Marianna Sandford of Sandford, Salop.

Anna Maria. Ob. 1824.

Nigel Thomas Edensor Heathcote.

Eliz. Keith. Ob. 1819.

Eliz. Anne, mar. Rev. E. J. Edwards.

George. Ob. 1835.

William. Ob. 1838.

Michael Edensor Heathcote, natus 1840.

1st wife.
Margery Egerton = John Bowier of Sideway, = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of
(divorced). 2 Hen. VIII. J. Buckenhall of Sideway.

1551.
William Bowier, 1583, 1598, = Anne, dau. & coheir of W. Hay-
(*Glover and Erdeswic*). Ob. 1602. wood of Stonylow. Ob. 1603.

Sir John Bowyer, Knt., æ. 26, 1583 = Katherine, dau. of Sir Christ.
(*Glover*). Ob. 104. Yelverton.

1609.
Sir William Bowyer, Knt. Sheriff of Staffordsh. 3 Car. I., = Hester, dau.
to whom a splendid monument erected by his son Sir John, of Sir William
remains in Biddulph church. Ob. 1641, æt. 53. Skeffington.

1 John. 2 William. 3 Richard. 4 Christopher. all died without issue. 5 James.

1648.
6 Sir John Bowyer, = Mary, d.
1st Baronet, 1660. & heir of
Sher. Staff. 1663. Rob. Milward, Es.

Sir John Bowyer, = Jane Murray.
2d Bart. Ob. 1691.

Sir William Bowyer, 4th Bt. ob. 1702, s p. masc. = Ann Dale, ob. 1709.

Sir John Bowyer, 3d Bart. Ob. 1701, a bachelor.

1 Mary, mar. Ch. Adderley, Esq. of Hams Co. Warw. had the manor and estates of Norton-on-the-M[illegible]rs.

2 Jane, mar. Left. Oldfield, Esq. of Leftwich Co. Chest. had the manor of Bucknall, &c.

3 Anne, mar. 1st Sir Tho. Bellott, Bart. 2dly Rowe Port of Ilam Esq. d. s. p. had the manor of Apedale &c.

4

the Corporation of Chesterfield in 1502, and the family of the Heathcotes furnished that Borough with Mayors and Aldermen for some ages before. Michael Heathcote, of Buxton and Hartington, descended from a common ancestor of the above mentioned families, married in 1750 Rachel Edensor, of Hartington (a descendant of the Edensors or Edynsours of Comberford in Staffordshire).* They had a large family, of whom the late Sir J. E. Heathcote was the eldest son.

On the side of his mother Mr. Heathcote's descent is of high antiquity, being derived through the line of the Knyperslys and Bowyers from Ormus le Guidon, of whom we have already spoken at large,† and through the line of the Gresleys of Drakelow, and Castle Gresley in Derbyshire, from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who flourished two centuries before the conquest of England. At the period last named, Robert and Nigel, two brothers, were among the most effective supporters of the Norman chieftain, and received proportionate grants of the landed property wrested from the Saxon nobles, as mentioned in an early part of our work.‡ Robert having made Stafford his residence, thence surnamed himself. To Nigel was allotted Thorpe, Kingsley, and Morton, in Staffordshire, and many manors in Derbyshire, of which Drakelow (at least) still remains in the hands of his lineal descendants of the Gresley line. The Pedigree of this ancient family in conjunction with those of Bowyer and Heathcote, which it has become allied with, is given in the Table annexed.

For the erection of the first episcopal place of worship at Lane End, the inhabitants were indebted to the zeal and liberality of John Bourne, Esq., town clerk of Newcastle,

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* See Erdeswick. † See pp. 138, 276, 536.
‡ See p. 27.

whom we have already mentioned as founder of the original chapel of Hanley, and the free school of Burslem; he, in the year 1760 (before the foundation of Lane End chapel), "considering the number of colliers, stone-getters, labourers, and other poor people, determined out of his pious and charitable disposition to build a little house and school-house thereto, upon the waste land within the manor of Longton, at or near a place called Lane End, and to endow the same with the sum of £7 a year, for the teaching of 25, or such a number of the poorest children thereabouts, and to buy them books, as the Trustees or their successors should think proper."* And in consideration thereof, the Rev. Obadiah Lane, then Lord of the Manor, granted for the purpose aforesaid unto the Rev. William Robinson, Rector of the Parish of Stoke, and seven other Trustees, "A piece of land theretofore taken out of the Lane or High Road leading from Stoke to Meir at Lane End aforesaid, containing about 25 yards in length and 13 yards in breadth." To hold for the term of 500 years at a peppercorn rent. Upon this land was erected the original school-house adjoining the church-yard of Lane End, and about the same time Mr. Bourne made a Deed of Gift to the Rector and other Trustees of a leasehold cottage or tenement, which he held for the term of 999 years, situate at Meir Heath, then in the holding of William Pye, at the clear yearly rent of £7, for the endowment of his intended school.

Following up his benevolent design, Mr. Bourne, in the year 1763, set on foot the building of a church for the accommodation of the increasing population of Lane End, and was the principal contributor to the erection of the original chapel here, which was completed and consecrated

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* These are the terms of the foundation deed, dated 1st March, 1760, in Mr. Heathcote's hands.

in 1764, and was then endowed by him, with an estate of 18 acres of land, situate in Fenton, still belonging to the curacy. This chapel existed scarcely 30 years, when the population had quite outgrown the accommodation it afforded, and the inhabitants, assisted by other friends of the church, raised by voluntary subscription a sum of money sufficient for rebuilding it upon a more suitable scale, for which purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained, intituled "An Act for rebuilding the chapel and enlarging the chapel-yard of Lane End, &c.," 32 Geo. III. (1792), which recites "That the chapel of Lane End was too small to accommodate the number of persons residing within the chapelry and its neighbourhood, and had gone greatly to decay, and become so ruinous, that the inhabitants could not without danger attend divine service therein." Under the power of this Act, the present church (with the exception of a recent enlargement) was built upon the site of the old one, the Trusteeship and right of presentation being by the Act vested in the Marquess of Stafford, Sir John E. Heathcote, and 32 other individuals and *their heirs*, each contributor to the amount of £40 and upwards having two voices, and being considered as two Trustees.

The election of a minister has, from time to time, produced canvassings and contests of a *heated*, not to say an *acrimonious* kind, so as to induce us to think this a very objectionable species of patronage. The following Clergymen have occupied the curacy since the erection of the present church: viz.—

From 1794 to 1805, Rev. John Wright.
—— 1805 — 1817, —— Thos. Cotterill.
—— 1817 — 1825, —— Thos. Brooke.
—— 1825 — 1832, —— Isaac Temple.
—— 1832 — 1839, —— Jos. Kingsmill.
—— 1839 {to the present time,} —— William Ford.

The church has been recently enlarged, of which a

memorial is inscribed on a tablet in the inside, affixed over one of the principal doors, as follows :—

"This Chapel was enlarged in the years 1827 and 8, by which means 523 additional sittings were obtained, and, in consequence of a Grant from the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, 456 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever."

THOMAS CLARKE, } *Chapelwardens.*
JAMES RIDGE. }

*Lane End, June,* 1828.

The church claims St. John the Baptist as its sponsor. It is of brick, with a tower containing a good peal of 8 bells, and a clock purchased by subscription in 1816. The interior is arranged in centre and side aisles, and has galleries supported by cast-iron pillars; that at the west end contains a good organ. The recent addition consists of an eastern transept, disproportionably large for the rest of the structure, and a small apsis for a chancel, the window of which is gothicised, and ornamented with coloured glass. The inside is commodiously arranged, and will seat about 1200 persons. There are several neat marble monuments affixed to the walls, but none calling for particular notice. The church has no ecclesiastical district assigned to it, nor has it the privilege of solemnizing marriage; it has a cemetery attached of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The original endowment has been augmented by grants from the Trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty, and together with the surplice fees produced, according to the ecclesiastical return of 1831, a net income of £154 per annum. A very good parsonage-house, at a short distance from the church, was built in 1810 by grants from the trustees of Queen Anne's bounty, aided by local subscriptions, at an expense of about £1500, upon land given by John Smith, Esq.

This curacy is to become parochial, according to the Stoke Rectory Act, whenever the inhabitants shall contribute £500 to meet an equal bonus from the rectorial funds, a contingency which may happen about the time of the Greek Calends.

*The subjoined Table contains the number of Baptisms and Burials, (extracted from the Registers of this Church) at certain periods from their commencement to the present time.*

| A.D. | Baptisms. | Burials. | A.D. | Baptisms. | Burials. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1770 | 77 | 30 | 1833 | 366 | 356 |
| 1780 | 85 | 56 | 1834 | 431 | 248 |
| 1790 | 193 | 76 | 1835 | 395 | 306 |
| 1800 | 180 | 168 | 1836 | 432 | 211 |
| 1810 | 264 | 252 | 1837 | 357 | 294 |
| 1820 | 265 | 195 | 1838 | 318 | 245 |
| 1830 | 328 | 264 | 1839 | 265 | 198 |
| 1831 | 331 | 287 | 1840 | 240 | 242 |
| 1832 | 378 | 323 | 1841 | 208 | 244 |

On the east side of the church-yard of Lane End are the National Schools connected with the church, erected in 1822 (upon land given by the Marquess of Stafford) by means of a grant of £800 from the National Society, liberal donations from Dean Woodhouse (Rector of the parish), and Ralph Bourne, Esq., of Fenton, and local subscriptions. At these schools, there are educated as day-pupils about 100 boys and 50 girls, besides 100 infants. Nearly midway between Duke Street and Golden Hill (thus writes a Rev. Doctor—the Rector of Longton) is situated a *cocked-hat piece of building*, inhabited by none, and apparently owned by none. This was formerly a school-house for educating the poor of Meir Lane, founded and built by Dr. Thos. Allen, Rector of Stoke and Dean of Chester, a notice of which is recorded in the Table of Benefactions in Stoke Church.* For a further account of this charity, which has lain long dormant, and other particulars relative to Mr. John Bourne's foundation, and some other small eleemosynary gifts to the poor of Lane End, we refer to the Commissioners' Report (*page* 310).

A spacious new church has been erected in Longton by the Commissioners for building additional churches and

* See page 480.

chapels, and, under the powers of the Stoke Rectory Act of 1827, has been made parochial, and endowed with £10,000 from the rectory funds, the advowson having, in the year 1839, been purchased by John Carey, Esq., an opulent manufacturer of Fenton and Lane End. The church is a very good specimen of plain Gothic architecture of the perpendicular style, built from a design of Trubshaw, the architect of Stoke church, of Hollington stone. It occupies an area of 120 feet in interior length by 64 feet in breath, has a lofty clerestory supported by pointed arches, resting on eight pillars on either side the nave, and embattled side aisles; a small chancel forms five unequal sides of an octagon, to which are attached a Vestry on one side and a Sacristy on the other. There are side galleries, with five tiers of pews, and a deep western gallery, in which is a small organ. The interior is arranged for a large congregation (2000 or upwards), but the ordinary attendance has been hitherto lamentably small. Sectarians of various name and dogma had long pre-occupied the ground at Longton, and they have become more alive to the maintenance of their several institutions since Episcopalian zeal has discovered itself more decidedly here. It is beside our province to say whether it be to the advantage of true religion in the present age, that whenever a new church is designed in a destitute neighbourhood, the vigilance of Dissenters is simultaneously awakened to the extension of their particular views of doctrine in the same locality.

The tower of this church rises to the height of 90 feet; has massive circular turrets at the angles, and is crowned with pinnacles and battlements. A large window of four lights, divided by mullions and transoms, distinguishes the western face of the tower, over which is a marygold window, and corresponding thereto, are dial openings in the other three faces. The principal entrances are through projecting porches on each side of the tower. The church has a capacious stone font, surmounted

by a conical cover; the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer are painted on wooden panels underneath the chancel window; and our visit here having been delayed, we were struck with the solitary and melancholy memorial within its walls, of the burial of the Patron's eldest son, a youth of 16 years of age, for whose future use (as it is undertood) the advowson was purchased, and who was hastily snatched away on the 21st Feb., 1841. The slab which covers his grave is sculptured with the family arms, above the hope-inspiring motto "RESURGAM."

This church bears the name of Saint James the Less, and was consecrated by the late venerated Bishop Ryder, on the same day as that of Shelton (June 20th, 1834). The sacramental vessels of both churches were the gift of that exemplary prelate.

The following clergymen have since occupied the church of Longton, of whom the first three were licensed by the Bishop previously to its becoming rectorial:—

1834.—Rev. R. Agessix, M. A.

1836.—Rev. W. Ford, M. A. (now Incumbent of Lane End.)

1837.—Rev. D. Parsons, M. A.

1839.—Rev. Benj. Vale, LL. D., the first and present Rector, instituted by John Carey, Esq., Patron.

The following Table contains a summary of the Registers to the close of the year 1841:—

| Year. | Baptisms. | Burials. | Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 | 64 | 11 | ... |
| 1835 | 86 | 113 | ... |
| 1836 | 74 | 96 | ... |
| 1837 | 128 | 195 | 11 |
| 1838 | 96 | 137 | 20 |
| 1839 | 111 | 125 | 39 |
| 1840 | 79 | 131 | 24 |
| 1841 | 78 | 154 | 31 |

The cemetery enclosed to this church contains nearly two

acres, and was principally formed of the sites of old decayed buildings, purchased by the commissioners at the expense of the parish of Stoke.

The income of the New Rectory arises from the interest of the £10,000, funded property, intended to be laid out eventually in the purchase of glebe-lands, together with the pew-rents and surplice fees, which amount in the whole to about £500 per annum.

A very good Rectory-house has been built by the Patron, with the aid of the provision made by the late Rector of Stoke, Dr. Woodhouse, as previously mentioned. The house, which is a handsome square building, in the Italian style, coated with cement, stands within a quarter of a mile from the church, on the edge of the parish adjoining to that of Trentham, is removed from the contiguity of manufactories or collieries, and agreeably seated within a newly-planted curtilage.

The district parish of Longton comprises the townships of Longton and Lane End, with portions of Fenton-Culvert and Fenton-Vivian, the whole territory embracing about four square miles, and a population of more than 12,000 souls. For the particular limits we must refer to the Map annexed to the Order in Council (preserved in the Vestry), by which the district is confirmed, bearing date 31st July, 1839, or to a small lithograph Map of the Borough, lately executed, which will form an appropriate frontispiece to Chap. II. of the present work.*

Connected with the church is a newly-erected school-house, built in 1836, on land given by the Duke of Sutherland, adjacent to which have been subsequently reared dwelling-houses for the residence of the master and mistress; about 100 children are here instructed daily, on the national system, and 200 Sunday-scholars.

Of the various classes of Dissenters in Longton, that of the New Connexion, or Kilhamites, is in the ascendant,

* Published by M. Scott, 1841.

this being the centre of one of their circuits. The following table exhibits the seat-room at the several dissenting places of worship, and the numbers of Sunday-scholars under the charge of each community.

The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Gregory was erected here in 1819, and has the character of a small brick church, with a low pinnacled tower, added in 1835.

| Chapels. | Situation. | Denomination. | Seat-room. | Sunday-scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zion . . . . | Commerce-st. | Methodist, New Connexion | 800 | 950 |
| New-street Chapel | New-street | Ditto . . . . | 200 | |
| Caroline . . . | Caroline-street | Independents . . . | 800 | 200 |
| Wesleyan . . . | Stafford-street | Wesleyans . . . . | 500 | 660 |
| Ditto . . . . | Chapel-street | Ditto . . . . . | 400 | |
| Primitive . . . | Victoria-place | Primitive Methodists | 300 | 150 |
| Mechanics' Institute | Drewry-street | Mormonites, or Latter Day Saints | 150 | |
| Ebenezer . . . | High-street | Independent Methodists | 300 | 400 |
| St. Gregory's . . | Green-dock | Roman Catholics . . | 300 | 200 |

Whilst our work has been drawing to a close, the Kilhamites have erected a new chapel on the former site of Zion Chapel; and the Wesleyans one on a new site in Stafford-street. Both buildings are of large dimensions, and present ornamental and elegant fronts of brick and stone-work intermixed.

The markets of Longton will be briefly noticed. There are two rival sites, and they were set on foot about the same time. The upper or Union Market-house was erected in 1794, upon land purchased from Messrs. William and John Turner, which was conveyed by them to 22 trustees, inhabitants of Longton or Lane End, "for the purpose of erecting thereon a public edifice and building

called a Market-house or Market-hall," to extend 63 feet in length, and 33 feet in breadth, with meted spaces on every side. The Hall is a handsome brick structure, supported by an arched basement, wherein the magistrates' sittings and public meetings are held; on the other site, near the church, a small market-house was built, and being more central and convenient for business, was enlarged in the year 1814, when the principal inhabitants and tradespeople, to the number of 60, or upwards, became shareholders in concentrating the market here, and erected covered shambles, where the principal market has since been maintained, though it is not, at present, regulated by Act of Parliament.

The subscriptions to the latter establishment were divided into 200 shares of £5 each, ten shares being the largest number allotted to any individual. A very stout opposition was raised against the measure at the time, by parties interested in the upper site, but was overcome by the numerical strength of the other proprietors, who have since managed the concern very much to their own profit, as well as to the public advantage. The gross income of the Market realizes near £700 per annum, which, after defraying the expenses of management, is divided rateably amongst the shareholders.

The deed of settlement of the company bears date the 16th June, 1814, and is printed for the use of the proprietors.

The Banking-house of Charles Harvey and Son, which commenced in the year 1827, under the firm of John and Charles Harvey, is the only daily bank in Longton; but the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank have, or lately had, an office here for transacting occasional business.

Of the more eminent manufacturers who flourished at the commencement of the present century, were Messrs. John and William Turner, of Lane End. They were scientific and spirited experimentalists, and advanced the potter's art in various ways, but ultimately had to encounter adverse fortune.

The manufacturing firms now existing here, we must, for the sake of consistency, set down as they have been reported to us for the year 1841. These business-folks are of course liable to frequent accident and change, and our account may perhaps be even now imperfect.

Allerton, Brough, and Green, (four manufactories)—Hamilton and Moore—Warren and Adams—Beardmore and Birks—Colclough—James Riddle, and Co.—J. Chetham—Ray and Wynne—Goddard and Salt—John Goodwin—Yale and Barker—C. and W. K. Harvey, (three manufactories)—Deakin and Son, (two)—Bailey, Goodwin, and Robey—J. and T. Lockett, (two)—Everard, Townsend, and Colclough—Swift and Elkin—Brian—James Booth—Hilditch and Hopwood, (two)—Robinson and Dale—Batkin, Walker, and Broadhurst—Hawley—Martin—Ashwell and Cooper—W. Copestick, Sen.—Sampson Bridgwood, (three)—W. Copestick, Jun.—T. and J. Carey, (two)—Gallimore and Shufflebotham.

The mines of coal in Longton and Lane End, as well as in the Fentons adjacent, are very extensively wrought by divers individuals and firms: viz.,—William Hanbury Sparrow, as lessee under the Duke of Sutherland; Charles Smith, Esq.; the Fenton Park Company; the Oldfield Colliery Company; Thos. Wynne and Co. (Mossfield); Mr. Ralph Handley, and others.

The deepest shafts at present sunk in this vicinity, are at least 320 yards below the surface, which is much deeper than the pits in general in the more northerly parts of the borough.

The seams of ironstone here have been wrought since the year 1827, when Mr. W. H. Sparrow (from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton), took a lease of the Duke of Sutherland's mines, and erected a blast-furnace at Plackett's-Brook, which has been extended, and now comprises three cupolas and hot-air apparatus, where large quantities of iron ore are smelted, and forwarded to the South Staffordshire market.

At Fenton-Low (on the Fenton Park estate), another smelting furnace was set on foot some years after Mr. Sparrow commenced his operations, by Messrs. Thompson and Massie, as lessees under Sir T. Boughey and L. Armistead, Esq.; but whilst we are writing, this undertaking is suspended.

In connexion with the mining operations here, we will introduce a curious geological fact, which has been communicated by R. E. Heathcote, Esq.—that a few years ago a large lump of petrified sugar-canes, the thickness of a man's wrist was dug out at a considerable depth in the sinking of a coal-pit here, affording to the naturalist an argument that this part of the globe was at some remote era of its existence subject to the influence of a tropical climate.

An extensive ale and porter brewery is carrried on in Longton, by Mr. James Glover, and there is, of course, no lack of dealers in the commodities for which his establishment is rather celebrated, or in those other more exciting and baneful distillations which are so eargerly sought after by the swinish multitude. Twenty Licensed Victuallers, including three or four inns of a more respectable class, and from 60 to 70 beer-houses, afford ample means for appeasing the ever-craving demands of the *horse leech in the intestines.*

The Highways in Longton and Land End are repaired by a common rate, and have, as is the case in the other pottery towns, been much attended to, and greatly improved in late years.

The streets and shops are, or were from the year 1835, lighted from the gas-works of Shelton and Stoke, by a rate levied under the general lighting Act; but we believe the expense has been considered objectionable to the continuance of the gas-lights, and that naphtha is to be substituted.

As the legal and medical gentlemen here would justly complain of being unnoticed (an oversight we committed

in our survey of Stoke), we take leave to reckon six practitioners of the former, and four of the latter mystery (subject, however, to occasional fluctuations).

We shall conclude this Chapter, and the general design of our History, with the following Table of the Electoral Forces of Longton and Lane End, and we doubt not but the majority will consider themselves flattered by the remark which, as impartial historians we are bound to make, that they favour the *democratical* side in politics.

*For the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.*

1832. Registered Electors, 286.—Polled *(Dec.)* for Wedgwood, 100; for Davenport, 35; for Heathcote, 146; for Mason, 45.

1837. Registered Electors, 283.—Polled *(July)* for Davenport, 47; for Copeland, 47; for Bridges, 168; for Sheridan, 163.

1840-1. Registered Electors, 296.

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In the County Constituency, the Townships of Longton and Lane End are in a different polling district from the rest of the parish of Stoke, their polling places being Cheadle. There were registered in 1832, on the revised list for the Northern Division of the county, 368 electors (in the two Townships), of whom, at the general election in that year, 269 voted for Sir Oswald Mosley, 312 for Edward Buller, Esq., and 15 only for Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. (the Conservative candidate.)

In the year 1837, there were on the county register 396 electors, and their votes were recorded as follows:—for W. B. Baring, Esq., 20; for Edward Buller, Esq., 283; and for Sir O. Mosley (who made no canvass), 15. These united Townships thus appear numerically strong on the *liberal* side.

# SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

STIPENDIARY JUSTICE ACT OF 1839.—LOCAL POLICE ACT OF 1839.—COURT OF REQUESTS' ACT.—GENERAL ELECTION OF JUNE, 1841, AND DISGRACEFUL RIOTS.—CHARTIST INSURRECTION IN AUGUST, 1842.—POPULATION RETURNS, 1841.—EXTRACT FROM AN ANCIENT AUTHOR ON PORCELAINS.—NOTICE OF BENSON'S PATENT FOR GRINDING FLINT.—CORRECTION OF THE MEMOIR AND PEDIGREE OF SNEYD.—RICHARD THE FORESTER.—ANCESTRY OF ROBERT DE STAFFORD.—GENEALOGY OF THE OLD NORMAN CHIEFTAINS.—FAMILY OF BOWYER, OF KNYPERSLY.—SUNDRY CORRECTIONS, OMISSIONS, AND ERRATA.

In concluding our protracted labours, we shall introduce some supplementary matters which the course of events has produced, or which have presented themselves to our notice during the progress of our Work, and shall endeavour to rectify various errors which have been unavoidably committed during our lengthened tour over a wide and almost unexplored field.

The want of an efficient magistracy for purposes of police, spoken of in an early portion of this Work,* had been experienced for many years, and the project of obtaining a stipendiary magistrate had been often agitated. This want has been at length supplied, under the powers of an Act of Parliament passed in June, 1839, in compliance with the urgent application of the inhabitants of the Borough generally, preferred to both branches of the Legislature. The resident gentry qualified for the office of Justices of the Peace, were mostly deterred from undertaking the onerous duties belonging to it, and the chief part of the local business was necessarily carried to the distance of several miles, by which great inconvenience and expense to the pottery parishes and population were occasioned, and offences of smaller magnitude frequently escaped legal cognizance.

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* Page 60.

The Act, which is entitled "An Act to provide for the more effectual execution of the Office of a Justice of the Peace, within, and adjoining to the District called The Staffordshire Potteries, and for purposes connected therewith," recites—

"That the execution of the Office of a Justice of the Peace within the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent (comprising the District called the Staffordshire Potteries), and the several places adjoining thereto: viz., the Townships' Liberties, or places of Trentham, Hanford and Blurton, in the Parish of Trentham, Normacott in the Parish of Stone, Clayton, Botteslow, Bucknall, and Bagnall, in the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Abbey Hulton in the Parish of Burslem, the Parish of Norton-on-the-Moors, and Wolstanton, Chell, and Chatterley in the Parish of Wolstanton, all in the County of Stafford, has become, and is likely to continue, difficult and burthensome, owing to the very great and increasing extent of the population and manufactories within the Borough and places aforesaid." * * * *

The Act, therefore, authorizes the appointment by Her Majesty of one fit and able person, being a barrister-at-law, of six years standing, and being a Justice of the Peace for the County of Stafford, to execute the office of a Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, and places adjoining thereto, as aforesaid, and to receive and take the stipend or salary after mentioned, as a remuneration for his services. (*Sec.* 1.)

The Justice is to be resident within the Borough, or within two miles of the North Staffordshire Infirmary. He is required to attend at some suitable public rooms or offices for the despatch of business, five days in every week: viz., one day at Hanley or Shelton, one day at Burslem, one day at Tunstall, one day at Stoke or Fenton alternately, and one day at Lane End or Longton (Christmas day and Good Friday being excepted). (*Sec.* 5.)

The salary of the Justice is to be £800 per annum. (*Sec.* 6.)

He is empowered to appoint a clerk at a salary not exceeding £250 per annum, who is not to act as an attorney or solicitor. (*Sec.* 7 & 8.)

The clerk's fees are to settled by the Justices of the Peace for the Hundred of Pirehill North in special sessions, and allowed by one of the principal Secretaries of State. (*Sec.* 9.)

All fees received by the clerk are to be paid over by him to the treasurer, appointed under the Act, and applied in aid of the rates thereby authorized to be collected. (*Sec.* 9.)

The Chief Bailiff of Hanley and Shelton, the Chief Constable of Burslem, the Chief or Head Constable or Chief Bailiff of Longton, the last living predecessors of those three officers, the Chief Bailiff of Stoke, the Chief Bailiff of Fenton, the Chief Bailiff of Trentham,

and the Chief or Head Constables of Norton-in-the-Moors, Wolstanton, and Tunstall respectively, for the time being (12 in number in the whole) are appointed Commissioners for the purposes of the Act. *(Sec.* 10.*)*

The meetings of the Commissioners are to be held within the limits of the Act, and five of them to be a quorum. *(Sec.* 11.*)*

Suitable and convenient rooms are to be provided for the Justice's meetings; and proper Lock-up-houses, or temporary places of confinement for securing offenders, and the commissioners are empowered to purchase or hire suitable buildings on the requisition of 20 or more householders rated at £20 or upwards, within any of the several divisions, viz. (1.) Hanley and Shelton; (2.) Burslem; (3.) Tunstall and Wolstanton; (4.) Stoke and Penkhull; (5.) Fenton-Culvert and Fenton-Vivian; (6.) Lane End and Longton. *(Sec.* 12.*)*

Rates for payment of the Justice's salary, the clerk's, treasurer's, and officers' salaries, and the expenses of obtaining the Act, are directed to be made by the Commissioners upon houses, buildings, curtilages and wharfs, within the limits of the Act, not exceeding 4*d.* in the pound yearly, for the first two years, or 2*d.* in the pound in any future year. *(Sec.* 23.*)*

Extra rates within any of the divisions, not exceeding 6*d.* in the pound, for purchasing or providing Lock-up-houses and offices, may be imposed within the first two years. *(Sec.* 24.*)*

All fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by, or before the stipendiary Justice, except where directed to go to any informer, &c., are to be paid over to the treasurer, and go in aid of the rates. *(Sec.* 3—6.*)*

For the other clauses, which are of a general nature, we refer to the Act itself, being a public Act: viz., Cap. XV. of 2 and 3 Victoria.

From some personal acquaintance with the system of local justice, as it has been administered under this Act, we are warranted in saying that it has fully answered the general purposes contemplated by those who promoted it. The office of stipendiary magistrate has been held, since its creation, by a gentleman uniting high legal attainments with the most patient disposition, and who tempers judicial firmness with great urbanity. In the faithful discharge of his duties, he has received the approbation of all the respectable portion of the community. Other gentlemen within the district are no longer deterred from acting as Justices by the arduous nature of the office, and now the stipendiary magistrate is usually assisted in his daily sittings

by one or more of the worshipful unpaid. His rotatory attendance, five days every week, renders the office not a little fatiguing and wearisome; its possessor, therefore, is entitled to the generous and cordial co-operation and respect of the heads of the executive powers, the Chief Bailiffs, or Chief Constables, and Commissioners of the several towns and places. Having chronicled other civil officers by their names, we necessarily take a similar liberty with the gentleman who presides over the police of the Borough, THOMAS BAILY ROSE, ESQ., who holds this important office, is resident in the Village of Penkhull, and we may add that he is very efficiently assisted by an able clerk, Mr. John Randolph Rose, his brother.

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Contemporaneously with the last mentioned Act, the influential people in the southern parts of the Borough, with the co-operation of the Duke of Sutherland as the principal proprietor of several adjoining Townships, applied for and obtained an Act for a Police and Lighting Establishment, which is likewise a public Act, and bears the following title:—"An Act for establishing an effective Police in places within and adjoining to the District called the *Staffordshire Potteries*, and for improving and cleansing the same, and better lighting parts thereof."* It recites that the several Towns, Townships, Hamlets, Vills, or places of *Longton*, *Lane End*, *Fenton-Culvert*, otherwise *Great Fenton*, *Fenton-Vivian*, otherwise *Little Fenton*, Penkhull, Boothen, *Clayton*, *Shelton*, *Blurton*, *Trentham*, *Hanford* and *Normacott*, in the several parishes of *Stoke-upon-Trent*, *Trentham*, and *Stone*, in the County of *Stafford*, are very extensive, and for the most part very populous, the same being within or adjoining to the *Staffordshire Potteries*, a district in which the manufacturing of china and earthenware is carried on to a great extent, and to

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* Stat. 2 Victoria, cap. xliv. (14th June, 1839.)

which there is a great and constant public resort, and that such towns, &c. (except part of the Township of Shelton already comprised in a local police Act), are not sufficiently watched or warded, and thefts, robberies, disturbances, breaches of the peace, and other disorderly and unlawful proceedings are frequently committed therein; that the streets, lanes, &c. are not sufficiently cleansed or lighted. Therefore, for the purposes of this Act, the towns and places aforesaid are divided into four districts: viz.—1st. The Townships of *Longton* and *Lane End*, to be called "The *Longton* District." 2nd. *Fenton-Culvert* and *Fenton-Vivian* to be called "The *Fenton* District." 3rd. *Penkhull*, *Boothen*, *Clayton*, and parts of *Shelton*, to be called "The *Stoke* District; and 4th. *Blurton*, *Trentham*, *Hanford*, and *Normacott*, to be called "The *Trentham* District. *(Sec.* 1.*)*

This voluminous Act contains 119 sections, and we must therefore beg to be excused inserting any abstract or abridgment of its enactments in detail. Commissioners are appointed in every district, for putting the powers of the Act into execution, and in each of these a *Chief Bailiff* is to be annually appointed, whose power is restricted to regulating the order of the constables and night-watch, and appointing the town-crier. The ordinary constables are to be appointed by the commissioners of each district, and their authority is expressly confined within their respective districts. Powers are given to make local improvements, and the rates for these and other purposes of police, is limited not to exceed one shilling in the pound per annum, on the rateable property (land as distinguishable from buildings being exempt). Over and above the improvement-rate, there is to be a rate for *lighting*, which is limited to 8*d.* in the pound annually, but this extends not to the *Trentham* district, embracing those of *Longton*, *Fenton*, and *Stoke* only.

We close our account of these local police-establishments by observing, that however convenient and sufficient

they are for ordinary purposes, and in quiet times, they are totally useless for preventing or repressing any popular outbreak, as the experience of two contested elections, and some other unhappy instances of mob-violence have clearly shown.

The following Chief Bailiffs of the three Pottery districts, have been appointed since the passing of this Act:—

For the Longton District, (1839) Sampson Bridgwood.
(1840) John Carey.
(1841) John Hilditch.
For the Fenton District, (1839) Chas. James Mason.
(1840) William Baker.
(1841) John King Knight.
For the Stoke District, (1839) Lewis Adams.
(1840) Ditto.
(1841) John Goodwin.

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In the Session of Parliament of 1841, an Act was obtained, at the instance more particularly of the shopkeepers, victuallers, and tradespeople of the borough, "for the more speedy and effectual recovery of small debts, within and adjoining the District called the Staffordshire Potteries," by which a Court of Requests is established, for the very desirable purpose expressed in the title. The Act extends to debts generally, not exceeding the amount of £15; but we do not think it necessary to give any details of its provisions (which are similar to those of other Acts of the same kind), it not being likely to remain a permanent law. It does not exclude other petty courts for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, and is therefore sadly deficient in remedying the abuses which prevail under the sanction of those most vexatious courts by their costly proceedings, and the conduct of the practitioners who carry them on. This we may venture to hope will soon be effected by a general legislative measure.

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We must carry forward the electioneering history of the Borough* to the conclusion of our work, embracing the general election of June 1841, consequent on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry.

Mr. Davenport, who had represented the Borough since the commencement of its franchise, having, for some time before the dissolution, made known his intention to retire whenever such an event took place, the Conservative party fixed upon the Hon. Fred. Dudly Ryder (a younger son of the venerable Earl of Harrowby) for his successor. The Liberal party, however, determined to contest the seat, and brought forward John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., a gentleman "without any special ground of connexion with the Borough or its interests," which disqualification had been proclaimed before as an insuperable objection; but political congeniality, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and the wealth of this gentleman's family connexions obtained for him no small favour with the venal portion of the electors. The result of the poll placed him conspicuously in the foreground, and Mr. Ryder in the background. We are obliged again to notice (however unwillingly) acts of violence most disgraceful to that part of the population by which they were perpetrated.

On Wednesday, the 23rd June, whilst Mr. Alderman Copeland and Mr. Ryder were proceeding with three or four attendants on horseback, and without any display whatever, for the purpose of canvassing Fenton and Longton, they were followed by crowds of people, issuing from the neighbouring manufactories, who grossly insulted and menaced them, and on their arrival at Longton, assailed them with stones and missiles, by which Mr. Copeland received some severe contusions, and one of his attendants had the back part of his head laid open. The canvassing party hereupon made the best of their way to the Town-Hall, where Mr. Rose and another magistrate happened to be at the same time

* See page 66.

sitting, but who could afford them no protection further than offering to accompany them out of the town, in a different direction from that by which they entered, hoping thereby to secure them from further violence, and which had the intended effect in a great degree. The canvassing of the Conservatives was of course discontinued in this part of the Borough. On the following Tuesday, being the day of nomination at Hanley, the Conservative candidates and their friends, immediately on mounting the hustings, were assailed on all sides with missiles from the crowd, whereby several persons were injured, and the obnoxious candidates themselves, with their principal supporters, were obliged, for their personal safety, to retire with precipitation, and remain concealed for several hours. The *Liberal* populace then seized and destroyed the banners of the opposite party, routed them in all directions, and proceeded to Stoke to demolish the windows of Mr. Copeland's manufactory, which they effectually accomplished, as well as the windows of several of his new houses adjacent; marking also their indignation against the houses of many persons in his interest in that and other parts of the Borough, and affording a practical illustration of the superiority of intimidation and violence, over the futile notion of independence, in election tactics, and the great efficiency of ruffianism on occasions like the present. The following Table exhibits the state of the poll at the several polling-places, as certified by the returning officer:

*Summary of the Poll for the Election of Two Members for the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, 30th June,* 1841.

| Polling-places. | Ricardo. | Copeland. | Ryder. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tunstall ..... | 47 | 71 | 67 |
| Burslem ..... | 112 | 239 | 226 |
| Hanley ..... .. | 150 | 54 | 43 |
| Shelton ..... | 166 | 70 | 51 |
| Stoke ..... | 99 | 122 | 80 |
| Fenton..... | 68 | 37 | 14 |
| Longton ..... | 239 | 21 | 14 |
| | 881 | 614 | 495 |

The number of electors registered for the Borough on this occasion was 1682, of whom 278 did not poll.

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The occurrences of the election of 1841 are introductory to the very painful task we now have to perform, of describing scenes of further and more outrageous violence, of which this borough has been subsequently the theatre, and in consequence of which we are compelled to retract the commendations we had bestowed on the general good conduct of the populace, and to express the disappointment of our hopes, that the revolutionary doctrines promulgated under the name of *Chartism*, had not very widely seduced the working classes in this neighbourhood.* We shall, as succinctly as possible, detail the causes, circumstances, and consequences of the events we refer to.

Early in the month of July, 1842, a dispute arose between Mr. Sparrow, a principal iron and coal-master of Longton, and his workmen, on account of a reduction he required in their wages. The men refused to submit to his terms, and turned out in a body from his employ. They imagined that by inducing the colliers in general to follow their example, and stopping the works of the other proprietors, they should obtain the rate of wages they contended for. They proceeded, therefore, systematically to compel the vast body of working colliers in the district to cease working, visiting the different pits, and threatening or coercing the refractory. This state of things having lasted for several weeks, bands of colliers proceeded through the Pottery towns, and all round the neighbourhood, soliciting relief for supporting themselves and families during the struggle with their employers; and the boldness of these beggars became at length most annoying and alarming. On Saturday, the 6th August, three men, carrying a begging-box through the alleys of the shambles in Burslem-Market, were taken into custody by the police-constables,

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* See pp. 39 and 239.

and placed in the lock-up, under the Town-Hall, on a charge of vagrancy. Their incarceration becoming known to their Hanley comrades, they assembled there towards midnight, to the number of about 200, proceeded to Burslem, broke open the Police Station, carried off their friends in triumph, committed much other mischief, by the demolition of windows, and the illuminated dial of the Town-Hall clock, and then retired before dawn of day, without being known or identified. A general stoppage of the manufactories was necessarily produced by the stoppage of the Collieries, and the workmen, suffering from these privations, became the convenient and ready instruments of the seditious demagogues, who had been long disseminating the deleterious doctrines of "The People's Charter," as the sovereign and sole remedy for poverty, and all political grievances.

These notions had taken deep root among the ignorant and most excitable portion of the working people, and many were ripe for insurrection. Although danger was apprehended from the combinations of the Colliers, and the distress produced by the stoppage of business, and the magistrates took precautionary means, by swearing in special constables, to maintain the peace, yet was the district very ill prepared to meet any outbreak of popular fury. No military force was at hand until, upon the urgent representations of the magistrates, a small troop of dragoons and a company of infantry were sent to Newcastle about the beginning of August. The weather was beautifully fine, the fields covered with abundance, and the ringleaders of sedition hence conceived that the time was particularly auspicious for the assemblage of large mobs, and the achievement of their traitorous designs.

The very general stagnation of trade at this period produced similar effects in Lancashire, and the town of Manchester was for some time at the mercy of a mob. The "Delegates" of the Chartist conspiracy had (there is good reason to believe) resolved upon a grand demonstration

on the 16th of August, the anniversary of the "Peterloo Massacre." It was commemorated indeed *at Burslem*, as will be presently seen. On Monday the 15th, after some inflammatory *sermons* by Cooper (a talented Chartist orator from Leicester), on the day before, at Longton and Hanley, the fraternity of Chartists and the surly advocates for a fair day's wages (which was all the Colliers in general sought for, and no more than they had a right to expect), assembled in formidable array at the Crown Bank in Hanley, where the Chartist Meetings had been usually held, proceeded thence to stop the engines at Earl Granville's works, broke open the Police Office at Hanley, also a principal pawnbroker's shop there, and the house of the tax collector; proceeded to Stoke, demolished the windows of that Police Office, and afterwards those of Fenton and Longton. The rectory-house at the latter place was the especial object of their fury; it was gutted and set fire to, though the fire was extinguished before it destroyed the premises. The house of Mr. Mason at Heron Cross, that of Mr. Allen of Great Fenton, and that of Mr. Rose, the police magistrate at Penkhull, were in like manner visited and treated by parties of marauders, who, returning to Hanley in the evening, were again lectured, and commended by Cooper for what they had done, though he reproved them for their *drunkenness*, as being likely to expose them to detection. Terror and consternation spread around, and many families left home for security. The scenes of the night were expected to surpass the atrocities of the day, and so they did. Religion and justice must be exhibited as public victims on the altar of the Chartist divinity. Accordingly, the parsonage of the Rev. R. E. Aitkens in Hanley, and Albion House in Shelton,* the residence of William Parker, Esq., one of the county magistrates, were, with all their valuable furniture, burnt and destroyed. The offices of Earl Granville in Shelton shared the same fate. The

* Of which see a plate, page 383.

morning of the 16th discovered their smoking ruins. The mob, after the excesses of the night, slowly congregated at their usual place of rendezvous, and were addressed in violent language by Ellis, a local Chartist, who encouraged them to proceed in their laudable career till the Charter was established as the law of the land. It appears the Chartist emissaries had made previous arrangements for a general inroad of their forces on the morning of this day into the town of Burslem. A large body from Macclesfield and Congleton bivouacked during the night in the streets of Leek, and *pressed* all they could lay hold of to accompany them. These were to form a junction at Burslem with the Hanley brigade. The latter entered Burslem about nine o'clock in formidable numbers, and immediately forced the George Inn, rifled the money drawers, and being then driven out by a few soldiers, broke all the front windows of the house. This was the second serious injury of the kind which Mr. Barlow, the landlord, had sustained within a few days, his house having been one of the objects of attack on the morning of the 7th.

The town of Burslem was fortunately prepared for a proper reception of the banditti. A small troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards had arrived there from Newcastle, under the command of Major Trench, and a large body of volunteers, from among the friends of law and social order of all classes of society, had been hastily organized as special constables, by the praiseworthy exertions of Samuel Alcock, Esq., the chief constable of Burslem.

About the time of the arrival of the Hanley mob, Capt. Powys, an active magistrate, aware of their movements, rode into the town, and under his directions the troop of dragoons were assembled, and the constables called out. The military as they proceeded to form were assailed by the populace. The Riot Act was then read by Captain Powys, and after an interval of about an hour, passed in preparing and skirmishing, the mob from Leek arrived, with which the Hanley forces formed a junction on their approach. Their united phalanx numbered from 6000 to

8000 men, armed with cudgels, or furnished with stones, eager to repeat the scenes of spoliation and destruction, which had been acted the preceding day in other parts of the Borough. The military were drawn up at the entrance into the market-place from Leek, opposite to "The Big House," with the special constables in their rear. The mob advanced upon them, brandishing their cudgels, and discharging at them vollies of stones; their fury and numbers could be checked only by the weapons of the soldiers. They were ordered to fire on the insurgents, when one man fell dead upon the spot, another received a wound all but mortal, and several others wounded less or more, ran or were carried away, some of whom are supposed to have afterwards died. A charge was made by the dragoons and constables upon the rioters, who then dispersed in all directions, and thus was the authority of law vindicated, and anarchy subdued at Burslem on the memorable 16th of August, 1842.

Sturdy bands of the discomfited mob went about the country for some days afterwards, terrifying and plundering wherever they came, and robberies and burglaries were committed to a great extent. The slow, but no less sure, arm of the law however followed these proceedings, and the county gaol was soon filled with the prisoners. Cooper and Ellis were apprehended, the former in Leicester, the latter in Glasgow, and Ellis was committed on a charge of high treason (but which was finally relinquished, and he indicted and convicted of arson). A special commission was appointed for trial of the delinquents concerned in these outrages, with others of a less aggravated kind committed in the south of Staffordshire. The trials occupied three learned judges, sitting in three separate Courts, for the space of a fortnight (*i.e.* from the 1st to the 15th of October). Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General, with several auxiliary Counsel, conducted the prosecutions, which were carried on at the sole expense of the Government and superintended by the Solicitor to the Treasury. Many acquittals took place, rather from the humanity of the judges than

from defect of evidence; but enough was done to satisfy the demands of justice, and the following Table contains the results of this special Gaol-delivery :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sentenced to transportation for life . . . | | 11 |
| Ditto | ditto 21 years . . | 13 |
| Ditto | ditto 15 years . . | 9 |
| Ditto | ditto 10 years . . | 18 |
| Ditto | ditto 7 years . . | 3 |
| Total transported . . . . . | | 54 |
| Imprisonment to hard labour for various terms . . . . . | | 146 |
| Ditto without hard labour . . . . . | | 8 |
| Acquitted . . . . . | | 55 |
| Discharged on bail . . . . . | | 1 |
| Traversed to the next assizes . . . . . | | 2 |
| Discharged on recognizances . . . . . | | 2 |
| Ditto by proclamation . . . . . | | 6 |
| Total . . . . . | | 274 |

We propose to introduce the rest of our supplementary notices in the order indicated by the pages of those parts of our Work to which they seem properly to belong.

*Page* 10. In corroboration of the opinion here advanced, of a Roman road having proceeded from Mediolanum *(Chesterton)*, by the village of Broughton, towards Uriconium *(Wroxeter)*, we insert the following communication, received from a gentleman cognizant of the fact he narrates:

"Nearly thirty years ago, in making a plantation a few hundred yards below Maer Pool, an ancient paved road was dug up, leading across the Moss, and buried a few inches under the surface, which was then a complete morass. Now, if a line is drawn on the map from Chesterton to Broughton, it will be found to cross the Moss exactly at the point where this old pavement was discovered."

*Page* 43. The periodical census of the kingdom having been taken on the 7th June, 1841, we are enabled to present the following returns relating to the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

| Districts. | Townships and Places. | Inhabited Houses. | Void Houses. | Males. | Females. | Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tunstall ..... | 1306 | 89 | 3469 | 3509 | 6978 |
| 2 | Burslem Parish .. | 3013 | 224 | 7837 | 8253 | 16,090 |
| 3 | Hanley District .. | 1967 | 143 | 5021 | 5164 | 10,185 |
| 4 | Shelton ditto.... | 2473 | 254 | 5671 | 6165 | 11,836 |
| 5 | Stoke ditto.... | 1567 | 115 | 4141 | 4250 | 8391 |
| 6 | Fenton ditto.... | 926 | 63 | 2419 | 2504 | 4923 |
| 7 | Longton ditto.... | 2420 | 159 | 5915 | 6492 | 12,407 |
| | N. S. Infirmary .. | — | — | 31 | 36 | 67 |
| | Stoke Workhouse . | — | — | 136 | 110 | 246 |
| | Totals ..... | 13,672 | 1047 | 34,640 | 36,483 | 71,123 |

From the above totals of the population, the following deductions must be made for Townships beyond the limits of the Borough: viz., for Abbey Hulton (District 2) about 600; for Bucknall and Eaves (District 3) about 900; for Bagnall about 340; for Clayton and Seabridge (District 5) about 300; and for Botteslow (District 7) about 80; total 2,220, leaving the population of the Borough 69,000 in round numbers.

The acreage or superficial contents of the several Townships given in the second table of page 43, is taken from the parochial surveys, but we believe they do not embrace the sites of houses and buildings, and that the contents stated are therefore in every instance much below the truth.

*Page* 44. Having intimated here that we might probably conclude our Work by a history of the Potter's Art in general, or of our local manufacture in particular; and previously to our relinquishing that part of our design, having been favoured by a reverend gentleman, who takes an interest in this history (though now widely separated from the district by residence), with an extract

from an ancient and scarce book, which treats of many curious and memorable things, and, among the rest, of *Porcelains*, we shall not fail to gratify our readers by the introduction of the following translated quotation. We should premise, that the text of the book from which the extract is taken, was written by GUIDO PANCIROLLUS, a famous antiquary and Juris-consult of Padua, the annotations being by his editor, *Henry Salmutti.* The title of the work is "GUIDONIS PANCIROLLI J. C. CLARISS. RERUM MEMORABILIUM LIBRI DUO; Ex Italico Latinè redditi, *et notis illustrati ab Henrico Salmutti.*" (Printed at Antwerp, 1612, the third edition.)

"In former ages PORCELAINS were never seen. Now they are a certain mass composed of gypsum, bruised eggs *(ovo trito)*, the shell of the marine locust, and other substances, and this being well tempered and thickened, is hidden under ground, in a secret place, which the father points out to his children; for as respects others, he does not wish them to know of it. And there it remains hidden for eighty years; at the end of which time the children or grand-children dig it out, and when it has been again reduced to a fluid state and made fit for working up, they form of it precious vessels, very beautiful to look at, quite transparent, and wrought of any form or colour which those workmen think proper. The remarkable virtue of these vessels is this—that if any poisonous thing have been put into them, they immediately break. The man who hides his mass in the earth never takes it out again, but leaves it to his sons and grandsons as a treasure by means whereof they may acquire great gain, for the hoard is more valuable than gold itself; it is, however, rarely found genuine, but is sold much adulterated. The Turkish Emperors and certain Satraps *(Basciani, Sangiachi, et alii Satrapæ)* always eat off double vessels, the lower being of silver, the upper of Porcelain; but these Porcelains are counterfeits." *Vol. II., pp.* 141, 142.

So far the venerable author—what follows is the commentary of Signior Salmutti.

"Our Pancirollus seems to follow the opinion of Edward Barbosa, who in a certain book, written in the Italian language, asserts that Porcelains are made of fish-shells which have lain under ground an hundred years, and of other materials of this description mixed together. But another kind of Porcelain is to be seen in John Gonsalvus Mendosa, who will be entitled to more credit, because he himself, by order of the King of Spain, went in pursuit of this subject to the most flourishing kingdom of China, in which, beyond all question, it is ascertained that

Porcelains are made, and there, with his own eyes, beheld the material of those vessels. He therefore in the last chapter of the first book of his History of China, writes thus :—'That Porcelains are made of a hard chalky earth, which, when pulverized and mixed up, they throw into a cistern of water, closely surrounded by a wall of compact stone, and there suffer the material to imbibe the water, until being reduced to a fluid, the surface has the appearance of some fine and light web; and out of this, he says, the most delicate Porcelains are afterwards made, but that from what adheres to the bottom are made vessels of less esteem, which are the less valuable, according as the consistency of the fluid becomes thicker towards the bottom.' He adds, that those vessels are of a shape not very different from ours, and that they are also gilded and stained of any colour you wish, and that indelibly; but that as soon as they have been thus made, they are put into ovens and baked. Johannes Hugo à Linschoten mainly agrees with Gonsalvus where he writes, in his description of a voyage to the East, chap. XXIII., thus—'Porcelains are made of a certain species of earth which is very hard; this is reduced into small portions and ground in a mill, thrown into cisterns and macerated, until (its hardness being overcome and itself repeatedly turned over and over, in the way in which country people amongst us work their milk into butter) it produces a matter on the surface out of which the finest work is made; a second thicker excretion follows, and then another and another, each inferior in succession to the former. Afterwards, any figures and devices at pleasure are painted upon it. Finally, the vessels are placed in ovens and are produced in the form they are exhibited to us.' Not only then has Pancirollus rightly told us that Porcelain vases admit into themselves no poison, but Simon Simonius, physician to the most serene Maximilian, King elect of Poland, Archduke of Austria, and chief physician of the kingdom of Bohemia, has borne testimony to this very thing, in a letter which he sent to Leipsic from Prague, with a certain porcelain vessel to his son-in-law Frederic Meyer, my most beloved kinsman. 'I send you,' (says Simonius) 'a bowl of precious porcelain; it was found together with other things in the chests of the Bashaw of Buda *(Bassæ Budensis)* who is now detained as a captive at Vienna. The Turks drink out of it, water, sherbet, and their soups, because it is believed to detect poisons by the sudden change of its transparency, and powerfully to resist them. It was given to a most illustrious hero, a friend of mine, from whom I received it. I would not have exchanged it for a silver one of the same weight, for I am satisfied that the material of it is genuine and not adulterated; and this is very probable from its having been used by so illustrious a commander among the Turks.—*Prague, February* 12, *Anno* 1600.' Which letter I have scrupled the less to insert in this place, because when not long ago I was hospitably entertained at Leipsic, by

that kinsman of mine whom I have mentioned with praise, I handled that bowl with my own hands, and when filled with luscious wine exhausted it once and again not without delight," *pp.* 142, 143—157, 158.

Lord Bacon, who flourished at the same time that the book we have just quoted was printed, in the course of a solemn argument, whilst at the bar, assumed that in China there were *mines* of Porcelain, from which the vessels imported into Europe were fabricated. *(See the Case of Impeachment of Waste; Bacon's Works,* 1819, *Vol. IV. p.* 214.*)*

Pliny, also, long before, in treating of Myrrhine vases, which were, probably, no other than oriental Porcelain, gives a similar relation as to *their* supposed origin, as we have already mentioned. *(See Note, p.* 440.*)*

The mystery prevailing in ancient times as to the nature of Porcelain vessels, and the marvellous virtue attributed to them of detecting any poisonous matter, were, doubtless, both propagated by the merchants who introduced them, to enhance their gains.* The difficulty of access to China in those ages, and the fortunate accident that nobody had been known to be poisoned by meat or drink taken from a Porcelain vessel (for no one would hazard the breaking of the vessel for the sake of an experiment), were circumstances fully sufficient to prolong the delusion which the merchants had so great an interest in spreading and keeping up.

*Page* 52. It is stated here that one Bedson, a plumber and glazier, first introduced the practice of grinding flint in water, and both here, and at page 165, the discovery is supposed to have been made at a later period than it

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* Was it in allusion to the same popular notion, or in order to contrast the frugal with the luxurious customs of his age, that Juvenal, in his tenth Satire, said—

> ——— Nulla aconita bibuntur
> Fictilibus. Tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
> Gemmata, et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.

happened. The following extract from the Letters Patent granted for this invention, which bear date the 5th November, 1713, has been made from the Staffordshire Advertiser of May, 1833, and fixes the true date of the discovery as well as the real name of the patentee.

"Whereas, our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Benson, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in our county of Stafford, engineer, hath by his petition, humbly represented unto us, that in Staffordshire, and some other parts of our kingdom, there is a manufacture carried on of making White Pots, the chief ingredient of which is Flint Stone, and the method hitherto used in preparing whereof has been by pounding or breaking it dry, and afterwards sifting it through fine lawns, which has proved very destructive to mankind, insomuch that any person, ever so healthful or strong, working in that business, cannot probably survive above two years, occasioned by the dust sucked into his body by the air he breathes, which, being of a ponderous nature, fixes there so closely that nothing can remove it; insomuch that it is now very difficult to find persons which will engage in the business, to the great obstruction and detriment of the said trade, which would otherwise, by reason of the usefulness thereof, be of great benefit and advantage to our kingdom. That the petitioner has, with great pains and expence, invented and brought to perfection an Engine, or new method for the more expeditious working the said Flint Stone, whereby all the said hazards and inconveniences attending the same, will effectually be prevented; and that he proposes to perform the same in manner hereinafter described; viz: the Flint Stones are first sprinkled with water, insomuch that no dust can rise to the hurt or damage of the workmen; then crushed as small as sand, by two large wheels of the bigness and shape of mill-stones, made of iron, to turn round upon the edges by the power of a water-wheel; and afterwards conveyed into large pans made of iron, for that purpose, circular, in which there are large iron balls, which, by the power of the water-wheel above named, are driven round by such a swiftness of motion, that in a little time the Flint Stones so broken are made as fine as oil itself, without the use of lawns, and when so done, by turning of a cock, empties itself into casks provided for that purpose, and so kept therein for the uses above mentioned: and having humbly prayed us to grant him our Royal Letters Patent for the said invention. We being willing to give encouragement to all arts and inventions, which may be of public use and benefit, are graciously pleased to gratify him in his request."

*Page* 66. To the list of returning officers for the Borough, add—1838, John Boulton; 1839, Thomas Garrett; 1840, Lewis Adams; 1841, John Carey.

*Pages* 79, 82, 141. Though our authority for describing Richard de Tunstall, otherwise Sneyde, to have been one of the four knights attendant on James Lord Audley in the battle of Poictiers, was such as we could not venture to question, we find it opposed to that of Elias Ashmole, the accomplished historian of the Order of the Garter, who says their names were Dutton (of Dutton), Delves (of Doddington), Fowlshurst (of Crewe), and Hawkestone (of Wrine Hill). *See Froissart's Chronicle, edit.* 1839, *p.* 219.

*Pages* 82, 83. In the Sneyd Pedigree are a few inaccuracies: viz., Richard Sneyde, Recorder of Chester (the father of Sir William), was not M.P. for that city, but his nephew, Richard, son of his brother William, citizen of Chester, was its representative, anno 1541 and subsequently. Ralph Sneyd built Keel Hall in 1581 (not 1590). His son William married Clara (not Maria), youngest daughter of Sir Anthony Colclough. *(See the Colclough Pedigree, p.* 340.)

*Page* 95. The market of Tunstall, here spoken of, has been legalized, and regulated by an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1840, which vests the property of the market in Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq., John Henry Clive, Esq., and thirteen other trustees (representing the original subscribers to the building of the Court House, and the establishment of the market in 1816—*see Appendix, No. IX.)*, who are declared to be a body corporate, to have the use of a common seal, and are designated "The *Tunstall* Market Company." The capital of the Company is to be divided into shares of £30 each, and the Shareholders are to have votes

according to the amount of their shares. The business of the market is to be managed by three Directors, to be chosen by the Shareholders, one of whom is to retire annually. The net profits of the Company are to be divided amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the shares held by each of them, and the Act contains the usual powers for raising money on the credit of the undertaking, and regulating the concerns of the market. It has already proceeded in a very satisfactory manner.

*Page* 127. A neat brick church, capable of seating 500 persons, with a low spire, has been erected at Golden Hill since this portion of our History was printed. It was consecrated the 11th of August, 1841, by the Bishop of Lichfield, and was erected by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Lichfield Diocesan Society. Smith Child, Esq. gave £1000 towards the endowment, besides a handsome sum to the building. A School House of corresponding style is also erected close by. The site was given by Mrs. Sparrow and her sister, Miss Moreton.

*Pages* 139, 148, 276. In these several places, and in some of the Pedigrees elsewhere, Richard the Forester, upon the authority of Erdeswick, is assumed to be the *Father* of Ormus le Guidon. This assumption is however questionable, since Dugdale, in his "Warwickshire," states that Richard the Forester left an only daughter and heiress, so that Ormus must have been of another family.

*Pages* 144—148. The Audley Memoir and Pedigree require correcting in some particulars: *ex. gr.*, Henry, 12th Baron, who is stated to have died in 1595, survived his father only three years, and was buried at Audley, 5th Jan., 1563. *(Parish Register.)* It was his son, George, 13th Baron, who fought in the Earl of Leicester's army in the Netherlands in 1585, at Zutphen in 1586, and was made Governor of Utrecht. During his long minority

his maternal grandfather, Sir William Sneyd, acted as his guardian, as mentioned at page 74.

*Page* 148. Robert de Stafford is stated in the Audley Pedigree here, and is elsewhere mentioned, as the younger son of *Richard* de Toeni. But the name of the father, who was hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, was *Roger*, according to the best authorities; he had several sons, two of the eldest having been slain with their father, in an attempt to defeat the succession of their kinsman, William, to the dukedom of Normandy, on the ground of his illegitimacy (A. D. 1036). It may be added here, as a curious incident in family history, that within 30 years after this hostility, two other brothers (probably three) were among William's ablest supporters in his contest for, and acquisition of the crown of England.

As several eminent families mentioned in the course of this Work trace their descent from this ancient stock, it cannot but be agreeable to those who challenge such a distinction to peruse the table which we subjoin of their early lineage. It commences with the father and uncle of Rollo, the famous Duke of Normandy, cotemporary of our King Alfred. Rollo had been banished by Harold Harfagre, sovereign of Norway, and, thus compelled to seek another country, is said to have first sailed to the Hebrides, the refuge at that time of expatriated Northmen, and having there reinforced his little band of followers, to have made a descent on the shores of England; but Alfred, either by power or policy, repelled the invader, who then betook himself to the opposite coast, and after a long series of the most valorous and romantic achievements, established himself on the banks of the Seine, married the daughter of the French king (whom he had humbled), embraced Christianity, and laid the foundation of that greatness, which enabled his descendant, William, two centuries afterwards, to obtain the English crown. In all Rollo's exploits, he is said to have been zealously assisted by his paternal uncle, Malahulcius.

# Tabula *familiarum* Ducum Normanniæ *et* Dominorum de Toëneiâ, *ex Historiæ Normannorum et aliis antiquis Scriptoribus excerpta.*

*Stirps Septentrionalis et regalis.*

Rog-hen-vald aliter Rogwald = "vir dives ac potens in Daciâ, "sive Danamarchâ."*

Malahulcius patruus Rollonis = et Commilito.

Filius Malahulcii (anon.) =

Radulphus, Toënites, = nepos vel pronepos Malahulcii, vivus tempore Ricardi Ducis quarti Normanniæ.

Ux. 1*ma*. Gisla, filia = Caroli *Simplicis* Regis Francorum, quæ "sine filiis obiit."

Rolf, Raoul, idem Rollo, = et Baptismate Robertus; expulsus Norvegiâ A.D. 873. invasit Neustriam 876. Dux I. Normanniæ 912. ob. 917.

2*da*. Poppa, vel Popa, filia Berengarii Comitis, ob regales nuptias priùs repudiata.

Guillelmus, *cognomento* = Longa-Spata Dux II., proditione Arnulfi, Comitis Flandrensium, interfectus A.D. 943.

Sprota, ex Danico genere.

Rogerius, Toënites, = "vir potens et superbus ac totius Normanniæ Signifer;" qui, cum Ducatum sibi arrogavisset, Guillelmo utpotè Notho, cum duobus filiis Helberto et Elinantio peremptus est A.D. 1036. Cœnobii de Conchis fundator, aliisque munificus.

Alicia, filii Osberni filia; quæ, vidua, nupsit Ricardo Comiti Ebroicensi.

Emma = filia Hugonis Magni, Ducis Franc. ob. s.p.

Ricardus *qui et Senex et sine timore dicebatur*, Dux III; Cœnobii Fiscannensis Conditor, et ibi sepultus, A.D. 996. =

Gunnor, Danica, primò concubina, posteà uxor.

Helbertus et Elinantius occisi ut suprà.

Rodulphus II., dominus de Toeneiâ = et de Conchis, Normanniæ Signifer; "qui, annis ferè LX. militiæ probitate "insignis, inter præcipuos Normanniæ "Proceres divitiis et honoribus maximè "floruit." In cœnobio de Conchis, cui, plurimisque aliis, munificentissimus fuerat, "cum patribus suis sepultus "est." A.D. 1102.

Elizabeth, sive Isabel, filia Simonis de Monteforti; "quæ post mariti "obitum velum suscepit."

Ricardus, *cognominatus* = *Bonus*, Dux IV., nuptus 2do Estrithæ, Sorori Canuti Magni; et, eâ repudiatâ, cuidam Paphiæ, ex quâ duos filios genuit. Ob. A.D. 1026.

Judith filia Goiffredi, Ducis Britanniæ.

Rodulphus III. dictus = de Conchis. Hospes Regis Angliæ, A.D. 1103; cui fuit filius Rogerius, "Magni Nominis vir." (temp. H. I.)

Judith, seu Adeliza, filia Ualdevvi Comitis Huntindoniæ et Northumbriæ.

Ricardus, tertius dictus, Dux V. veneno extinctus A.D. 1028.

Robertus, *et liberalis* et *Diabolus vocatus*, Dux VI. Hierosolymam profectus est; et "ad "Nicæam, Bithyniæ urbem, "regressus," ob. 1038. Huic natus est per Herlevam, vel Herlottam, concubinam———

Robertus, de Toeneiâ, posteà de Stafford; progenitor Baronum Staffordiæ.

Nigellus de Toeneiâ, posteà de Gresley; qui intravit Angliam cum Conquestore, et ex quo Gresleia Prosapia.

Guillelmus, Dux VII. = Angliæ Conquestor. Ob. A.D. 1087.

Matildis filia Balduini, Comitis Flandriæ. Ob. 1083.

Reges Angliæ celebres.

* See the truly noble character of this old man in the writers of Norman History, p. 70 and p. 221.

The Pedigree given in the opposite page, has been drawn out from the best authorities, by a gentleman who is pleased to take a particular interest in our Work, and has been prepared with infinite pains, the task having been the more difficult from the many discrepancies which exist among the old writers in relation to some of the Norman chieftains. For our authorities we refer to—*Histoire de la Conquéte de l'Angleterre, par Thierry, Vol. I., p.* 156, *&c.; Histoire de Dannemarc, par Mallet, Vol. I., p.* 223; *Historiæ Normannorum, et Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores*, passim.

*Page* 180.—In reference to the family of Bowyer of Knypersley here mentioned (and whose pedigree in conjunction with that of Gresley is given page 563), it should be added that they were originally from Newcastle, and probably exercised the *Bowyer's craft* there, whilst the castle was defended by *such* "*Geer of warfare.*" Hugh le Bowier, the father of Thomas, who married the heiress of Knypersley, together with William de Brompton, had a Grant from John of Gaunt of 40 acres of his demesne of Castle Cliff, anno 28 Ed. III.—*(See Appendix*, No. xxxiv., and the traditional relation, p. 319.)

*Page* 209. Instead of *Lord* George Parker, mentioned as Chief Justice, and afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, it should be the *Honourable* George Parker (son of the then Chief Justice). *(See the Pedigree, p.* 560.*)*

*Page* 256. To the list of Chief Constables of Burslem add—George Phillips (2d year), 1839; John Ward, 1840; John Wedg Wood, 1841.

*Page* 280. The exemption from tithes of the ancient demesne lands of the Abbey of Hulton is, perhaps, founded on a better basis than here intimated, for it appears from a legal decision we have met with since this portion of the

Work was published (*Tate v. Skelton*, Gwillim on Tithes, p. 1504), that lands of the smaller abbeys dissolved after 4th February, 27 Hen. VIII., A. D. 1537 (as was the Abbey of Hulton), were deemed to be exempt from tithes by force of the statute of 21 Hen. VIII., cap. 13.

*Page* 331. It is said here, that the mines in the manor of Newcastle could not be very productive in the time of King James I. From a warrant of King Charles II. given in the Appendix, dated in 1660, it seems they were of little account before that period, when Sir John Bowyer obtained license to explore and work them. (*See Appendix*, xxxv.)

*Page* 371. To the list of Chief Bailiffs of Hanley and Shelton, add—for 1841, Edward Ridgway.

*Page* 392. Since our account of the Races was written, this annual amusement has been discontinued.

*Page* 460. It is said here that the remnants of tithes unextinguished in Stoke parish are independent of the powers of the Commissioners appointed by the general Act for commutation of tithes. This, however, is not so, for the Commissioners have a co-ordinate power under the very general terms of the Commutation Act (6 and 7 William IV., c. 71).

*Page* 506. The new Town-hall of Stoke, mentioned here as likely to remain unfinished, was, in the autumn of 1841, begun to be re-advanced by the proprietors, and the main part of the building, according to the original beautiful design, has been since completed.

*Page* 510. To the notice of the Church erecting in the Village of Penkhull, add "That the Rev. Thomas Webb Minton, has contributed £1000 towards its endowment."

THE END.

# THE BOROUGH

OF

# STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

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## APPENDIX.

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### I.

*Charter of King John, in the 2d year of his Reign, establishing the perpetual Vicarage of Wolstanton (Anno 1200).*

Johannes Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, &c. Galfrido eâdem gratiâ Coventriæ Episcopo salutem. Sciatis nos, divinæ pietatis intuitu, concessisse Viviano de Stok. clerico nostro, perpetuam Vicariam Ecclesiæ de *Wlstaneston* quæ de nostrâ donatione est, per annuam pensionem inde reddendam personæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ, scilcit, per pensionem sex marcarum argenti, sicut Stephanus de Burgennoey nunc persona ejusdem Ecclesiæ ei concessit. Unde vobis mandamus quod statim ipsum ad vicariam illam recipiatis et vicarium perpetuum institinatis. Teste G. fil. Pætri com. Essex apud Meleburne XVII *die Novembris.*

*Ex orig. Charta in Turr. Lond. sub anno (M. 20, No. 72).*

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### II.

*The Foundation Charter of the Abbey of Hulton (Anno 1223).*

In Nomine Sanctæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti, et in honore beatissimæ Domini genitricis semperque Virginis Mariæ, sanctique Benedicti, et omnium sanctorum; Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCCXXIII, Ego Henricus de Auditheley in remissione peccatorum meorum et pro redemptione et salute animæ meæ, atque

uxoris meæ, et liberorum meorum, et hæredum, et pro salute animarum patris mei, et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, Do atque concedo, et presenti carta confirmo Deo et sanctæ Mariæ et Abbati et monachis meis *Villam de Hulton* et boscum de *Sneade* cum haiâ clausâ de *Kevermunt* et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad fundandum Cœnobium monachorum ordinis Cisterciensis secundum regulam sancti Benedicti viventium. Doque et concedo prædictis monachis meis *Villam de Rushton* cum *Mannesmor* et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis: Doque et concedo prædictis monachis meis totam terram meam in *Bockenhall*, et pratum meum quod vocatur *Bukkeleg* cum pertinentiis suis. Doque etiam et concedo monachis meis totam terram meam de *Normancote* et quicquid ibi in dominico meo habui in terris et in omnibus locis et in omnibus aliis rebus, per has divisas, scilicet, de Waldenslowe per viam descendentem usque Apletre-stade, et sic descendentem usque in White-siche et inde descendendo usque Horeston et sic usque Whitewell et sic usque Oldeblitheford et sic per antiquum cursum de Blithe usque ad Wetemotesbroock et sic descendendo usque per medium Thuresmore usque ad Hyndewell et inde ascendendo per *Rikenilde Streete* et per Villam de Mere usque ad fontem fluentem de assartis de Mere et per sichetum ejusdem fontis usque in Etbrock et per quendum sichetum usque in Langedon Orchattes et sic in Whitewell siche et inde descendendo per eundem sichetum usque Blurton Brock et sic ascendendo usque in Lindinehurst et inde ascendendo per Deeplowe et per Hethiley usque in Sondiford et ascendendo per vetus fossatum usque in Waldenslowe. Præterea Do et concedo prædictis monachis meis Villam de *Mixne* cum pratis et pasturis adjacentibus et Villas et tenementa de *Bradenhope* et *Midlesclif*, *Arpesford*, *Ruhegh*, et *Mulnesley*, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis et cum servitiis hominum in dictis villis manentium, scilicet, quod ipsi homines faciant prædictis Abbati et monachis meis omnimoda servitia quæ mihi facere consueverunt aut aliquo modo facere debuerunt. Do et concedo, &c. pasturam de *Morrugh* cum bosco de *Witherwood* usque ad grangiam de *Anecott*. Præterea Do et concedo, &c. annuam pensionem decem marcarum de *Ecclesiâ de Auditheley* percipiendam singulis annis præ manibus cujuscunque Rectoris dictæ Ecclesiæ qui pro tempore fuerat sicut in ordinatione domini Hugonis Coventriæ et Lichfeldi Episcopi quam prædicti monachi mei inde habent plenius testatur. Hæc omnia prænominata ego Henricus de Auditheley do et concedo et per præsentem cartam meam confirmo Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis meis prædictis. Habenda et terrenda sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum liberè et quietè pacificè et honorificè absque omni terreno servitio et consuetudine, &c.

Hiis testibus Nicholas de Verdun, Willielmo Pantun, Willielmo de Audithle, Willielmo Ruffo, Henrico de Chetham, Henrico de Verdun, Willielmo de Erdington, Galfrido Griffin Clerico, Bernardo Clerico, et

Waltero Capellano, Nicolao Clerico, Bertramo Griffin, Willielmo de Bromlegg, Roberto Blundo, Willielmo de Stanton, et multis aliis.

*From the New Monasticon, Vol. 5, p. 715, and Harleian MSS. No. 2060.*

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## III.

*Copy of a Charter of Confirmation, granted by King Henry III. to Henry de Aldithlege, of his Estates in Cheshire and Staffordshire, Anno Regno, sui XI. A. D. 1227.*

Hen. Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dom. Hiberniæ, Dux Normandiæ et Aquitaniæ et comes Andegar. Archiepis., epis., abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, &c. salutm.

Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nra. confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Henrico *de* Aldithelеighe omnia terras et tenta. subscripta viz. ex dono Ranulfi com. Cest. et Lincoln. totam terram de *nova Aula* quæ fuit Hugon. de Lascy; et totam terram de Alstonfeild cum ptinents. et ex dono ejusdem comitis totum reddit. de Tunstall, Chaddersley, et Chell et Thursfeild et Bradwell et Normancote ex dono ejusdem comit. Ex dono *Nic. de Verdon*, *Aldithlegh* cum omnibus pertinent. et libertatibus suis et ex dono *Hugon. de Lacye*, *Cettleton*, villam vocatam. *Dunley* cum omnibus pertinent. suis. Ex concessione et confirmatione ipsius *Hugon. de Lacye* tot. terras quas *Adam de Alditheleg* tenuit de eodem Hugone et similiter constabulatum tot. terr. ipsius Hugon. de *Ulton*, et de tot. conquestu suo et similiter de *Cashel:* et quatuor carucat. terræ in circuitu et 7 Ann. cum feodo unius militis. Ex dono *Eutropii Hastang* tot. servitium *Rob. Coyney* de la *Halvohida* et de quatuor maris in villa de *Cold-Norton*. Ex dono *Willihelmi de Bettelegh* tot. villam de *Betteleigh* et heredibus suis tot. terram de *Helia* cum ptinent. suis. Ex dono *Hervei de Stafford* tot. terram quæ jacet sub castro de *Heleghe*. Ex concessione et quieta climacone. *Hen. de Betteleghe* tot. villam de *Betteleighe* cum ptinent. suis. Ex dono *Willi. de Bettelegh* sedem molendini, et stagnum et vivarium de *Northbrook*. Et relaxacone et quieta climacone *Johis. filii Willi. fil. Alani*, servicium unius militis quod de manerii de *Chumley* fieri consuevit usque ad quartam partem servicii unius militis. Ex dono *Egidii de Erdington* totum manerium de *Schagebury* cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono *Huberti de Russeburi* tot. terram de duobus *Staneweys* desup. *Egge* cum ptinen. Ex dono *Eugenulfi de Greslia* et *Alinæ*, ux. ejus *Tunstall*, *Chaddersley*, *Chelle* et *Normancote*, &c. Ex dono *Margaretæ de extraneo* filiæ *Guidonis extranei* manerium de *Mixne* et *Bradnapp* &c. Ex dono *Aliciæ de Harcourt* filiæ *Thomæ Noel* tot. terram suam in *Weston* cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono *Johannæ filiæ Thomæ*

*Noel* tot. terram suam de *Weston* cum omnibus ptinent. suis. Ex dono *Petri Norton subtus Caversmound*, et de *Heakley*, et de *Baddeleigh* et de *Mulneton* et medietatem. Molendini cum omnibus ptinent. suis et tot. servicium liberè tenent. Ex dono *Matildæ* (Cætera desunt).

*From the Harleian MSS. No.* 2062, *fo.* 2, *and Harwood's Erdeswick, p.* 79.

## IV.

*Charter of Free Warren granted to James de Auditheley, Anno XXXVII. Hen. III. (*1253.*)*

Hen. Rex, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse Jacobo de Alditheley quod ipse et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam Warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis Maneriorum suorum de Alditheley, Betteley, Cestreton, Bradewell, Bicenhou, Talk, Chaderley, Tunstall, Burwardeslime, Chell, Thuresfield, Wytefield, Bemeresley, Enedon, Horton, Gretton, Longesdon, Alstonefield, et Norton in Com. Staff. Item concessimus, &c. unum Mercatam singulis septemanis per diem Martis apud prædictum Manerium de Talk et feriam ibidem per tres dies durantem in vigilia in die et in erastino sancti Martini.

*Ex orig. Chartâ in Turri Lond. sub anno M.* 20, *No.* 72.

## V.

*Copy of a Court Roll of the Admittance of William Baddeley to a Tenement in Tunstall, in the* 10*th year of King Edward IV. (*1471.*)*

Tunstall. Ad curiam tentam ibidem die Martis in Septimana Pentecostæ Anno regni Edvardi quarti decimo, venit Willielmus Baddeley filius et hæres Margaretæ Handeson et cepit seisinam de Domino de Audeley de uno messuagio et viginti acris terræ custumariæ in Tunstall, de quibus dicta Margareta obiit seisita. Tenenda dicto Willielmo et suis secundum consuetudinem Manerii et dat dicto domino ad ingressum XXd. In cujus rei testimonio Johannes Harryson loco seneschalli huic copiæ sigillum suum apposuit. Datum ut supra.

*E Chartis penes S. Child, armig.*

## VI.

*Abstract of ancient and modern Documents, containing a regular Deduction of Title to a Piece of Land, or Garden Place, in Tunstall, from* 1459 *to* 1815.

### A.

1459. *July* 31*st, (*37 *Henry VI.) Deed on Vellum, of which the following is a verbal transcript.*

"Be hyt knowne to all true men in Chryst in y^e^ way of truthe that "I *Phythyon of Tunstall* dyd purchys a Garden place y^t^ lyythe in "*Tunstal* at *Hary of Tunstall* my broders, y^e^ wch garden place I do "set at my dyssease to *Margerye* my wyffe and to *Margyt* my Daught^r^ "y^e^ wyffe of *John Banchcrofte* & aft y^e^ dysseace of my wyffe hyt to "remayne to *Margyt* my Daught^r^ & to hyr heyres. The Record^r^ of "thys *Rychard* of *Rygdwaye* & to thys I set to my seale. Gyvyn "y^e^ last day of Julye in y^e^ yere & reyne of Kynge Harrye y^e^ syxt after "y^e^ conquest of England XXX & VII." *(Seal.)*

### B.

1467. *June, (7th Edward IV.) Inquisition on Parchment, as follows*:—

"Be hyt to have in mynde that thes were the XII men that were "charget by the Stuart for to gyffe a true davie as y^e^ custom ys betweene "John of Bancroft of the tane pte and John of Tunstall of y^e^ oth^r^ prt "that ys for to say, Rychart of Colcloghthe, Ryc. of Rygdway, Jenkyn "of Drakeford, Ryc. Jackson, Jenkyn Adam, Jenkyn Sawdur, Jenkyn "Robynson, Thomas Meke, Wyllm Burslem, Thomas Meke y^e^ younger, "Rawlyn of Colcloghthe, Ryc. Crocket, all thes true men fondon by "y^e^ quest th^t^ they went upon th^t^ John of Bancroft had bett^r^ tytyll and "ryght then hadde John of Tunstall and th^t^ they wyll byde by the "evedense that they all fonde. Also all the queste was fully agrent th^t^ "yf John of Tunstall myght not bryng in by y^e^ next Courte aft^r^ Saynte "Mare day bett^r^ evedense then hadde John of Bancrofte Marget of "Bancroft to stande in poseschion as we sesyt hyr in to hur and to her "ayrys as the dedy's Wyll was, and y^r^ to we alle above rehersyt have "set to our Selys, and y^e^ davie was geve the Seturday next aft^r^ y^e^ fest "of Saynt John y^e^ *aportantyn.* Also we Thomas of Burslem, Roger "of Colclohgthe y^e^ elder, Thomas Knyght were by when th^s^ was "presentyt and thrto wyll we bere recorde. The yere renyng of Kyng "Edwarde y^e^ IIII after ye qquest of England VIII."

C.

1501. *Thursday after the Invention of the Cross.*

Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Tunstall, of an Inquest of 12 tenants impannelled and sworn to enquire whether Thomas Bancroft had better right in one cottage, with a garden adjoining, in Tunstall, than John Tunstall, who unjustly detained the same (as alleged).

A fine was imposed upon the Inquest of 6*s.* 8*d.* each, unless they delivered a verdict concerning the premises before the Feast of the Conception then next.

D.

1548. *May* 8 *(Anno* 3 *Edward VI.)*

Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Tunstall, at a Court held at Burslem. Stating a presentment, by the Jury and free tenants, that John Bancroft had died seised, according to the custom of the Manor, of and in one cottage and garden in Tunstall, and that Joan Bancroft was his sister and next heir.

To whom seizin was granted by the Steward, To hold to her and her heirs for ever, according to the custom of the Manor.

E.

1566. *October* 3 *(Anno* 8 *Elizabeth).*

Copy of Court Roll of the said Manor (Sir William Sneide being Lord), containing a surrender, by Joan Bancroft, of one cottage and the third part of a customary acre of land, in Tunstall, To the use of Jeffry Rowley and his heirs, according to the custom, and his admittance accordingly.

F.

1570. *September* 28 *(Anno* 12 *Elizabeth).*

Copy of Court Roll containing a surrender, by Jeffry Rowley, To the use of himself and Agnes his wife, and the survivor and their heirs in tail, and admittance thereon.

G.

1599. *October* 4 *(Anno* 41 *Elizabeth).*

Surrender, by Jeffry Rowley, of a cottage and a piece of land called the Yorde Place, in Tunstall, containing the eighth part of one customary acre, To the use of Thomas Baddeley and Ann his wife, and their heirs in tail, who were admitted.

H.

1619. *August* 17 *(Anno* 17 *Jac. I.)*

Indenture between Ralph Sneyde the Elder, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Tunstall, and Ralph Sneyde the Younger, Esq. his son, of the one part, and Thomas Baddeley of Tunstall, yeoman, of the other part, whereby, in consideration of £30 3*s.* 9*d.*, Ralph Sneyd, Sen. and Jun. did grant enfeoff, and confirm unto the said Thomas Baddeley and his heirs (with other premises), two cottages and the eighth part of an acre of land, being copyhold, within the said Manor.

I.

N.B. Thomas Baddeley, grandson of the said last-named Thomas Baddeley, died in 1705, and, by his Will, dated 20th November in that year, devised certain real estate, including (by name) two cottages in Tunstall, unto his nephew Randle Baddeley and his heirs.

K.

1764. *October* 12.

Settlement made by Thomas Baddeley, son of Randle, upon the marriage of Smith Child, his nephew, with Margaret Roylance, of all his estates, &c. in Tunstall, including "One messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, in the holding of Thomas Hockenhull.

L.

1774. *May* 14.

Conveyance from Smith Child and his Trustees to Samuel Tellwright, of two dwelling-houses, with stable, garden, and appurtenances, in Tunstall, late in the tenure of Thomas Hockenhull, then of two other persons.

M.

1815. *December* 27.

Conveyance by Samuel Tellwright to Thomas Machin of Longport, in the parish of Burslem, potter, of the same two houses.

*N. B.—This property still belongs to Levi Machin, son of Thomas Machin, and has now several new houses erected upon it. They are isolated from other property, and stand above the old Wesleyan chapel, near or at "the America."*

[These Extracts are all made from the original Documents, 1838.]

## VII.

### "*Tunstall Court.*"

"The names of those that have been elected Constables for the Courte "affourrsaid, are as followeth:—

Thomas Tellrighte of Snede ..... 1612
John Tournor of Burslem ..... 1613
George Twemlowe of Moule ..... 1614
Randell Whytall of Oulcotte ..... 1615
John Addames of Burslem ..... 1616
William Leighe of Burslem ..... 1617
Ralph Adderley of Tounstall ..... 1618
John Maxfielde of Thoursfeilde .... 1619
William Coulclough of Burslem .... 1620
John Leigh of Burslem ..... 1621
John Rowley of Heycar ..... 1622
Thomas Shawe of Chell ..... 1623
Roger Smith of Delfe Ridges ..... 1624
William Stounier of Wedgewood .. 1625
Thomas Bourne of Littell Chell .... 1626
Thomas Baddeley of Newfielde ... 1627
Thomas Daniel of Burslem ..... 1628
John Whytall of Brookehouse .... 1629
William Thursfeilde, for Frances Forde's House in Whitfield .... 1630
John Oaulton of Wheitehill ..... 1631
Francis Tournor of Greenway .... 1632
Richard Whytall of Cobmore ..... 1633
James Brindley of Snede, for Handele's House ..... 1634
John Wood of Oulcott ..... 1635
Thomas Muchell of Burslem ..... 1636
John Danell of Burslem ..... 1637
John Drakeforde of Wedgewood .. 1638
William Tounstall of Ramscliffe .. 1639
Thomas Bourne of Coulclough Lane 1640
William Whytall of Stanley Feildes 1641
John Brode of Hallewell ..... 1642
John Caulton of Stadmerslowe .... 1643
James Beech of Tounstall ..... 1644
William Bourne of Yewtree ..... 1645
Anthony Beeche of Rainscliffe .... 1646
John Salman of Thursfeilde ..... 1647
Randell Poule of Reayehed..... 1648
William Burslem of Broune Leis .. 1649
Richard Drakeforde of Stonetrough 1650
John Bourne of Littell Chell, for a House in Great Chell ..... 1651
Edward Cotton of Chatterley ..... 1652
James Rowley of Rainsclife ..... 1653
Robbert Cartright of Ridgeway .... 1654
Richard Podmore of Moule ..... 1655
Thomas Leigh of Jackefeilde ..... 1656
John Wood, for Bullocke's House .. 1657
Thomas Muchill, for the Biker .... 1658
Thomas Beech, for the Milne House 1659
Randell Baddeley, for the Parke .. 1660
Henrey Bourne, for the Clanway House ..... 1661
John Rowley of Gilbanke ..... 1662
Thos. Leighe, for Brode feilde House 1663
William Bourne of Greate Chell .. 1664
Thomas Poule, for Hardinge's Wood House ..... 1665
Randell Baddeley served for John Baggeley of the Colclough .... 1666
John Cettell served for the Brerihourse 1667
Henrey Mountford served for Mr. Dickenson's House in Whitfeilde 1668
Richard Sherratt of Dale's Greene.. 1669
Thomas Harreson of Goulden Hill .. 1670
George Hanson, for his House neere Newchappell ..... 1671
Richard Keeling of Lane End .... 1672
Burslem Wedgwood, for Dale Hall 1673
John Bourne, for ye Newhouse, Chell Heath ..... ..... 1674
Mr. Rowley de Ridgway, for Twemlow's House ..... 1675
Richard Daniel of Burslem ..... 1676
John Whytall of the Lane End .... 1677
Richard Badley de Bankhouse .... 1678
John Bourne of Little Chell, for a House in Great Chell ..... 1679
Thos. Daniell of Burslem, for ***** 1680
Phillip Machin, for the Park ..... 1681
T. Malkin, for his house at Jackhous 1682
Wm. Child, for his house in Tunstall 1683
Randle Whytall served for ye Turnhurst House ..... 1684
Ric. Lawton, for Stadmoselow House 1685
William Stevenson, for the Bankhouse 1686
Rich. Hargreaves, for Abnet's House in Whitfield ..... 1687
Richard Browne of Ridgway ..... 1688
Thomas Adams of Bemersley ..... 1689
John Adams of Burslem ..... 1690
John Broad served for John Turner of Newchappell ..... 1691

## VIII.

*A breviat of all the pticular fields lying within the hamlet and manor of Tunstall, which are to be inclosed, and what every man hath in them, as well freehold as coppie-hold (A. D. 1613.)*

*Imprimis,*

The Chourch field, contaynin 19 acres, viz. Raphe Snead Esquier, 3 acres of free land; Raphe Adderley, 3 acres of coppiehold land; Thomas Wood 4 acres of coppiehold; Tho. Baddeley 4 acres of coppiehold; Richard Knight, in the right of his wife, 3 acres of coppiehold; Tho. Brett, in the right of his wife, 2 acres of coppiehold: all which acres are allotted unto Tho. Wood and Tho. Brett, that is to say, Tho. Wood 12 acres, for 12 acres and half a day worke lying as followeth—in the loer Tunstall field 4 acres, in the Whittelie 2 acres, in the over Tunstall fielde one acre and half a day worke, in the lime heath 2 day workes, in the grete Clanwall one day worke, and in the Chourch field abovesaid, 4 acres. And for the residue of the Chourch field, seven acres allotted Tho. Brett as is abovesaide, for and in consideration of 7 acres of coppiehold, is as followeth:—in the loer Tunstall field 2 acres and a halfe, in the grete Clanwall halfe one acre, in the over Tunstall fielde one acre, and in the said Chourch field 2 acres. Further, the sd. Tho. Brett must have one day worke in Gallimore's Craft, being of the inheritance of Raphe Adderley.

*It.* The lower Tunstall field, containing 21 acres and halfe one day worke, that is to say, Raphe Snead Esquyer 4 acres of freehold land, Raphe Adderley 4 acres of coppiehold land, Richard Knight 2 acres and a halfe, in the right of his wife, Tho. Wood four acres of coppiehold, Tho. Brett 2 acres and a halfe of coppiehold, in the right of his wife, Tho. Baddeley 4 acres of coppiehold, Henry Bourne half one day worke: all which said acres is allotted unto Raphe Snead and Raphe Adderley, as followeth, that is to say;—Raphe Snead four acres, and Raphe Adderley 17 acres residue thereof; viz. the said Raphe Sneade is meared forth 4 acres of his which lyeth in the same field, and for the residue of the sd. field, being 17 acres and half one day worke allotted unto Raphe Adderley for and in consideration of 17 acres and one day worke lying as followeth,—3 acres in the Chourch field, 3 acres in the Lime heath, 3 acres and 2 day workes in the over field, 2 acres in the grete Clanwall, one acre in the Whittelie, one day worke in Gallimore's Craft, one day worke in Stonie croft, and 4 acres in the lower Tunstall field, all which maketh by the said 17 acres and one day worke.

*It.* The Whitteley, containing 9 acres, viz. Raphe Sneade, 2 acres and 2 day workes of freeland; Tho. Wood 2 acres, Tho. Baddeley 2 acres, Rich. Knight in the right of his wife, one acre, Raphe Adderley

one acre, and Tho. Brett one day worke in the right of his wife—all which maketh 9 acres.

*It.* The great Clanwall, contayning six acres and an halfe, viz. Raphe Adderley 2 acres, Tho. Brett halfe one acre in the wright of his wife, Tho. Baddeley 2 day workes, Henrie Burne 2 day workes, Tho. Wood one day worke, Raphe Sneade, Esquire, 2 acres and one day worke; all wch. maketh by six acres and an halfe: all which said acres, both of Whittelie and Grete Clanwall is allotted unto Raphe Sneade Esquyre, and over and above there is allotted and meared forth for the aforesaid Raphe Sneade, 2 acres and one day worke in Lyme heathe, and one day worke called or knowne by the name of Godscraft, being of the Inheritance of Tho. Baddeley, and one acar in the close called the Bardingale, all being 19 acares and halfe a day worke allotted as is above sayd for and in consideration of 19 acares of free land and halfe one day worke, as more at large doth appear: that is to say, 7 acares and twoo day workes in the Lyme heath, 3 acares in the Church fielde, 4 acares in the over Tunstell fielde, 2 acares and one day worke in the Whittelie, and 2 acares and one day worke in the greate Clanwall. All which maketh up 19 acares and halfe one day worke.

*It.* The ovr. Tunstall field, contayning 16 acares and an halfe, that is to say, Raphe Sneade 4 acares of free land, Raphe Adderley 3 acares and 2 day workes, Rich. Knight in the right of his wife 2 acares and one day worke, William Bourne one acar and one day worke, Tho. Wood one acare and halfe one day worke, Tho. Brett in the right of his wife one acar, Tho. Baddeley 3 acares,—allotted unto Tho. Baddeley for 14 acares, as followeth: In the Church field 4 acares, in the lower Tunstall field 4 acares, in the over Tunstall field 3 acares, in the Whitelie 2 acares, in the grete Clanwall 2 day workes, and one day worke called God's croft, all being 14 acares.

*It.* The Lyme heath contayning 24 acres and one day worke, viz. Raphe Sneade 7 acres and 2 day workes, Richard Knight in the right of his wife 5 acers, Raphe Adderley 3 acares, William Burne 5 acers and one day worke, John Hill 2 acares, Tho. Wood 2 day workes, Henry Bourne 2 day workes. All which is 24 acares and one day worke, for the whereof is allotted unto Richard Knight in the right of his wife, 12 acers and one halfe for and in consideration of 2 acers and one halfe in the lower Tunstall field, 3 acares in the Church field, 2 acares and halfe one day worke in the ovr. feeld, one acer in the Whittelie, and 5 acares in the Limeheath: All which is 13 acres 2 day worke and one halfe. Alsoe there is allotted and meared forth in the same feeld 4 day workes for Henry Burne for and in consideration of 2 day worke in the greate Clanwall, 2 day worke and half one day worke in the sayd Lyme heath and lower Tunstall field. Alsoe there is meared forth in the same feeld, 2 acares for John Hill. Their is alsoe allotted and is to be meared forth in the same feeld 6 acers and one half unto

William Burne in consideration of one acar and one day worke in the over Tunstall field, and 5 acares and one day worke in the sayd Lyme heath.

*It.* Richard Knight hath allotted him all that pt. of Stonie Croft which is of the inheritance of Raphe Adderley.

*It.* It is concluded that all auntient wayes shall be used as have bene heretofore.

Finally it is covenanted condescended concluded and agreed upon by and amongst all the parties above named yt. if they or any of them, or the heires of any of them doe offer or goe about to vary digresse or alter the conclusion aforesaid for ye inclosing and takeing in holding and injoying of ye towne fields above-mentioned as they are particularly allotted that then he or they whotsover yt. so offereth doeth or goeth about shall forfit unto the rest one hundredth pounds of corrant money of England. In Witnesse whereof the parties aforesaid have put to there hands the 22d of April in the yeare of our Lord 1613.

[*Copied from an ancient Manuscript in possession of Smith Child, Esq.*]

NOTE.—The acres mentioned in the above Document contained three day-works each; now a day-work is known to be about three quarters of a statute acre, so that the *acre* specified in the above Document must have exceeded two statute acres.

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## IX.

### *Inscription on a Table affixed in the Interior of Tunstall Court-House.*

THIS COURT HOUSE
Was erected, and the Market established, by private Subscriptions, in the year 1816.

The Land was given by Walter Sneyd, Esq. for the term of Five Hundred Years, at the clear yearly rent of Five Guineas; and for a further term of Ninety-nine Years, from the end of the said term of Five Hundred Years, at such Fine and Annual Rent as shall be fixed by two indifferent persons, or by an umpire to be appointed by them, every twenty-one years of the said term of Ninety-nine Years.

The Buildings were erected at the charge of the following Subscribers, in Shares of Twenty-five pounds each:—

| | *Shares.* | | *Share.* | | *Share.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Sneyd | 8 | Charles Powys | 1 | James Knight | 1 |
| Ralph Hall | 2 | Henry Powys | 1 | Joseph Knight | 1 |
| John Meir | 2 | James Steele | 1 | John Boden | 1 |
| Benjamin Adams | 2 | Hugh Henshall Williamson | 1 | Charles Hulse | 1 |
| Roylance Child | 1 | John Rathbone | 1 | John Gray | 1 |
| John Henry Clive | 1 | Thomas Knight | 1 | | |

*The following Rules and Regulations were agreed on, for the Government of the concerns of the Court-House and Market:—*

1.—That the Subscribers possess a common and transferrable Property in the Buildings and Rents, in proportion to the Shares they hold.

2.—That the concerns of the Building and Market be managed by a Majority of Subscribers or Share-owners, assembled at any Meeting called, as in Rule 4; excepting Walter Sneyd, who desires not to take any part in the management. Each Share-owner to have a Vote for every Share he may possess; and the Chairman of any such Meeting to have a casting Vote.

3.—That the Market-place and Buildings be free to the Public for the first Two Years; after which they are to be let, and any surplus Tolls, or Rents, over paying the Rent of the Land, and keeping the Stalls and Buildings in repair, and paying for collecting and attendance, be divided amongst the Subscribers and Share-owners, in proportion to their Shares. Walter Sneyd having not less than one-fifth of such surplus.

4.—That any three Subscribers or Share-owners have power to call a Meeting, by giving not fewer than Ten Days' previous Notice, in writing, to every Subscriber and Shareholder residing within five miles of Tunstall, of the time, place, and main object of such Meeting; and the acts of the Majority of Subscribers and Share-owners assembled accordingly, shall be binding on all the others.

5.—That all unclaimed Dividends, beyond arrears for Two Years, shall be expended in improving the Court-House and Market.

6.—That these Original Rules and Regulations shall not be altered, or rescinded, but by the consent, in writing, of Share-owners, possessing, in the whole, Twenty-one Shares.

RALPH HALL, *Treasurer.*

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## X.

### *Case and Opinion of Serjeant Bradshaw, respecting Tunstall Highways, A.D.* 1656.

There is a controversie concerning the repare of a highway in a lane in the hamlett or townshipp of Tunstall, within the parish of Wolstanton in the county of Stafford, inclosed by Thomas Baddeley some forty years ago, Betwixt the said Thos. Baddeley, and the present surveyors of the highwayes for the said parish of Wolstanton.

About forty-foure years since, before the said lane was inclosed, it was parcel of a Townfeild belonging to the said Towne of Tunstall, where most of the Townshipp or inhabitants then had land, as well as in

five other Townefeilds belonging to the said Towne of Tunstall, for all which lands there were exchanges made amongst them, about the time aforesaid, and the feild from whence the said lane was taken forth, was by the said exchange allotted to the said Thos. Baddeley and his heires.

Before the lane was soe taken forth, Travailers did, upon all occasions, ride and goe with carriages over the Butts in the feild that Thos. Baddeley now hath in severall, so that the feild when it was open needed not soe great repaire for the waye, as it now doth being inclosed. But when it was amended or repaired, the inhabitants of the Hamlett of Tunstall aforesaid, repaired the same without the helpe or assistance of any other inhabitant of or within the said parish.

The question is, whether the present surveyors be now to repaire this inclosed waye at the common charge of the said Parish, by this pretended custome, they having noe common of pasture there, or whether the inhabitants of the said Hamlett of Tunstall are to joyne with the said Thos. Baddeley in the repaires of the same, as they have done since and before the exchange and inclosure, 'till now that all wayes are to be amended by a general law:

Or whether Thomas Baddeley, who hath the pasturage of the lane, and holds it in severall from the rest of the lane and waste grounds in the said Parish, ought not to repaire the same at his owne charges.

*Counsel's Opinion.*

"If the waye be a highwaye, I conceive it ought to be repaired at "the charge of the Parish, for the inclosure will not alter the case at "all: for the owner of landes that adjoynes to a highway may inclose "against the way, provided he commit no nuisance to the waye.

"If the way bee stopped or altered by building gates, then the offender "may be indicted at the Quarter Sessions or Assizes, whether the prose-"cutor pleaseth.

"I conceive he must, and for further answer see what is before sett "downe. Unless by Prescription or Tenure he be bound to repare the "waye, I conceive it ought to be repared by the Parish.

"JOHN BRADSHAW."

*June*, 1656.

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## XI.

### *Copy of a Judgment Roll of the Court of King's Bench, respecting a Prosecution against John Burslem, A. D.* 1574.

Elizabeth Dei Gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina fidei Defensor. &c. Omnib$^{s}$ ad quos psentes. Lræ nræ. prveniunt saltm. Inspeximus quoddam recordum coram nobis hitam. in hæc verba.

SS. Placita coram Dna. Regina apud Westm. termino scæ. Trinitatis anno regni Dnæ Elizabeth nunc Reginæ Angl. sexto decimo. Rotlo. CCCCXXIX°. SS. London SS. Memorand. qd. alias scil. trmo. sci. Hillarii ultimo pterito. coram Dna. Regina apud Westm. Veniunt Thomas Frewen & Elena uxor ejus qui tam pro dna. Regina qum. pro seipis. sequntr. per Edm. Adamson attorn. suum et ptulerunt hic in cur. dctæ. dnæ Reginæ tunc ibm. quandam billam suam versus Johem. Burselem als Burselem in custod. marr. &c. de plito. trnsgr. & contempt. contra formam Statuti de fabricatoribus imaginatorib$^{s}$ et publicatorib$^{s}$ flor. scriptor. & munimentor. nuper edit. & pvis. et sunt pleg. de ps. scilt Johes. Doo & Ricus Roo: quæ quidem billa sequitur in hæc verba.

SS. London. SS. Thomas Frewen et Elena uxor ejus qui tam pro dna. Regina qum. p. seipis. sequunt. querunt. de Johe. Burslem als Burselem in custod. maress. dnæ reginæ coram ipsa regina existen. de plito. quare cu. in Statuto in pliamento. dnæ. Reginæ nunc apud Westm. in Com. Midd. anno regni sui quinto tent. edit. int. cetis. ordinat. & stabilit. existit qd. si aliquis psona. sive psonæ. quæcunq. post primum diem Junii tunc px. sequent de suis vel eorr. pprio. capite & imaginacone. vel per flam. conspiraconem. & fraudem cu. aliis scient. subtilit. & flo. fabricaret vel faciet vel subtilit. confaset. vel scient. consentiet flo. fabricari vel fieri aliquod flam. factum, chartam vel scriptu. sigillat. rotlm. curiæ vel ultimam voluntatem alicujus psonæ. vel psonarum in scriptis ea intencone. q$^{d}$. status libi. tenti. vel hereditatis alicujus psonæ. vel psonarum de in vel ad aliquos ter. tenta. vel hereditamenta libm. tentm. vel terr. customar. vel jus titlm. aut intresse alicujus psonæ. vel psonar. de in vel ad eadm. vel eor. aliqua molestaret vel molestari turbari defraudari recupari vel occupari potuit vel post pdeum. primum diem Junii pnunciaret. publicaret vel daret in evidenc. aliquod flm et flo. fabricat. factm. chartam scriptum rotlm. cur. vel testm. quasi vera sciens eadm. esse fla. et flo. fabricat. ut supradcm. est intcone. sup. memorat. et inde esset vel essent convict. aut convict. sive super acconem. vel accones. fabricaconis. flor. factor. sup. statut. pdict. fiend. ad sect. ptis. gravat. vel alit. scdm. ordinem et debit. cursu legm. hujus regni Angl. sive p. billam vel informacoem. in cur. cameræ stellat. exhibend. scdm. ordinem. et usu cur. illius: solveret pti. gravat. custaq. et dampn. sua in duplo inveniend. vel assidend. in cur. illa ubi tlis convicto erit ac etiam ponitr. sup. pilloriam in aliqua apta villa mercatoria vel aliquo alio loco apto. et ibm. here. ambas aures suas dissect. et nares suas findend. scindend. et ferro callido conterirand. ita q$^{d}$. remanerent perppetua. nota sine signo flitatis suæ et forisfaceret dnæ reginæ nunc hered. et successoribz suis totos exit et pfiua. terr. et tentorr. suorr. duran trmo. vitæ suæ ac etiam patet et heret pptm. imprisonamentu durant vita sua pdict. & dampno, et injs ad sect. ptis. gravat recupand. ut sup. dcm. est imprimis solvend et levand. de

bonis et catallis offensoris de exit et pficuis. terr. tentor. et hereditamentor. p. dem. tlm. psonar. convictar. vel unius. vel utrinq. eor. dict. titlo. dnæ vitæ Reginæ hered. vel success. suor. inde non obstant. Insup. q$^{m}$ auctoritate sup. dict. p. eundum act pliament. inactitat. fuit q$^{d}$ p$^{y}$ et ptes. gravatu racone. aliquar. offensar. pdct. possit et valeat possuit et et valeant ad ejus vel eor libitu. here. et psequi acconem suam de fabricacone. flor. fcum sup. Status p dcm. contra aliquos in eodm. offendent. p. lre. original. extra cur. cancellar. dnæ. Reginæ heret et herent et valeant consileo pcessus. sup. inde sicut in casib. trnsgressionis. ad comem legem vel ad libitu. suu. sectam suam pferre. potit. vsus. aliquas tles offensores in pmessis. p. billam coram dict. dna. Regina hered. et successorib. suis in cur. sua quæ voc. the Kyng's Benche vel in cur. scac$^{r}$ in quib sect nulla Esson inimic. sive plecc p$^{r}$ pte. defenden. allocaret prout p$^{r}$ Statutu$^{m}$ p$^{r}$ dctm. int$^{r}$ alia plenius continet. Cumq. etiam quidam Thomas Rowley defunct. in vita sua seit fuisset in dnico suo ut de feodo de et in qudm. pecia. trre et divoes structur sup$^{r}$ inde cedificat nup$^{r}$ vocat. "The Blacke pke." necnon de et in divsis. pasturis et pratis eisdm. ptinen. continent. p. estimaconem sexagint. acr. statut. jacen. et existen. in Olcott pochia. de Woolstanton in Com. Staff. existen. ann valoris decem libi et sic inde seit. existen. idem Thomas Rowley obiit inde modo quo pfert. seit. post cujus mortem tenta. pdicta. cu. suis ptint. discendebant cuidam Thomæ Rowley ut consanguineo et hered. pdict. Thomæ videl. filio et heredi Hugonis filii et heredis pdict. Thomæ ptextu. cujus pdict. Thom filius dict. Hugonis fuit inde seit. in dmico. suo ut de feodo et sic inde seit existen. idem Thomas silit. obiit inde ptestando seit in dimico suo ut de feodo post cujus mortem tenta pdca. cum suis pten. descendebant pfat. Elenæ & cuidam Margaretæ Rowley ut filiabus & cohered. ipsius Thomæ. Posteaq. scil. ultimo die Sept. anno regni dcæ. dnæ. Reginæ nunc nono pdca. Elena apud Woolstanton pdict. cepit in virum suum pdcm Thomam Frewen ptextu cujus idem Thomas Frewen & Elena fuerunt de una medietate inde seisit. in dnico suo ut de foedo ut in jure ipsius Elenæ. Prædictus tamen Johes. Burslem statutu. minime ponderans quoddam falsum factum de tenementis pdictis cum suis ptinent. supponend. p. eundem quod pdict. Thomas Rowley proavus tenta. pdicta. cum suis ptinent. cuidam Johi. Rowley filio scndo dicti Thomæ Rowley filio scdi dicti Thomæ Rowley proavi & heredibus suis assueraret & conveiraret. Postea scil. decimo die Novembris anno regni dcæ dnæ Reginæ nunc decimo apud London videl. in parochia beatæ Mariæ de arcubz in warda de cheape sua ppria imaginacone subtiliter & falso fabricari pcuravit ea intencone ad distruend & pturband. pdcum titulum eorund. Thomæ Frewen & Elenæ de & in pdict. mediatis tentorum predict. cum ptinent. per quod iidem Thomas Frewen & Elena de possessione & titulo suis de & in medietatis illa inde gravit. vexat & turbat existunt in dnæ Reginæ nunc contemptu & ad damp-

num ipsor. Thomæ Frewen & Elenæ ducent. libr. & contra formam statuti pdicti. Et inde pdictæ Reginæ qui pro seipsis producunt sectas.

SS. Et modo ad hanc diem scil. diem veneris pxm post crastin. scæ Trinitatis isto eodem termino usq. quam diem pdcus Johes habuit licenc. ad billam pdictam. inter logend. & tunc ad respondend. &c. coram dna Regina apud Westmon. veniunt tam predict. Thomas & Elena p. attornat suum pdem quam pdictus Johes p. Michem Lowe attornat. suum & idem Johes defendit..&c. quando &c. Et dicit quod ipse non est inde culpabilis & de hoc ponit se sup. patriam & predict. Thomas & Elena similt. &c. Ideo veniat inde Jurat. coram dna Regina apud Westm. die Sabbati prox. post octav. sci Michaelis & qui nec &c. ad recognand. &c. .....& idem dies dat. est ptibus. pdicis. ibidm &c.

SS. Postea continuat inde pcessus int. ptes de plito pdco p. Jurat. post inde int eas in respond. coram dna Regina apud Westm. usque diem veneris prox. crast sancti Martini ex tunc prox. sequent. nisi dilect. et fidelis dnæ Reginæ Xpferus Wraye Miles capitalis Justic. dnæ Reginæ ad plita in curia dnæ Reginæ coram ipsa dna Regina tenend. assignat. primo die Jovis prox. crm. sci Martini apud Guihald London p. formam statuti....ven p. defect. Jur. Ad quem quidam diem veniunt coram dna Regina apud Westm. partes prædict. p. attorn. suos pdeos. Et prefat. capitalis Justic. coram quo....hic recordum suum coram eo hitam in hæc verba.

Postea die & loco infra content. coram Xpfero Wraye milite capitali Justic. infra script. associat. sibi Martino Brighowse p. formam statuti veniunt ptes infra nommat p. attorn. suos infra content. Et Jur. jurat. illius exacti silit. vener. qui veritatem de infra content. dscend. electi veritatem & jurati dicunt super sacram. suum quod infra nominat. Johes Burselem non est culpabilis de conjacone fabricacone falsi facti intus menconat. modo & forma prout idem Johes Burselem intus pletando allegiant. Id. cons. est predicti Thomas & Elena nichil capiant p. billam suam pdicam sed p. falso clam. suo inde sint in miser. Et pdius Johes Burselem eat inde sine die &c.

Quod quidem Record. coram nob. sic hitam duximus exemplificand. In cujus rei testimonio has lras nras fieri fecim. patentes. Teste Xpfero Wraye apud Westm. vicessimo die Novembris anno regni nri decimo septimo.

PAYNE.

[The Broad Seal of the Court of King's Bench, 4 inches in diameter, is appended, bearing the Royal Arms (France and England quarterly), the supporters a Lion and Griffin, with a marginal superscription of the Queen's Title, and, on a scroll, "Pro Brevibus coram nobis." The reverse has the Queen, enthroned under a canopy; on her right a rose and crown; on her left a fleur-de-lys and crown.]

## XII.

A trewe and lawfull Inventorye of all the Goods and Chattels moveable and unmoveable of John Bursleme of the pīshe of Bursleme late deceassed taken and praised the xxiiij$^{th}$ daye of Novemb$^{r}$ Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabeth Tricessimo nono, by these pīsons hereafter subscrybed—Willm Burne, Anthonye Beeche, Richd Burne, and Willm Burne Praysers.

*Imprimis,*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foure Oxen .. .. .. .. .. | xvi | xiij | iiij |
| Sixe Kyen .. .. .. .. .. | xij | xvj | viij |
| Three Twintes .. .. .. .. | iiij | xiij | iiij |
| Sixe Calves .. .. .. .. .. | iij | xiij | iiij |
| One beast to be devyded .. .. .. .. | | xx | |
| Two Mares .. .. .. .. .. | v | vj | viij |
| Three Swyne .. .. .. .. .. .. | | xxiiij | |
| One Sheepe .. .. .. .. .. .. | | iiij | |
| Corn in the Barne .. .. .. .. .. | | xl | |
| Hey in the Barne .. .. .. .. | v | | |
| One Wayne .. .. .. .. .. .. | | xx | |
| Another Wayne, with Yokes, Ploughe, Harrowes, and othr Husbandry ware .. .. .. | | xxvj | viij |
| All Brasse and Pewter .. .. .. .. | | x | |
| All Yron ware .. .. .. .. .. .. | | vj | viij |
| Coffers, Bordes, Formes, and Tressells .. .. | | vj | |
| All Trein ware .. .. .. .. . | | iiij | |
| All Beddinge .. .. .. .. .. .. | | xx | |
| In Corne upon the Earthe .. .. .. | iij | vj | viij |
| Certayne paynted Clothes .. .. .. .. | | ij | |
| His Apparel belonginge to his Bodye .. .. | | xx | |
| The Total Sume .. | 61$^{li}$ | 13$^{s}$ | 4$^{d}$ |

Exhit. Lich. octavo die Januarii Anno Dni. secundum computac. Eccliæ Anglicanæ 1596.

EDMUNDUS JOHNSON, *Deputat.*
MRI. SIMONIS WESTON, *Regr.*

## XIII.

*Copy of a Subsidy-Roll in the possession of John Bateman, Esq. of Knypersley Hall. Dated* 1563.

STAFFORD. Hundred de Pier-hill.

This Indenture of the Estrect for the fyrst paym$^{t}$ of the Quenes subsiby graunted vnto hir highnes at the P$^{r}$liament holden at Westm$^{r}$ in the fyrst yere of her Mat$^{s}$ rayne Betwixt S$^{r}$ Edward Aston S$^{r}$ Will$^{m}$ Gresley Knights Symon Harecowrt and Bryane Fowler Esquiers fowre of the Comyssyon$^{rs}$ cons$^{r}$ning the same w$^{th}$in hir highnes Countye of Staff. on th' one ptye and John Wedgwood of Harrecles w$^{th}$in the foresaid Com of Staff. gent. on th' other ptye appoynted Highe Collector w$^{th}$in the Hundred of Pyer-hill w'thin the said County Wytnesseth that the said John Wedgwood covenantyth and by these psnts byndeth himself his heres executrs and admynistratrs to gether and levey of the petye Collectors here under wrytten the somes of money subscribed in the sev$^{r}$all collecc̄ons and to make paym$^{t}$ thereof unto the Quenes Ma$^{ts}$ vse hir heres or executrs in the Recepte of hir Exchequer at Westm$^{r}$ in the Countye of Myddlesexe w$^{th}$ all hast and convenient spede Befoer the fyrst daye of June next comynge so much of the some as he shall gather befoer the same daye And w$^{th}$in one monthe after he hathe gathered the residew of the said some to pay the said resydew. In Wytnes wherof we the said Comyssyon$^{rs}$ have putt o$^{r}$ hands and seales the xxiiij$^{th}$ day of Maye in the fyveth yere of the raigne of o$^{r}$ Sov$^{r}$ayne Ladye Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England Fraunce and Ireland Quene Defender of the faythe &c.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TYXALL, Edward Baet, Pet. Coll. | DE EDWARDO ASTON, milit. | ℔ terris | cxxxiiij$^{li}$ | vi$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | xvij$^{li}$ | xiiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xvij$^{li}$ | xiiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| SEIGHEFORD, Thomas Whytg$^{r}$ev, Pety Coll. | de Rico Wolriche | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| | de Jacobo Unten | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| | de Rico Deaneport | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| | de Thoma Whytgreve | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| | de Johe Sherard | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xxxv$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| ASTON & BYRSTON Ric. Till, Pet. Coll. | de Christopho Heveningam | ℔ terris | xxx$^{li}$ | | | iiij$^{li}$ | | |
| | de M$^{r}$garete Stanley | ℔ terris | vj$^{li}$ | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | xvi$^{s}$ | | |
| | de Rico Till | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | xj$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | v$^{li}$ | vij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedulphe, | de Francisco Bedull | ℔ terris | xiij$^{li}$ | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | xxxiiij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Bucnall, & | de Willo Bowyer | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Fenton, | de Thoma Bucnall | ℔ terris | vi$^{li}$ | | xvj$^{s}$ |
| Joh. Allen, | de Johe Allen | ℔ terris | iiij$^{li}$ | | x$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | de Henrico Murton | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Bucnall | ℔ terris | | xvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Paer | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Henrico Lovat | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Machin | ℔ terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Fransisco Cradok | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ |
| | de Johe Browne | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Georgio Fenton | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Egerton | ℔ terris | | xxx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | vj$^{li}$ v$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Chebsey, | de Maria Nowell | ℔ terris | vj$^{li}$ | | xvj$^{s}$ |
| John Meson, | de Johe Meson | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Collector. | de Johe Lewes | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Cotton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Ashley, | de Edwardo Lodge | ℔ terris | iij$^{li}$ | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | viij$^{s}$ |
| Willm. Cradok, | de Willo Cradok | ℔ bonis | viij$^{li}$ | | xiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Henrico Shuet | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xxvj$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Kebulston, | de Thoma Busbye | ℔ bonis | xx$^{li}$ | | xxxiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Willm. Slaney, | de Willo Slaney | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | de Johe Emery | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Shelley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xlix$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| New Castull, | de Rico Patson | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | xj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Richard Patson, | de Johe Fenton | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collect. | de Rico Bagnall | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Johe Garrett | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | vj$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Keling | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | vj$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Humfrido Marton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Rico Smyth | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xlvj$^{s}$ |
| Baulterley, | de Rado Thickines | ℔ terris | v$^{li}$ | | xiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Willm. Blower, | de Willo Blower | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Willo Lawton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xxj$^{s}$ |
| Fulford, | de Rogero Wright | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Launder, | de Nich. Fondon | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | de Thoma Launder | ℔ terri | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Benet | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Benett | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de herede de Backyn | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. .. | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weston sup. | de Johe Ford | ℔' bonis | x$^{li}$ | | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Trent, | de Lody Matthew | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Boughey, | de Watero Walker | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Collect. | de Rico Walker | ℔' terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xxx$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Walton & | de Sampso. Walkeden | ℔' terris | v$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Aston, | de Hugo Ankyn | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Sampson Walkeden | de Thoma Ashebury | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Thoma Webbe | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xxxij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Milwiche, | de Johe Dorington | ℔' terris | vij$^{li}$ | | | xviij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Parkall, | de Johe Allen | ℔' terris | iij$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | |
| Pety Coll. | de Johe Parkall | ℔' terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Robt. Allen | ℔' terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Horsley | ℔' terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rogero Hill | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xl$^{s}$ | |
| Knutton, | de Jacobo Broadhurst | ℔' bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | |
| James Brodhurst, | de Johe Patsone | ℔' terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Collect. | de Johe Badelye | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xv$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Ronton & Coton, | de Johe Petye | ℔' terris | iij$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | |
| John Pety, | de Willo Downes | ℔' terris | iij$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | |
| Pet. Coll. | de Edwardo Boweden | ℔' bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xxij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Betteley, | de Willo Egerton, ar. | ℔' terris | x$^{li}$ | | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Rob$^{r}$t Cowp, | de Robto Cowp | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | de Johe Thickynes | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rado Lownds | ℔' bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Robto Harding | ℔' bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Hugo Somarvill | ℔' bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xlvij$^{s}$ | |
| Tyrley, | de Rodulpho Berdmore | ℔' terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Humphrey Baet, | de Humfrido Baet | ℔' bonis | viij$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Willo Colley | ℔' bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Smythe | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xxxiiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Muckulston | de Jacobo Chetwood | ℔' terris | | xxx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| John Adams, | de Rob$^{r}$to Grovenor | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Johe Adams | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Walton | ℔' bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | xxiiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Sondon, | de Hugo Erdeswick | ℔' terris | xv$^{li}$ | | | xl$^{s}$ | |
| Rauf Gretwiche, | de Rado Gretwyche | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Coll. | de Johe Hom$^{r}$sley | ℔' bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | | | lvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tyllington, Francis Ward, Pety Coll. | de Francisco Warde | ℔ terris | xiiij$^{li}$ | | | | xxxvij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xxxvij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Fenton & Longton, Thomas Bold, Petye Coll. | de Rob$^{r}$to Austen | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Bold | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Bolton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Parker | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Bagnall | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xx$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Sault & Enston, Sampson Basford, Pet. Coll. | de Sampsoe. Basford | ℔ bonis | xij$^{li}$ | | | | xx$^{s}$ | |
| | de Humfrido Foxe | ℔ bonis | x$^{li}$ | | | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Robines | ℔ terris | iij$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Cooke | ℔ terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xlvij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Gayton, Rob$^{r}$t Ashebury, Pety Collector. | de Rob$^{r}$to Ashebury | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Austen | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Hilderston, John Polton, Pet. Coll. | de Johe Polton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Humfrid. Polton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Hall | ℔ terris | | xxxix$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Batken | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Joice Saunders | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Chartley Holme, John Cooke, Petye Collector. | de Rado Lyon | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Gretton | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Cooke | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Antonio Wotton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Blurton | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xxxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Highe Ofley, Henry Graven$^{r}$, Petye Collect. | de Antonio Baylye | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | | xj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Henrico Gravenor | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Butler | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rado Rabone | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xxviij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Hopton & Coton, James Bagnald, Petye Collect. | de Briano Fowler | ℔ terris | xx$^{li}$ | | | | liij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Bagnald | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | iij$^{li}$ | xx$^{d}$ |
| Meare and Aston, Thomas Wright, Pet. Coll. | de Rado Macclesfield | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Elizabeth Corke | ℔ bonis | x$^{li}$ | | | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Wright | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Pype$^{r}$ | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Butterton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Bucknall | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Corke | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Fraunch | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Bromley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | iij$^{li}$ ix$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frodeswall, | de Thoma Meare | ℔ terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Will. Townesend, | de Willmo Townesend | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Thoma Hall | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xix$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Barlaston, | de Georgio Bartram | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Rob$^{r}$t Bagnald, | de Rob$^{r}$to Bagnald | ℔ bonis | viij$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collect. | de Johe Blower | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xxv$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Darlaston, | de Rob$^{r}$to Collyer | ℔ terris | vj$^{li}$ | | | xvj$^{s}$ | |
| Thomas Alcoke, | de Rogero Thakker | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Pety Collect. | de Thoma Alcoke | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xxvj$^{s}$ | |
| Onelly, | de Johe Plack | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Plack, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | | | | | | | |
| Tyttensor, | de Humfrio Unet | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Hawley, | de Johe Hawley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Pety Collector. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | x$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pagett's | de Hugo Clarke | ℔ bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | |
| Bromley, | de Edwardo Ensor | ℔ bonis | viij$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Rob$^{r}$t Clarke, | de Rob$^{r}$to Chaumber | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | xj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Coll. | de Henrico Petye | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Pypley | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Clarke | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Godwen | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Elena Cowp$^{r}$, vid. | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Plettin, alien. | | | | | | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Elena Eliston | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | lviij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Blithefyld, | de Rico Bagot | ℔ terris | xv$^{li}$ | | | xl$^{s}$ | |
| Lewis Aburley, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xl$^{s}$ | |
| Petye Collector. | | | | | | | |
| Stone, | de Johe Kempe | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Humfrey Foxe, | de Rob$^{r}$to Walkeden | ℔ bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | |
| Petye Collect. | de Willo Nicolson | ℔ anuit. | | xxx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Berdmore | ℔ bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Welblod | ℔ anuit. | | xxx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Foxe | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Humfreo Foxe | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | xj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Porter | ℔ bonis | xij$^{li}$ | | | xx$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Porter | ℔ bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | xj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rado Warrylo | ℔ bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | $^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | iiij$^{li}$ | iiij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Cold Norton, | de Thoma Alkyns | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Alkins, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dodington. | Nihil. | | | | | | | | |
| Ronton nup. | de Simone Harecowrt, ar. | ℔ | terris | xx$^{li}$ | | | | liij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| "Mesterm," | de Thoma Bowyer | ℔ | terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Raulf Potte, | de Rado Potte | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Pety Coll. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | iij$^{li}$ iij$^{s}$ | iij$^{d}$ |
| Bromley Hurst, | de Henrico Smythe | ℔ | bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | | | x$^{s}$ | |
| Henry Smythe, | de Edmundo Wakley | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collector. | de Thoma Hyron | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Harvye | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Agneta Phres | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Porter | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Botting, alie. | | | | | | | | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Laurence Hartwell, alie. | | | | | | | | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Jurden, alie. | | | | | | | | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Dampson, alie. | | | | | | | | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | xlvj$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Bagott's | de Johe Pyplay | ℔ | bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Bromley, | de Antonio Wakefyld | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| John Pyplay, | de Johe Chedulton | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Pet. Collect. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Madeley, | de Thoma Wytmore | ℔ | terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Sydway, | de Johe Sidway | ℔ | terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collector. | de Rob$^{r}$to Browne | ℔ | terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Hawken | ℔ | terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Holte | ℔ | terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Offley | ℔ | bonis | vij$^{li}$ | | | | xj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Andrea Bowyer | ℔ | bonis | viij$^{li}$ | | | | xiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Radulpho Bromley | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Flint | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Walton, al$^{s}$ Pyp. | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Lawton | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | iij$^{li}$ | xij$^{d}$ |
| Pencle cu. | de Willo Barrett | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Membris, | de Petro Malpas | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Willm. Barrett, | de Johe Turnor | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Coll. | de Thoma Turner | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de terris Rici Colclough | | | viij$^{li}$ | | | | xxj$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | liiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Staundon, | de Humfrio Vyese | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Vyese, | de Johe Vyese | ℔ | bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | xvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Stoke juxta | de Humfrio Sale | ℔ | bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Stone, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | .. | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Humfrey Sale, | | | | | | | | | |
| Pet. Coll. | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kele, | de Edwardo Brette | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Rob$^{r}$t Morgan, | de Rob$^{r}$to Morgan | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| Pet. Coll. | de Thoma Rowley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xxxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Tunstall Court, | de Willo Snede, milit. | ℔ terris | xxx$^{li}$ | | | | iiij$^{li}$ | |
| John Rowley, | de Willo Burne | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Collector. | de Johe Rowley e Rigway | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Burslem | ℔ erris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Rowley | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rogero Drakford | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Turner | ℔ erris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rado Slade | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Rowley | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Onwyne | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rado Kelinge | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Hugo Smythe | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Adams | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Nicolao Adams | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Tunstall | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Caulton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Radwood | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Colclough | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Colclough | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Galfrido Rowley | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | viij$^{li}$ v$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Audley, | de Willo Yerdley | ℔ terris | iiij$^{li}$ | | | | x$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Richard Parker, | de Willo Fytton | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collector. | de Rico Knyght | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Wood | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Rowley | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Parker | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Shewe | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Boughey | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Blower | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Yerdley | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Alcoke | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Lovat | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Georgio Smythe | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Tayler | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | v$^{li}$ iiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Trentam, | de Thoma Corbet | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Corbet, | de Thoma Towneshend | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collect. | de Thoma Collyer | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | | | vj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Sampsoe Dorington | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Nicho Towneshend | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | | xxxiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |

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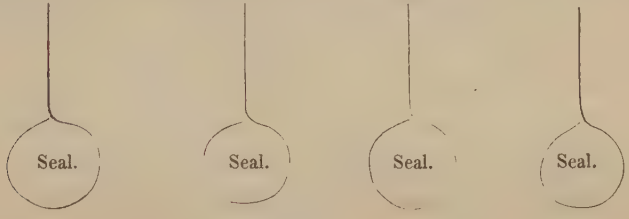
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHESTERTON, | de Johe Burne | ℔ terris | iij$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ |
| John Burne, | de Thoma Wood | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collect. | de Johe Cowall | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Burslem | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Burne | ℔ bonis | vj$^{li}$ | | x$^{s}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xxvj$^{s}$ |
| WHYTGREAVE & | de Thoma Butterton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| BUTTERTON, | de Johe Tyll | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Till, | de Rob$^{r}$to Paley | ℔ terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| ℔ Pet. Coll. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xiij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| NORTON in the | de Willo Rowley | ℔ terris | liij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| MORES, | de Hugo Furd | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Roger Bagnall, | de Rogero Bagnald | ℔ terris | | xxx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Petye Collect. | de Thoma Badyley | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Georgio Rodwood | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Hugo Sheratt | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xviij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| WHYTMORE & | de Edwardo Manwaring | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| HANCHURCH, | de Rico Hasulles | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Rich. Hasulls, | de Jacobo Berdmore | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xxxvij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| MARSTON, | de Thoma Bold | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Bold, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Collect. | | | | | |
| INGESTREY, | de Johe Chatwyne, ar. | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Thomas Jaxon, | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xxvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | | | | | |
| LOINTON, | Nihill. | | | | |
| SWYN$^{R}$TON, | de Johe Beche | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Beeche, | de Johe Hatchett | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Collector. | de Thoma Cowp$^{r}$ | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Adamson | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Thoma Clarke | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Rogero Salt | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xl$^{s}$ |
| HULTON, | de Willo Heathe | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| Will. Heathe, | de Johe Handley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Willo Sponer | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | xv$^{s}$ |
| COLTON, | de Willo Gresley, milit. | ℔ terris | xxx$^{li}$ | | iiij$^{li}$ |
| Hughe Chalton, | de Rico Legge | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pet. Coll. | de Johe Smythe | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | viij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Georgio Smythe | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de John Allcoke | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Sampsoe Boughey | ℔ bonis | iiij$^{li}$ | | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Pegge | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | ij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. .. .. | | v$^{li}$ xix$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newton, | de Humphrio Cotton | ℔ terris | xij$^{li}$ | | | xxxij$^{s}$ | |
| Thomas Wright, | de Agnete Clarke | ℔ terris | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Coll. | de Thoma Wright | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Walker | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | xliiij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| Colwyche, | de Antonio Wousley | ℔ terris | xx$^{li}$ | | | liij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Anthony Hasulton, | de Thoma Allen | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| Pety Collect. | de Antonio Hasulton | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Ashenhurst | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Bromley | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Glover | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Jacobo Wright | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Buxston | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Baker | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Henrico Nowell | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | | .. | .. | .. | v$^{li}$ | xvj$^{d}$ |
| Eclessall cu. | de Francisco Rosse, armig. | ℔ terris | xxx$^{li}$ | | | iiij$^{li}$ | |
| Membris, | de Johe Persall, ar. | ℔ terris | xxvj$^{li}$ | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | iij$^{li}$ | ix$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| John Bydall, | de Johe Barbor, ar. | ℔ terris | xij$^{li}$ | | | xxxij$^{s}$ | |
| Petye Coll. | de Thoma Skrimsher, gene. | ℔ terris | x$^{li}$ | | | xxvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Lucia Bradborne, vid. | ℔ terris | v$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Yonge, gene. | ℔ terris | v$^{li}$ | | | xiij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Broughton, gene. | ℔ terris | vj$^{li}$ | | | xvj$^{s}$ | |
| | de Nicho Gaywood | ℔ terris | iiij$^{li}$ | | | x$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Nowell | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Huntbache | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Allot | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Gervis | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Bydull | ℔ terris | | xl$^{s}$ | | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Allot | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Jacobo Wotton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Cowp$^{r}$ | ℔ terris | | xlvj$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ | v$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rogero Broughton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Morton | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rico Mylward | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Hanley | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Blower | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Rusheton | ℔ terris | | xx$^{s}$ | | ij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| | de Willo Whyte | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Bill | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Parker | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Grene de Lee | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Grene | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Busshop | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Blest | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Vyse | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Bushop | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Rob$^{r}$to Launder | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Sargeaunt | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | | | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eglessall, *(Continued.)* | de Johe Iremonger | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Johe Jervis, jun$^{r}$ | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | | v$^{s}$ |
| | de Johe Deane | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Broughton | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Byrken | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Agneta Walter | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Stedman | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Rico Heathe | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Thoma Stedman | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Johe Shropshier | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | de Willo Criche | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Thoma Buckhowse | ℔ bonis | v$^{li}$ | viij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ |
| | de Johe Buckhouse | ℔ bonis | iij$^{li}$ | v$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. | xxiij$^{li}$ | xiiij$^{s}$ | |
| | Soma totalis .. .. .. | .. .. .. | clxiij$^{li}$ | iiij$^{s}$ | |

Edward Aston. Willm. Gresley. S. Harcourt. Brian Fowler.




## XIV.

*The ancient order for the choosing of Churchwardens for the Parish of Burslem, and Hulton Lordship, copied out of the old Book,* 1657, *by me,* John Stevenson, Curate.

### BURSLEM TOWN.—MESSUAGE HOUSES.

| Occupiers, 1657. | Occupiers, 1742. | Subsequent Notices; Reference to old Map; and Present Identity (1838). |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Turner. | Jn$^{o}$ Mollett. | Above Swan-Square (site of late Mr. Brettell's Potwork); No. 8. |
| 2. Mr. Colclough. | Rowl$^{d}$ Egerton. | The Over-House; Mr. J. P. Harding; No. 101. |
| 3. William Clowes. | Tho$^{s}$ Clowes. | West side of where the new Shambles stand; No. 141. |
| 4. John Daniel, jun$^{r}$ | Aaron Shaw. | Opposite the corner of new Shambles; No. 7. |
| 5. Jno. Daniel, sen$^{r}$ | Daniel Nixson. | The Pump House, Hill Top; afterwards J. Shrigley; No. 110. |
| 6. John Lee. | Sam$^{l}$ Hyde. | Croft Head House (near the Star); No. 24. |
| 7. Will$^{m}$ Keen. | Jn$^{o}$ Shrigley. | North side of the Market-place; now Meakin; No. 102. |

| Occupiers, 1657. | Occupiers, 1742. | Subsequent Notices; reference to old Map; and Present Identity (1838). |
|---|---|---|
| 8. John Daniel. | Mr. Richards, afterw. Jn° Wedgwood. | Ankers' House, adjoining the Jenkins; No. 76. |
| 9. Will[m] Ward. | Dr. Tho. Wedgwood. | Site of the Wesleyan Chapel; No. 63 *a*. |
| 10. Thomas Bourne. | John Marsh. | Jolly Potters' Alehouse, corner of St. John's Square; Hulme; No. 2. |
| 11. Thomas Daniel. | Urian Leigh. | The Birch House (W. of Swan Sq.); No. 9. |
| 12. Tho[s] Mitchell. | Tho[s] Mitchell's new house. | Hill-top; late J. Robinson; now S. Alcock; No. 93. |
| 13. Jn° Adams. | Ralph Adams. | The Brick House (St. John's Sq.); No. 15. |
| 14. Jn° Daniel. | The Nook; or Sneyd's Tenement. | In Queen-Street (D. Lawton); No. 27. |
| 15. Jn° Dresser. | Josiah Simpson. | Greenhead; now Bromley; No. 79. |
| 16. Tho[s] Daniel. | Rich[d] Cartwright. | Crockett's Home (the George); W. Barlow; No. 57. |

## SNEYD HAMLET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Burslem Wedgwood. | Mr. Richards. | |
| 2. Mr. Colclough. | Tho[s] Taylors. | Afterwards John Adams. |
| 3. Sam[l] Terrick. | Samuel Tellwright. | Stanfields. |
| 4. Hollinhey House. | Samuel Tellwright. | |
| 5. John Malkin. | Tho[s] Harrinson. | The Bankhouse. |
| 6. Willm. Stevenson. | | |
| 7. Henry Howard. | Will[m] Milner. | |
| 8. Thomas Mitchell. | | |
| 9. Thomas Malkin. | Dan[l] Nixon. | Bycars House; pulled down. |
| 10. Ralph Rowley. | Carlos Wedgwood. | Dr. T. Wedgwood's widow. |
| 11. Richard Lee. | James Booth. | Jackfields (Bennett's House). |
| 12. Richard Bourne. | W[m] Standley. | Holehouse. |
| 13. Thomas Bayley. | W[m] Baddeley. | Sneyd Farm (Earl of Macclesfield). |

## HULTON LORDSHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Ford. | Hugh Heaton. | Clowes' Tenement. |
| 2. Hugh Heaton. | Hugh Heaton. | His own Tenement. |
| 3. John Dressor. | Samuel Dressor. | Afterwards John Bourne. |
| 4. Richard Lee. | W[m] Clarke. | Afterwards Urian Leigh. |
| 5. Thomas Smith. | W[m] Heath. | Carmont side; afterwards Robert Clark. |
| 6. Woodhead House. | Josiah Dean. | Woodhead House. |
| 7. Widow Handley. | John Mayer. | |
| 8. Richard Mellor. | Jn° Bourne. | Bridge End Tenement. |
| 9. Thomas Heath. | Mr. Tho[s] Beech. | Holden Farm. |
| 10. William Spooner. | Edw[d] Adams. | Afterwards John Adams. |
| 11. Nicholas Adams. | Henry Ford. | |
| 12. Willm. Stevenson. | Widow Dawson. | |
| 13. William Adams. | Jn° Warburton. | |
| 14. Thomas Adams. | Mr. Jn° Adams. | Birches' Head. |

## XV.

*A true and perfect Terrier of all Tythes within the Parish of Burslem, in* 1738.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOUSE. | No Minister's House in the Parish. |
| GLEBE. | Certain Glebe Lands belonging to the Rector of Stoke, how butted and bounded, is or ought to be mentioned and specified in the Terr[r] for Stoke, as (relation being had thereunto) may more fully appear. |
| CORN. | All Corn Tythe (if the Minister and Parish[rs] do not compound) is due in kind. The eleventh Mole or Shock, if bound and set up; if not, the Tenth part justly thrown out. |
| WOOL and SHEEP. | A Fleece at seven, two at seventeen, all under seven, and all above ten to seventeen, paying one penny apiece. |
| LAMBS. | One at seven, two at seventeen for each Lamb; under seven, and above ten to seventeen, must be paid for, half a penny apiece. |
| PIGS. | One at seven. |
| GEESE. | One at seven, two at seventeen. |
| HAY. | All Hay in kind, except Board Meadowing, for which a particular modus can be proved, if the Minister and Parishioners do not compound. |
| MODUS. | Burslem Wedgwood's Board Meadowing exempt from being gathered in kind, by paying a modus of two shillings a year.<br>Modus for Bourn Meadow is eight pence a year.<br>Modus for the Mill is two shillings a year. |
| HEMP. | Three pence for every peck of Seed sown. |
| FLAX. | In kind, if not compounded for. |
| POTATOES. | After the rate of ten shillings an Acre. |
| TYTHE HERBAGE. | All Lands depastur'd with unprofitable Cattel, as Horses and Oxen, not kept, but sold before brought to the yoke, all Heifers sold before brought to the pale. All fatted Beasts not sold and expended in the Parish. All carrying Horses and Beasts of Burden. Such Lands lyable to Tythe Herbage at the rate of two shillings in the pound. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cows and Calves. | A Penny a Cow. Half a penny a Calf. |
| Colts. | Twopence a Colt. |
| Eggs. | Two for a Hen, one for a young laying Pullet. |
| Easter Roll. | Two pence for a married person, one penny for every one above sixteen, Smoak one penny, Garden one penny, a Stall of Bees one penny. |
| Surplice Fees. | Wedding with License five shillings, with publication of Banns two shillings and sixpence, whether Man or Woman sojourn in the Parish, or tho' they be married at Stoke. Churching one shilling, Burying one shilling. |
| Customary Perquisites. | To the Minister for drawing a Copy of y^e^ Register three shillings, for drawing the Terrier one shilling, the Parish finding Parchment for both. The Churchwardens bearing the Minister's charge to every Visitation. Old Church Books, old Surplice laid aside, belong to the Minister. |
| Clark. | Clark's Wage customary. |

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## XVI.

*Copy of an Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for taxing several neighbouring Parishes in aid of the Parish of Burslem, during the time of the Plague there, A.D.* 1648.

*Com. Staff.* Ad generalem Sessionem pacis tentam apud Stafford in comitatu predicto die Martis proximo post clausum Paschæ Anno Regni Regis Caroli Angliæ, &c. vicessimo quarto.

Whereas by an Order under the handes of Tho^s^ Crompton and Edwarde Mainwaringe Esqes. two of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Countye at Stone dated the 11^th^ day of Nov. laste paste for the reliefe of the poor distressed infected prsons. visited with the plague at Burslem the neighboringe Churchwardens and ovrseeres of the poore of the sevrall prishes. were taxed and assessed in sevall. somes weekley towardes the relife of the said infected poore, to continue till the then next Sessions, parte whereof was accordingley paid and the rest yett unpaide: It is therefore ordered by the Courte that the saide Churchwardens and ovrseeres. of the poore of the sd. sevall. prishes.

shall pay in the monies in their handes or in arreare unto Hugh Meare, John Daniell and Willm. Wedgwoode to bee by them disbursed as they shall finde cause, and the same paymente to bee made by everie severall parishe for foure whole weekes from the date of the sd. Order and noe longer And the new churchwardens and ovrseeres are ordered to levie what shall be unlevied by theire predecessors and pay the same accordingly: And that Mr. John Wedgwood Mr. Raph Keelinge and Mr. Will[m] Coclough shall audite and take upp the accomptes for the receipts and disbursmts.

The somes to be weekly raysed in the several Parishes as followeth,—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burslem .. .. | 1 | 00 | 00 | Chedleton .. .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Woolstanton .. .. | 1 | 05 | 00 | Audley .. .. | 1 | 03 | 4 |
| Stoke sup. Trent .. | 1 | 05 | 00 | Madeley .. .. | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Norton-in-le-Mores .. | 0 | 10 | 00 | Leeke .. .. | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| Newcastle .. .. | 1 | 00 | 00 | Barleston .. .. | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Keele .. .. .. | 0 | 13 | 4 | Swinerton .. .. | 1 | 03 | 4 |
| Trentham .. .. | 1 | 03 | 4 | | £12 | 0 | 0 |

*Copia vera.* Per. Cur. Exat. p. Geo. Thorley.

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Note.—The sheet which contains the above Order is headed as follows :—

"The account of Balthazar Bell, gent. one of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Stoke sup. Trent, made the 18th day of April, 1648."

The same paper contains other Schedules headed as under :—

"Halfe a Lune for the use of those at Rushton Grange that were visited with the sicknesse, made by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore, &c. Anno Dom. 1647."

"A whole Lune, made by the present Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore for the Parish of Stoke super Trent and other the Parishioners then present, for the Relief of the Poor that were visited with the Plague at Burslem, &c. Nov. 14, 1647"

## XVII.

*List of all the Inhabitant Householders of the Town of Burslem, in or about the year* 1750, *collected from the information of persons long since deceased.*

| NAMES. | Houses and Property described. |
|---|---|
| 1. Moses Copeland | House. |
| 2. John Marsh | Jolly Potters, Alehouse. |
| 3. Ann Mears<br>George Vickerstaff<br>Thomas Lovatt | Houses, and Butcher's shop at the end. |
| 4. Ralph Allen | Red-ware Potwork. |
| 5. Moses Marsh | Potwork. |
| 6. Ellen Wedgwood<br>Thomas Cartlich<br>William Taylor (Sadler) | Houses. |
| 7. Aaron Shaw | Potwork. |
| 8. William Blakely | House and Farm-yard. |
| 9. Joshua Ball | Birch House. |
| 10. William Turner (Butcher)<br>William Dawson<br>Richard Burn<br>Jonathan Adams | Houses, and Joiner's Shop at the end. |
| 11. Joseph Marsh<br>Jonathan Boulton | Houses. |
| 12. John Daniel | (*Smug,*) *Mottled,* & *Clouded* Potwork. |
| 13. Isaac Noden | Alehouse. |
| 14. John Adams | Potwork. |
| 15. Ralph Adams | Brick-house. |
| 16. Ralph Burn<br>Joseph Hurd | Houses and Shop. |
| 17. James Plant | Smithy. |
| 18. Edward Adams<br>Joseph Taylor<br>Thomas Taylor | Houses. |
| 19. Ralph Adams | House. |
| 20. Sarah Stevenson<br>Thos. Needham (Gardener)<br>James Mills | Houses. |

| NAMES. | Houses and Property occupied. |
|---|---|
| 21. Martha Adams . . . | Bear Alehouse. |
| Elizabeth Astbury . . | House. |
| 22. Joseph Adams . . . | Alehouse. |
| 23. Ditto . . . . | Smithy. |
| 24. John Daniel . . . | Alehouse, Court House. |
| 25. Ralph Cartlich . . . | Houses. |
| Andrew Stevenson . . | |
| 26. Mary Brammer . . | House. |
| 27. Aaron Clowes . . . | Talbot Alehouse. |
| Nathan Parr . . . | Smithy. |
| 28. Moses Marsh . . . | Potwork. |
| 29. John Daniel *(i' th' nook)* . | House. |
| 30. John Mansfield . . | Ditto. |
| 31. Edward Field . . . | Ditto. |
| Jn° Bennett (Vicar of Peel) | Ditto. |
| 32. Aaron Leighs . . . | Barn |
| 33. John Daniel . . . | House. |
| 34. Thomas Harvey . . | Alehouse. |
| 35. William Lockett . . | Houses. |
| Timothy Lockett . . | |
| 36. Richard Fletcher . . | Houses. |
| Richard Burn . . . | |
| 37. Elizabeth Harvey . . | Alehouse. |
| 38. John Harvey (Tailor) . | House. |
| 39. Thomas Simpson . . | Ditto. |
| 40. Henry Daniel . . . | Houses. |
| Isaac Mansfield . . | |
| Stephen Burn . . . | |
| 41. John Mollatt (Farmer) . | House. |
| 42. Elizabeth Barlow . . | Ditto. |
| 43. Ann Ward . . . | Ditto. |
| 44. John Ward . . . | Ditto. |
| 45. Joseph Bennett . . | Houses. |
| Samuel Stanley . . | |
| 46. Aaron Cartlich (Slack) . | House. |
| 47. Joseph Steven . . | Ditto. |
| 48. William Barker . . | Ditto. |
| 59. | |
| 50. Robert Daniel . . . | Potwork (King) |
| 51. Thomas Steel . . . | Moulded Ware Potwork. |

| | NAMES. | Houses and Property occupied. |
|---|---|---|
| 52. | Esther Solomon<br>Isaac Cartlich | Houses. |
| 53. | Samuel Cartlich | Potwork. |
| 54. | John Steel<br>John Stanley | Houses. |
| 55. | Joseph Scarrott<br>John Burn | Houses. |
| 55.[a] | Samuel Malkin | House. |
| 56. | Mary Taylor | Shoulder of Mutton, Alehouse. |
| 57. | Thomas Oldfield | George and Dragon, Ditto. |
| 58. | George Wood | Bakehouse. |
| | Richard Cartwright | House and Barn. |
| 59. | | |
| 60. | Mary Gater<br>Joseph Marsh | Houses. |
| 61. | Hannah Critchley<br>Mary Cartlich | Ditto. |
| 62. | | |
| 62.[a] | Samuel Bowers (Weaver) | House. |
| 63. | Richard Mitchell<br>Richard Burn | Houses. |
| 63.[a] | Catherine Wedgwood<br>Isaac Grundy | Houses. |
| 64. | William Marsh *(My Lord Halfpenny.)* | House. |
| 65. | Thomas Burns (Fuff) | Ditto. |
| 66. | Samuel and Joseph Borer | Ditto. |
| 67. | Maria Lockers | Potwork. |
| 68. | Maria Lockers | House. |
| 69. | Thomas Fletcher, jun.<br>Joseph Malkin<br>Thomas Fletcher, sen. | Houses. |
| 70. | Thomas Practon<br>William Nott | Houses. |
| 71. | Thomas Jones<br>Ralph Lees | Houses. |
| 72. | Timacen Daniel | Red Lion, Alehouse. |
| 73. | | Barber's Shop. |
| 74. | Aaron Wedgwood and<br>Little Aaron Wedgwood | Houses. |

| NAMES. | Houses and Property occupied. |
|---|---|
| 75. Richard Hume . . | Houses. |
| John Taylor . . . | |
| 76. Cristopher Owen . . | Houses. |
| John Wood (Exciseman) . | |
| 77. 78. Taylors . . . . | House and Potwork. |
| 79. Mr. William Stevenson . | House. |
| 80. Ephraim Booth . . | Barn. |
| 81. John Moore . . . | Houses. |
| Richard Steele . . | |
| 82. Joseph & Thomas Moore . | Ditto. |
| 83. Thomas Ward . . | House. |
| 84. Thomas Read . . . | Ditto. |
| 85. 86. Joseph Simpson . . | House and Potwork. |
| 87. William Follows . . | House. |
| 88. Francis Rogers . . | Ditto. |
| 89. Clark Malkin . . . | Ditto. |
| 90. William Horden . . | Ditto. |
| 91. Clark Malkin . . . | Potwork. |
| 92. John Mitchell. . . | Barn and Stable. |
| 93. Mr. Thomas Mitchell . | Potwork. |
| 94. John Mitchell. . . | Ditto. |
| 95. Bridgett Shaw . . | House. |
| 96. Josiah Simpson . . . | Potwork. |
| 97. John Simpson (Chell John) | House. |
| 98. Thomas Bennett . . | Ditto. |
| 99. | Barn. |
| 100. William Stevenson . . | House, &c. |
| 101. Madam Egerton . . | Ditto. |
| 102. Richard Parrott . . | Potwork. |
| 103. Paul Sheldon . . . | Alehouse. |
| 104. Timothy Lockett . . | Alehouse. |
| | Butcher's Shop. |
| | Cobbler's Shop, and Barn. |
| 105. Lockett's Cob . . . | Mount of Sherd and Ashes on the waste Land, piled up very high. |
| 105.[a] Ellen Wedgwood . . | Houses, Ellen Wedgwood's Croft. |
| 106. John Marsh . . . | |
| 106.[a] William Wedgwood . | |
| 107. | School-House. |

| | NAMES. | Houses and Property occupied. |
|---|---|---|
| 108. | Sarah Simpson | House. |
| | Ann Cliff | |
| 109. | John Heath | Potwork. |
| 110. | William Burn | Ditto. |
| 111. | Mr. Thomas Mitchell | House |
| 112. | Sarah Cartlich | Houses. |
| | Randall Buckley | |
| p$^{t}$ 113. | Thomas Lees | Barn. |
| p$^{t}$ 113. | Samuel Lees | Houses. |
| | Gabriel Ball | |
| | Sarah Bagnall | |
| | Mary Simpson | |
| 114. | Mary Dean | House. |
| 115. | Thomas Lockett | Ditto. |
| 115.$^{a}$ | Abraham Smith | Ditto. |
| 116. | John Lovatt | Ditto. |
| 117. | Doctor Mawson | Ditto. |
| 118. | Samuel Horden | Ditto. |
| 119. | Thomas Cartlich (Olding) | Potwork. |
| 120. | George Norbury | Packhorse, Alehouse. |
| 121. | | Stables. |
| 122. | Ralph Cartlich | Houses. |
| | Richard Cartlich | |
| | John Simpson (Broseley) | |
| 123. | Richard Onions | Potwork. |
| 124. | Salathiel Ball | House. |
| 125. | John Hurd | Alehouse. |
| 126. | Abner Wedgwood | House. |
| | Ralph Cartlich (Tradey) | Ditto. |
| 127. | Ralph Cartlich (Nodling) | Ditto. |
| 128. | William Allen | Alehouse. |
| 129. | Sarah Simpson | House. |
| 130. | William Maer | Ditto. |
| | Thomas Green | Ditto. |
| 131. | Elisabeth Hall | Ditto. |
| 132. | Richard Beech | Ditto. |
| 133. | Richard Beech | Smithy. |
| 134. | Ann Bould | House. |
| 135. | Mary Harding | Ditto. |
| | Philip Rathbone | Ditto. |
| 136. | Thomas Copeland | Ditto. |

| NAMES. | Houses and Property occupied. | |
|---|---|---|
| 137. Stephen Cartlich . . | Alehouse. | |
| 138. | Beeches Barn. | |
| 139. Joseph Ditchfield . | House. | |
| 140. Mary Marsh . . . | Alehouse. | |
| Joseph Daniel . . | House. | |
| John Drakefood . . | Ditto. | |
| 141. Richard Daniel . . | Ditto. | |
| Thomas Clews . . | Ditto. | |
| 142. Thomas Taylor . . | House. | |
| 143. Ditto . . . . | Potwork. | |
| 144. Jane Baggaley . . | Alehouse. | |
| 145. Ralph Wood . . . | House. | |
| 146. Moses Marsh . . . | Ditto. | } Sytch Rock. |
| 147. Thomas Shaw . . . | Ditto. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses . . . | 148 |
| Alehouses . . | 19 |
| Potworks . . | 22 |
| Other Buildings . . | 21 |
| Total Buildings . | 210 |

## XVIII.

*Copy of an original Document, respecting the Erection of the Town-Hall of Burslem.*

To the Hon. S$^{R}$ Niegel Greasly, Bart., and Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Lords of the Manner within the Liberty of Burslem.

We whose names are here under subscribed being the Gentelmen and Freeholders within the said Liberty and Manner do humbly p̄ition to your Honours for a small piece of Land lying in Burslem, where the May-pole did formerly stand in order to errect a piece of Building for a Schoole as there is but one Schoole in the Town and for want of an other two parts of the Children out of three are put to Work without any Learning by reason the other Schoole is not sufficient to instruct them. So we humbly beg of your Honours that you will be pleas'd to be aiding and assisting in this and consider that it is a great piece of Charity done by your Honours which will be in memory of you and your posterity for ever and the prayers of the poor will allways be with you so we hope your honours will be agreeable to this Charitable request, And we your p̄ittioners shall be in duty bound to you for the same.

We whose names are hereunto annexed do firmly promis to advance the sums of money following our names to be applyed in errecting the piece of Building for the use and purpose above mentioned that is to say a schoole for the education of poor children And that every person who shall subscribe five pounds him is Heirs Execut$^{rs}$ Administrators and Assignes shall have a voat in the said Schoole And every person

who shall subscribe Ten pounds him is Heirs Execut[rs] Administrators and Assignes shall have two voats And every person that shall subscribe more them their Heirs Execut[rs] Administrators and Assignes shall have their shares of votes according to their subscriptions above mentioned And that there shall be chose by a majority a proper Committee to errect and mannage the said Building and to take care it be well and strongly built And that the said Committee shall place a proper schoole master for the education of the children; provided that the schoole master shall at any time behave himself ill then the said Committee shall dismiss him and place another in is room And that every person subscrib'd according to the intent above them their Heirs Execut[rs] Administrators and Assignes shall have their voats as above mentioned concerning the said Schoole. Dated y[e] 7[th] day of Nov[r] 1760 And in the first year of the reigne of George the 3[d] over Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Sneyd | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigel Gresley | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| By order of Mr. Murhall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tho[s] Wedgwood | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Shrigley | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| W[m] Taylor | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Burs[em] Wedgwood | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Taylor | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Brindley | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Hales | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tho[s] & Isaiah Taylor | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor Stevenson | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Josiah Wedgwood | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Warburton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tho[s] & R[d] Daniel | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Jos. Warburton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob & Isa. Warburton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephens & Mare | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jos. Bucknall | 10 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W[m] Lockett | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Samuel Lowe | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| James Bold | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph & Sam. Daniel | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Bagnall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Francis Rogers | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph Allen | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Josiah Marsh | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rob[t] Bucknall | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Cartlich, + his mark | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Richeard Beech | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Harrison | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph Cartlich, + his mark | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| By order of Tho[s] Daniel | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Enoch Booth, Jun[r] | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Quarterly Collection, amounting to | 78 | 17 | 4½ |
| Paed from the Old Club | 10 | 0 | 0 |

[*Besides the above, there are several smaller Sums, subscribed by various individuals, to the amount of about* £33, *making, in the whole,* £506 16*s.* 6*d.*

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## XIX.

(A.)

### *Extract from the Ecclesiastical Survey made in the* 19*th year of King Edward I. (A. D.* 1291*), commonly called the Valor of Pope Nicholas, as to the possessions of the Abbey of Hulton.*

Abbas de Hulton habet grangiam Abbatiæ in decanatu Novi Castri, duas carucata terræ, et valet carucata per annum xiiij[s], et habet ibidem de redditibus assessis xx[s], et habet ibidem per annum de proficiis stauri xxv[s] viij[d], et habet ibidem de una tannaria per annum viij[s]. Et habet apud *Ruston* in eodem decanatu tres carucatas terræ, et valet carucata

per annum xx$^{s}$. Item habet apud *Normancos* in eodem decanatu quatuor carucatas terræ, et valet carucata per annum x$^{s}$, et habet ibidem unum Molendinum quod valet per annum viij$^{s}$ et habet ibidem de proficiis stauri per annum xl$^{s}$. Et habet apud *Mixne* in decanatu de Alveton unam carucatam terræ, et valet per annum x$^{s}$, et habet ibidem de proficiis stauri per annum xxx$^{s}$, et de redditibus assessis per annum v$^{li}$ ij$^{s}$ x$^{d}$, et habet ibidem unum Molendinum quod valet per annum xv$^{s}$, item de pasturis vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$, item de placitis et perquisitis per annum x$^{s}$.

Summa xx$^{li}$ iiij$^{s}$ ii$^{d}$

[*Extracted from the original Roll, in the Chapter-House at Lichfield.*]

(B.)

*Account of the Revenues of the dissolved Abbey of Hulton, anno 33 Henry VIII. (extracted from the Roll of Ministers' Accounts in the Augmentation Office.)*

In Byrdyslym Stoke and elsewhere within the Lordship of Hulton

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Rents of Assize .. .. .. .. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| —— d° of Tenemts. at Will .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| —— d° of customary Tenem$^{ts}$ .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| —— proceeds of farms in Snede and Burdyslym .. .. | 11 | 14 | 6 |
| —— site of the late Monastery and demesne Lands within the Parish of Burdeslym .. .. .. .. | 7 | 10 | 4 |
| —— Coal-mines in Hulton .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| —— Tithes reserved .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| £25 2s. 5d. | | | |

Manor of Normecote

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents remitted by the Crown .. .. .. | 0 | 13 | 8 |

Northwych and Brydgnorth

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 12 | 0 |

Manor of Bradnap

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents of Assize .. .. .. .. | 11 | 8 | 5 |
| Pasturage of Myxon Hays .. .. .. .. | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Farm Rents .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 14 | 4 |
| Other Rents received .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Perquisites of Court .. .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| £21 7s. 1d. | | | |

Manor of Cambringham, in the County of Lincoln

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents received .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 17 | 10 |
| Issues of the Manor .. .. .. .. | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Rectory of Camberingham .. .. .. .. | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| Rent of a Mill .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| £23 1s. 10d. | | | |

Manor of Fyllingham, in the County of Lincoln

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents of Assize .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Rents of Tenants-at-Will .. .. .. .. | 0 | 6 | 0½ |
| Farm Rents .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Tithes of Fyllingham .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| £4 10 0½ | | | |
| Carried forward .. .. | 75 | 7 | 0½ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 75 | 7 | 0½ |
| Rectory of Audley .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 17 | 0 |
| Rectory of Bedulf .. .. .. .. | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Sum Total .. .. | £91 | 14 | 0½ |

Fees and Stipends allowed therefrom, £5 16s.

## XX.

*Deposition on Record respecting the ancient Ownership of the Manor of Norton.*

To all cristen peple to whom this p^r^sent writyng shall come to Wee Hugh Forde, Thomas Roule, Thomas Sherard, John Trussefeld, Rob^r^te Grene, Stevyn Cartelage, John Ball, John Mere the yonger, Thomas Baddeley, William Burne, John Mere the yelder, Henre Baddeley, Hugh Sherarde, tennts and inhabitantis in the Lordeship of Norton upon the More in the Counte of Staff. wode senden gretying. Forasmoche as it is meritori⁹ and medefull to testifye and bere wittenes in mat^r^ of trouthe to them that be doutefull, Wee the seid Hugh, Thomas, Thomas, John, Rob^r^te, Stevyn, John, John, Thomas, William, John, Henre, and Hugh testifie and wittenes by this our writynge that we have herde seyd and tolde ofte and mony tyme spoken by our faders & elders byfore us that on S^r^ William Meere Knyht was sole sesied of the Lordeship and Man^r^ of Norton aforesaid, whech Man^r^ was on entire Man^r^ as by ryght of henheritance, whech seid S^r^ William Meere hadde childer on Son and a Doughter and the doughter was maried to a man dwellyng in Chest^r^shyre and her husband entendyng to henherite the seid Landes after the disces of the seid S^r^ William as by reson of his wyff came w^th^ force and company of pepull by nighte to the house of the seid S^r^ William at Norton aforeseid entendyng to murder the seid son of the seid S^r^ William for the entent aforeseid and there murdered and kylled the seid son of the seid S^r^ William and at that tyme the seid S^r^ William fledde for feere of his lyf and afterwarde for as moche as the son of the seid S^r^ William was so murdered for the entent afore rehersed the seid S^r^ William entendyng to disheret the husband of his doughter for the mischevos dede by hym so doon gave certen p^r^cellis of the Landis to the seid Man^r^ belongyng to the Baron of Stafford that tyme beying and of the residuee of Maner and Landis enfeoffed the Lorde of Audley that tyme beyng. All wheche Deposissions to be trulee in Man^r^ as is above writen wee will be redy at any tyme yf wee be thereto required to testifye; And for the prove of this oure dede wee have set to our Sealis the fyfte day of Maye the xiij^th^ yere of Kynge Henr. the vij^th^

[*At the bottom are affixed* 14 *Seals, all in perfect preservation, but without Signatures.*

## XXI.

*Copy of a Charter of Release by the Mayor and Commonalty of Newcastle-under-Lyme of their claim to the Lordship, &c. of that Borough.*

Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Major et Communitas Burgi de Novo Castro subtus Lymam salutem. Sciatis quod cum vendicaremus tenere prædictum Burgum cum pertinentiis ad fœdifirmam, reddendo quadraginta marcus per annum; ac nobilis vir dominus noster Edmundus filius Henrici regis Angliæ dixisset et intellexisset quod nos nichil juris haberemus ad tenendum dictum Burgum ad fœdi-firmam, immo ad voluntatem suam tantum modò; Et super hoc dissentio suscitata fuisset:—Nos juris cujuslibet si quod habuimus vel habere potuimus in hac parte omnino renunciantes, concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod prædictus Edmundus et hæredes sui habeant et teneant prædictum Burgum, cum feriâ ad festum sancti Egidii, mercatis, tolnetis, perquisitis curiæ, antiquis firmis burgagiorum, aulagildâ, furnis, seldis arentatis, et aliis quibuscunque ad dominium ejusdem burgi pertenentibus quoquo modo; Ita quod idem dominus Edmundus et hæredes sui de cætero inde ordinent et disponant pro suâ voluntate tanquam de jure suo, salvis nobis et hæredibus nostris omnibus libertatibus nobis et hæredibus concessis per cartas domini regis Henrici prædictî et domini regis Edwardi filii regis ipsius Henrici. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune huic scripto apposuimus; Hiis testibus, dominis Waltero de Helyon, Rogero Brabanzonis, Willielmo Wyther, Willielmo de Estafford, Roberto de Pype, Ricardo de Draycote, Roberto de Estafford militibus, Waltero de Rading et Rogero Brabanzonis clericis.

[*Extracted from the Great Coucher Duchy Office, Vol. II., fol.* 88 *and* 89.

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## XXII.

The Presentment *of the Jury impannelled for y^e^ Survey of the mannor of Newcastle-und^r^-Lyme in y^e^ countye of Stafford, the last day of Octobre in y^e^ 13th yeare of the raigne of our Sovraigne Lord King James over England, &c.* 1615.

Wee present and say that wee have called before us the particular coppyholders of this mannor, and doe finde theire severall coppyhold lands to be anciently holden and enjoyed by coppy of Cort Roll to them and their heyres; And that every yeare once the steward of y^e^ mannor Cort hath sworne foure freehold and coppyhold tenants

truly and indifferently to assess and set downe all such fines as have been due and payable to the King's majestie upon surrendre of any Coppyhold Lande, or Admittance of any tenant after death of a tenant for the yeare past; And that there is noe Land within this mannor granted of late yeares to hold by Coppy; And for the numbre of messuages, lands, tenements, acres, mills, rents, &c. they are to our knowledge as they be specifyed in a schedule hereunto annexed.

Alsoe wee say y^t^ the Coppyholders within this mannor have theire coppyhold lands granted with all and singular their appurtenances; And that their Commons doe consist of Lanes left out of their coppyhold land for y^e^ most part at y^e^ time of theire inclosure, and charged with Rents at the time of the said Inclosure in their other lands. And that one place of land called Wolstanton Marsh is as Common of pasture, and belongeth to the inhabitants and tenants of Wolstanton, by estimation seven acres, and the most of it consisteth in ways to the number of 23 or thereab^ts^. And alsoe that one other place of lande called Boothen Greene is belonging to the tenants of Boothen; and by them stented with theire other towne land; containing by estimacion two acres of pasture, and hath to the number of 14 wayes over it or theire ab^ts^; And y^t^ Snape Marsh & pte of Handley Greene in Shelton and Handley are used and charged as the lands aforesaid; And the tenants of Clayton have Common of pasture in one Common neere Trentham, called the Northwood, in y^e^ mannor of Trentham.

Alsoe we pesent & say, That ab^ts^ foure years past Tho. Fanshaw, Esq., then his Maj^ties^ Auditor for the north, had Commission to enquire w^t^ wast & spoiles were comitted in his Ma^ties^ woods, & since that time there hath been some wast comitted by John Johnson in falling certain trees, but the number we cannot learne in Castle Cliffe; & that Richard Meire hath carried two trees from the s^d^ wood called Castle Cliff, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*, the one of wch he hath converted to his one use.

Alsoe the *Mayor, Bailiffes, & Burgesses* of y^e^ Borrough of *Newcastle-under-Lyme* hould to them and their successors in fee ferme, & pay 20*s.* the toles of the faires and marketts (except one faire day in the yeare holden on the feast of St. Leonard) two Court Leets & a Cort of Record every three weeks, waifes & straies, goods & chattels of ffelons; The Burgage lands & tenemts with the chiefe rents & perquisitts and profitts of Cort Leets, and Corts of Records, Corts of py-powd^re^ & Clerk of the market, &c. £20 0*s.* 0*d.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Keelinge, | John Burslem, |
| John Clayton, | William Machin, |
| Richard Lovatt, | Thomas Turnore, |
| John Hill, | Thomas Lycett, |
| Roger Dale, | John Bidulph, |
| Thos. Fenton, Jun., | Robert Palin, |
| Richard Cartwright, | Richard Heath. |
| John Stevenson, | |

*Ralph Sneyd, Esq.* houldeth the scite of the Castle altogether decayed, with the two Cort Leets & the small Corts, y^e^ pquisites & pfits of the same, wayves & estrayes, goods and chattlls of fellons & fugitives, Deodant, Herriotts called fore-fee, Herriotts after death of tenants, & all amerciaments (all fines of the customary tenants for their customary lands excepted) for 21 yeares, by Indenture, dated 29th of November, Anno RR. Jacobo, and payeth £5 0*s.* 0*d.*

*Ralph Sneyd, Esq.* houldeth to him & his heyres in fee-ferme for ever foure water-mills under one roof, with all waters, weares, dames, ffludgates, &c. to hold of his matie as of his mannor of Endfeild in countye of Midd^x^ by ffealite &c. by his matie's ltres patent under the great Seale & Duchie seale, 22th March, Anno RR. sui Ang. octavo, & payeth £14 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Sir Thomas Colclough, Knight,* holdeth by Indenture under the Duchie Seale, dated November 6th, Ano RR. Eliz. 44, granted to Ferdinand Lee, and by him assigned to the s^d.^ Sir Tho: one meadow, called the King's meadow of Wolstanton, for twenty-one years, and payeth £1 4*s.* 0*d.*

*Thomas Butterton* houldeth by Indenture, dated 20th of June, Anno RR. Eliz. 40, for 21 years, two pcells of land, called the Lymes, in Clayton and Shebridg, containinge by estimacion 20 acres, & payeth £0 15*s.* 0*d.*

*Richard Bagnald* holdeth by Indre, dated the last of November, Ano RR. Eliz. 45, one pcell of meadowing called Diglake, and the tole & pfitts of one faire in Newcastle-under-lime for one day in the feast of St. Leonard, & to the service of the blessed Mary belonging for 21 yeares, & payeth for the meadow 6*d.* & for the faire 3*s.* 4*d.*

## DEMESNE LANDS.

*John Patteson,* the Assigne of Ralph Smith, gent., houldeth by Indre, dated the last of May, An. RR. Eliz. 40, for y^e^ term of 21 yeares, & payeth £2 9*s.* 0*d.*, three closes late of the wast neere Dugglic heath cont. in pasture 13 acres, one pcell of land or meadow neere y^e^ poole head at Newcastle cont. by estimacion 1 acre, one pcell of land in the Comon feild called the poole feild cont. 1 ac., one meadow called y^e^ old poole head meadow cont. in m adowe 2 acres, one other meadow, called poole head meadow cont. ' acres.

*Thomas Beardmore,* the Assigne of Ralph Smith, gent., houldeth one meadow called the King's Meadow at Newcastle-und^r^-Lyme, granted by the fores^d.^ Indre, the rent 23*s.* 4*d.* p. An., but is pcell of the above menconed £2 9*s.* 0*d.*, & after the expiration of the terme granted to Ralph Smith, gen., the s^d.^ Thomas Beardmore hath a terme of thirty & one yeares from Mathew Bacon, of the said meadow called King's Meadow, 16 acres.

*John Clayton* houldeth by Indre, dated 24th day of June, Ano. RR. Eliz. xl. for the terme of xxi yeares, and xxxi yeares in revon from Mathew Bacon, one pasture called Hitchcock feild, in Sheprug, *(Seabridge)*, and payeth 5*s*. 4*d*.

*John Biddulph*, the Assigne of y^e^ sd John Clayton, houldeth by y^e^ sd Indre for y^e^ sd terme of xxi yeares, & xxxi yeares in revcon the herbage of one pasture, called poole head, in Shepruge, & one pasture called Thomas feild, and payeth 14*s*. 8*d*.

*Richard Harrison*, the Assigne of John Brett, Esq., houldeth the herbage of Castle Cliffe, & payeth 13*s*. 4*d*.

*Randle Bagnald*, of Newcastle, assigne or tenant to John Brett, Esq^re^ & Edmund Cocke for the King's feild, & payeth £1 0*s*. 0*d*.

*Sir Thomas Colclough*, Knight, houldeth of his Ma^ty^ his Lpp of Handley, & payeth 12*s*. 4*d*.

*John Brett, Esq.*, for his Lordship of Knutton, and payeth £4 11*s*. 6*d*.

*Thomas Hunt* for the towne of Longton, reddit. & serjantia 16*s*. 4*d*.

*The Tenants* freehould in *Fenton Vivian* p. ann. 7*s*. 4*d*.

*Ralph Sneyd, Esq.* for Bradwall heath freehould 12*s*.

*Thomas Bourne* for one Messuage & lands in Dimsdale & Wolstanton per ann. 3*s*. 1*d*., one croft called the Mylne croft, and heretofore called Hilford, con. pr. estim. 1 acr. 4*d*.

*Robert Smith* houldeth a peell of land neere to the Mylne poole at Newcastle, & payeth 4*d*.

*John Wood* houldeth a peell of land on his backside, neere the poole, & payeth 10*d*.

*Richard Hassall* houldeth certain Meadowing called Hanchurch meadow, but by what tenure we know not, & payeth yearly £1 0*s*. 0*d*.

*John Terrick, gent.*, for one close called the Longwaste, by what tenure we know not, & payeth 1*s*. 6*d*.

*Third borrow silver* yearly paid £1 5*s*. 0*d*.

*The passage of Meire Lane* p. ann. 1*s*. 8*d*.

*Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Wm. Drew, Thomas Barratt, & John Stevenson*, hould the Cole Mines: viz^t^ the Great Rowe, by Coppy of Cort Rolle, to have & to holde soe longe as the gutter or gutters uppon the charge of y^e^ said takers should endure Rent 10*s*.

*John Potts* takes y^e^ pütts of y^e^ sd mines, and gets Cole by drawing the water, without repaireing the gutters, contrary to workmanship, wh. will be an overthrow to the King's mines.

*William Bowyer, Esq.* houldeth y^e^ land, sometimes William Haywood's, called the Bromleys, in fee farme rente, p. an. 19*s*. or 19*s*. 6*d*.

*A Schedule of all the Copyhold Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, which are described more at large in the preceding Presentment, and holden by copy of Court Roll.*

| TENANTS' NAMES. | RENTS. £ | s. | d. | DESCRIPTION. | CONTENTS. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN PENKHULL. | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Tittensor .. | 0 | 8 | 9 | A Messuage & sundry parcels of arable meadow & pasture land, as particularized | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph Keeling .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | Hightree Croft .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Steven Hales .. .. | 0 | 3 | 9 | Trumpershey Croft & other Lands .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Bagnall .. .. | 0 | 3 | 9 | Charles-hey Crofts & other Lands .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Jennings .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | Butts in Stubbs field .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Moreton .. .. | 0 | 1 | 9 | Harpe Croft & Castle Garden .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Robert Roads .. .. | 0 | 0 | 4 | Two Cottages .. .. .. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Browne .. | 0 | 4 | 6⅓ | Brindley Pasture, Finch hey, & other Lands | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| John Caldwall's heirs .. | 0 | 2 | 6 | Harris field & Mylne field .. .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| William Hulme .. | 0 | 5 | 10 | Stoney-field and Finney-heys (*in Wolstanton*) and a Meadow in Penkhull .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph Sneyd, Esq. .. .. | 0 | 5 | 8 | (*In Wolstanton*) a Cottage and divers Lands | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| John Terrick, Jun., Gent. | 1 | 3 | 4 | Two Messuages & divers Lands .. .. | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| John Weston, LL.D., Parson of Stoke-upon-Trent, in right of his parsonage .. | 0 | 2 | 11 | A Meadow in Penkhull, & a Meadow in Shelton | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| William Boulton .. | 0 | 3 | 4 | New leasow & Hutterell .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Machin .. .. | 0 | 1 | 3 | Ackford Meadow, Collinsmore flat, &c. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Fenton .. | 0 | 5 | 0 | one-third of a Messuage, one Cottage & divers Lands, including one-half of Boothen-green | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Bagnall .. .. | 0 | 2 | 2 | Trumpershay Green & other Lands .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| William Hall .. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Divers Lands, & part of a Messuage & Barn | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Tittensor, Jun. .. | 0 | 3 | 4 | A Messuage & divers Lands .. .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Barratt .. | 0 | 5 | 3 | ⅓ of a Messuage & divers Lands .. | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholas Barratt .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | New Leasow, Townsend, & other Lands | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ralph Keeling .. .. | 0 | 0 | 9 | Arable in Newcastle Townfield .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| William Knight .. .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | A Parcel of Land in the Street of Stoke, whereon a Tenement was erected .. | 20 to 60 ft. | | |
| John Barratt .. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | Tenement, Barn, & Lands .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hugh Boody .. .. | 0 | 13 | 9 | Dungemore Meadow and other Lands .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Crumpton .. | 1 | 0 | 6 | Lands called Smithy hill, Collinswood, Gorsty Hays, Harts hill, &c. .. .. | 22 | 2 | 0 |
| Randle Bagnall *(of Hopton)* .. | 0 | 1 | 8½ | Spittle hays .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Randle Bagnall *(of Chedull)* | 0 | 1 | 8½ | Spittle Crofts .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Bagnall .. | 0 | 11 | 4 | A Messuage, Cottage, Tenement, and divers Lands .. .. .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| John Riggs .. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | Divers Closes .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Francis Lysett, and Tho. Lycett his father .. | 0 | 4 | 10 | A Cottage & divers Lands .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Joan Machin, Widow .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | Grindlefield & Houghland acres .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| TENANTS' NAMES. | RENTS. £ | s. | d. | DESCRIPTION. | CONTENTS. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN PENKHULL, *continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Roger Machin, Jun. .. | 1 | 15 | 7½ | A Messuage & half, a half Messuage & divers Lands .. .. .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Roger and John Dale .. | 0 | 14 | 8 | One Messuage, one Cottage, and divers Lands | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Roger Machin (son of John) | 0 | 19 | 8 | One Messuage & 5 Cottages in Penkhull, 2 Cottages in *Boothen*, 1 Cottage in *Seabridge*, and divers Lands .. .. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| William Turner .. .. | 0 | 17 | 6 | One Messuage & divers Lands .. .. | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| James Hudson.. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | A Cottage & Pasture .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hunt .. .. | 0 | 0 | 9 | A Close, called Flaxlands .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Randle Woodcock .. | 0 | 10 | 6 | ⅓ of a Messuage and divers Lands .. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hutchen .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | Stonewall Croft .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Masters, Gent., and Katherine his wife | 0 | 0 | 10 | Broadwithies Close .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| IN SHELTON AND HANLEY. | | | | | | | |
| John Stevenson .. .. | 0 | 4 | 10 | A Cottage in Shelton, Lands in Handley & Shelton, & part of Boothen Green | 9 | 0 | |
| Thomas Rawlins .. | 0 | 6 | 4½ | Half a Messuage, a Cottage, & Lands .. | 18 | 2 | |
| Henry Meire .. .. | 0 | 10 | 3½ | One Messuage, 2 Cottages .. .. | 31 | 0 | |
| The said Henry Meire, *within the same rent* .. .. | ..... | | | One-seventh of a Messuage & Lands, sometime Thos. Dawson's, & divided to his seven daughters .. *toto* 34 A. | 5 | 0 | |
| Jeffrey Meare and Elizabeth his wife .. .. | 0 | 8 | 2 | A Tenement & Lands in Handley .. | 8 | 0 | |
| William Burne .. .. | 0 | 2 | 2 | A Messuage called Cobridge, and Lands .. | 10 | 0 | |
| Robert Sutton .. .. | 0 | 1 | 1 | A Messuage & Lands .. .. | 6 | 0 | |
| John Meire .. .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | A Cottage & Parcel of Land .. .. | 0 | 2 | |
| Richard Cartwright and Ellen his wife .. .. | 0 | 5 | 2 | A Messuage, 5 Cottages, & Lands .. | 14 | 0 | |
| William Bourne .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | A Messuage & half another, and Lands .. | 14 | 2 | |
| William Hill .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 | One Messuage, one Cottage .. .. | 30 | 3 | |
| Richard Leigh .. .. | 0 | 0 | 5 | Two Cottages and Land .. .. | 1 | 0 | |
| John Ames .. .. | 0 | 0 | 10 | Part of a Messuage & Lands .. | 5 | 0 | |
| Robert Hill and William Smith | 0 | 3 | 10 | A Tenement, Lands called Tomkins, & other Lands .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | |
| John Breeton .. .. | 1 | 13 | 5 | Lands called Trenthay, a Messuage *in Penkhull*, & Lands in Wolstanton, &c. | 51 | 0 | |
| Thomas Crompton, Jun. Esq. .. | 0 | 5 | 8 | One Messuage, 2 Cottages, & divers Lands | 31 | 0 | |
| Ralph Halmersley .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | One Messuage, one Cottage, & Lands .. | 66 | 0 | |
| The Tenants of Shelton Mill | 0 | 13 | 4 | One Water Mill, *holden to them and their heirs for ever** .. .. | ..... | | |
| John Bowyer .. .. | 0 | 3 | 4 | One Cottage & Lands .. .. .. | 14 | 0 | |

* This is the only instance of a Freehold, except the Demesne Lands.

| TENANTS' NAMES. | RENTS. £ | s. | d. | DESCRIPTION. | CONTENTS. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN SHELTON AND HANDLEY, *cont.* | | | | | | | |
| John Hill .. .. | 0 | 15 | 6½ | One Messuage, half another, and one-third of another, & Lands .. .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Francis Stoddart and Thomas Smyth .. .. .. | 0 | 3 | 4 | Divers Lands .. .. .. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| John Smyth, Gent. .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | A Tenement, Lands called Hanley hills, a Cottage in Shelton, & part of other Tenements .. .. .. | 36 | 3 | 0 |
| William Whittakers.. .. | 0 | 1 | 6 | Two parts of a Moiety of a Messuage & Lands | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Richard Garnett .. | 0 | 0 | 9 | A third part of a Moiety of a Messuage & Lands .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| IN WOLSTANTON. | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Turnore .. .. | 0 | 13 | 2 | One Messuage, Lands called Stone fields, & other ands .. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John Adams .. .. | 0 | 2 | 8 | Longbridge Hays .. .. .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Beech and Joan his wife | 0 | 5 | 0 | One Tenement, one Cottage, & Lands called Hollin Hays, Watlands, &c. .. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| John Burslem .. .. | 0 | 5 | 9½ | One Cottage, Lands called the Hick fields, &c. | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| William Smith.. .. | 0 | 0 | 4 | Two bays of a Messuage, & Barn, Garden, Orchards, &c. .. .. .. | ..... | | |
| John Payne .. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Cottage, Marsh Croft, &c. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Daniel.. .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | Part of Longbridge Hays, & other Lands | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Brett .. .. | 0 | 15 | 3 | A Messuage & Lands .. .. .. | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Burslem .. | 0 | 1 | 7 | Armitage Close .. .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Kettle .. .. | 0 | 2 | 1 | Cottage & Wood Croft .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| George Hanson .. | 0 | 9 | 3½ | A Messuage, & Lands called Marsh Crofts, High-fields, &c. .. .. | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| Elizabeth, wife of Richard Drakeford, and the heir of Richard Hanson, her former husband .. .. .. | 0 | 2 | 2 | One-third of a Messuage & Lands .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| William Bradshaw and George Hanson .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | Arable Land in the Common-field called the Brampton .. .. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Heaton .. .. | 0 | 7 | 0 | A Messuage, Cottage, & Lands called Whate Crofts, Gilly-heaths, Hollins-heys, &c. | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Keeling .. .. | 0 | 4 | 10 | Lands called Brackheath, & Savage-hey in Wolstanton, & other Lands in Clayton & Seabridge .. .. .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Bullock .. | 0 | 5 | 2½ | A Tenement & Lands .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Burne .. .. | 0 | 1 | 11 | Great High-field Close .. .. | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| John Bagnall .. .. | 0 | 0 | 3 | Arable Land in the Brampton .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Daniel and John Daniel | ..... | | | Half of Hay-Wood & Hey-Meadow .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir Rowland Cotton, Knight .. | 1 | 11 | 6 | Six Cottages & divers Lands .. .. | 31 | 0 | 0 |

| TENANTS' NAMES. | RENTS. | | | DESCRIPTION. | CONTENTS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | | A. | R. | P |
| IN WOLSTANTON, *continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Randall Meare.. .. | 0 | 6 | 0 | A Messuage & divers Lands .. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir Thomas Colclough, Knight | 2 | 8 | 11½ | Three Messuages & divers Lands .. .. | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| William Burslem .. .. | 0 | 10 | 11 | A Messuage & Lands .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| CLAYTON AND SEABRID | | | | | | | |
| Edmund Cocks, Gent. .. | 0 | 2 | 2 | Milnesley & other Meadows .. .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| John Biddulph.. .. | 0 | 2 | 1 | A Tenement & Lands .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Biddulph, Jun. .. | 0 | 0 | 11 | Rye-hey Close, Sprink, & Meadow .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellen Lovatt, *widow*, one of the daughters of Thos. Dawson | 0 | 1 | 10 | One-seventh of a Messuage, & 34 acres of land | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellen, wife of William Beech, one of Dawson's heirs | 0 | 1 | 10 | The like .. .. .. .. | 5 | 0 | |
| William Bowyer, Esq. .. | 0 | 4 | 9½ | Two Tenements & Lands .. .. | 3 | 0 | |
| Alice Blackshaw, *another daughter of Dawson*, and her son Jeffry .. .. | 0 | 1 | 9 | One-seventh of a Messuage & Lands .. | 5 | 0 | |
| Margaret Shaw, *another daughter of Dawson* .. | 0 | 1 | 10 | The like .. .. .. .. | 5 | 0 | |
| Thomas Lovatt .. | 1 | 18 | 7¼ | One Messuage & a half, five Cottages, & divers Lands .. .. | 60 | 0 | |
| Joshua Richardson .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | Short Acre Croft .. .. | 1 | 0 | |
| Richard Heath.. .. | 0 | 11 | 2 | Divers Lands .. .. .. | 12 | 2 | |
| Richard Lovatt .. .. | 0 | 16 | 10½ | One Messuage, a Cottage, & divers Lands | 40 | 0 | |
| Jane Butterton, *a daughter of Dawson* .. .. | 0 | 1 | 10 | One-seventh of a Messuage & Lands.. | 5 | 0 | |
| John Benson .. .. | 0 | 4 | 10½ | Half a Messuage, a Cottage, & Lands .. | 13 | 0 | |
| Robert Palin .. .. | 0 | 8 | 6½ | Smithymore Close & other Lands (*qu.* 3*s.* *freehold rent* .. .. .. | 11 | 2 | |
| William Swinnerton .. | 0 | 2 | 8 | Third part of Butterton Waste (8 acres) | 2 | 2 | |
| Thomas Butterton .. .. | 0 | 4 | 8 | The same, with other Lands .. | 6 | 2 | |
| Randall Patteson .. | 0 | 13 | 3¾ | Divers Lands.. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 | |
| William Machin .. | 0 | 7 | 9 | Charles-heys Close & other Lands .. | 9 | 0 | |
| Nicholas Lovatt .. .. | 0 | 7 | 2½ | Half a Messuage, a Cottage, & divers Lands | 11 | 2 | |
| John Cleyton .. .. | 0 | 15 | 2 | A Messuage, two Tenements, & divers Lands | 40 | 0 | |
| Richard Woolley .. .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | Withy-beds Close .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | |
| William Lovatt .. | 0 | 0 | 4 | Pye-rough Close .. .. .. | 4 | 0 | |
| William Simpson .. .. | ..... | | | A Messuage & Lands .. .. | 9 | 2 | |
| The heirs of Robert Cleyton, viz. Alice Handley, Ellen Cleyton, and Ann Cleyton, his sisters .. .. | 0 | 3 | 2 | Rowfield Close .. .. .. | 0 | 4 | |
| John Malpas .. .. | 0 | 12 | 4½ | Two Messuages, a Cottage, & divers Lands | 34 | 0 | |

## XXIII.

*Abstract of the Proceedings at a special Court Baron, held for the Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, A. D.* 1714.

MANERIUM NOVI CASTRI *subter* LYMAM .... } CURIA BARON Domini Regis

Domini Manerii prædicti tenta apud Penkhull infra Manerium prædictum vicessimo die Octobris anno regni Domini GEORGII nunc regis Magnæ Britanniæ, *etc.* primo; coram Thomâ Fenton deputato Edwardo Mainwaring armigero, seneschallo ibidem, et adjournata usque ad vicessimam septimam diem ejusdem Mensis Octobris, ad decimam horam ante merediem ejusdem diei; et postea adjournata usque ad decimam sextam diem Novembris tunc proximo sequentem, ad decimam horam ante meridiem ejusdem diei, et postea adjournata usque ad decimam septimam diem ejusdem Novembris, ad decimam horam ante meridiem ejusdem diei.

*Homagium.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SAM. MACHIN, Gen. | JOHN MORETON. | DANIEL EDWARDS. |
| THO. DOODY, Gen. | RALPH MORETON. | THO. KEELING. |
| THO. LEA, Gen. | RIC. FENTON. | JOSHUA STEVENSON. |
| THO. LOVATT. | JOSHUA ASTBURY. | JOHN ANION. |
| THO. MACHIN. | JOH. ADAMS. | THO. STEVENS. |
| THO. DALE. | JOSHUA TWYFORD. | *(Jurati.)* |

TO THIS COURT came John Fenton, John Terrick, and Richard Beech, Gents. being Copyholders or Customary Tenants of the manor aforesaid, together with several other Copyholders or Tenants of the said manor, and requested and desired (according to the custom of the said manor) that they might have a special Jury in order to inquire of and present to the several and respective articles hereinafter mentioned, relating to several customs of the said manor, which was granted, and the Jurors above named were impannelled and sworn for that purpose, and the said Jurors have upon due deliberation presented unto (according to the best of their knowledge and the evidence produced) the said articles in manner and form hereinafter specified and expressed.

ARTICLES *to be enquired of and presented by the Jurors aforesaid:—*

FIRST.—YOU are to enquire and present, whether copyholders seised of Copyhold Lands within the manor aforesaid in fee simple, at the will of the Lord, and according to the custom of the said manor, have anciently and immemoriably, from time to time, devised such Lands in and by their last wills in writing, without making or passing any surrender of such Lands before, into the hands of the Lord of the said manor to the use of such last will;—Whether, for the supporting and continuing the validity of such a devise, it be necessary that the last

will containing it be found, and so much thereof as concerns the uses relating to the said Copyhold Lands therein devised be presented by the Homage, at some Great Court to be held for the said manor within one year and one day, next after the death of the Testator who made it, or be produced and shewed to the Homage for that purpose ;—Whether the said will by the custom of the manor aforesaid ought to be recorded ; —Whether such Lands have antiently, and time out of mind of man been held and enjoyed by virtue of such devises?

Answer.—To the *first part of this article the Jurors return a Verdict affirmatively, and further that if the uses of the will be specified in the presentment of the homage, as far as it relates to the Copyhold Lands therein mentioned, then it is not necessary that the said will be recorded.*

Second.—You will enquire and present whether if any Copyholder die seised of any such Copyhold Lands in fee simple as aforesaid, whether the Widow of such Copyholder shall hold and enjoy a third part of such Lands in name of dower, and whether such Copyholder so seised as aforesaid may by his surrender or other legal conveyance executed in his lifetime, wherein his Wife did not join, prevent his Wife from having and enjoying such third part of his lands, and whether if the Wife have any lands settled upon her for her life in jointure, before her marriage, by her husband, or by his procurement, whether such settlement, according to the Custom of the said manor, doth prevent and hinder the Wife from claiming and enjoying her dower of or in his other lands?

Answer.—To this *article the Jury give an affirmative answer, and say that the Copyholder may by surrender in his lifetime, wherein his Wife did not join, prevent his Wife from having and enjoying the third part of his lands, and that if the Wife have any Lands freehold or copyhold settled upon her for her life in jointure before her marriage such settlement bars her dower.*

Third.—Where such Copyhold Lands are surrendered to the use of one and the heirs of his body, or the heirs male of his body begotten, you shall enquire and present whether the heir or heir male begotten of the body of such person, to whose use such surrender is made, or any other more remote heir claiming under the said entail may by a bare surrender cut off or bar or bind the said Estate tail and make a good title against the heirs of his body without any common recovery to be had or suffered in the Court of the said manor for that purpose?

Answer.—To this *article the Jury reply altogether in the affirmative.*

Fourth.—You will enquire and present whether any Copyholder being seised of any Copyhold lands within the manor aforesaid in fee

simple or fee tail, may out of Court before two Copyholders, set and let his said Copyhold Lands, for any and what number of years, and whether for any longer term than three years, without passing any surrender thereof, and whether such lands have antiently and time out of mind of man, been held and enjoyed during the said term of three years by virtue of such setting and letting as aforesaid ?

Answer.—The *answer to this article is affirmative, viz. that a Copyholder may so let his Lands for three years without passing any surrender thereof.*

Fifth.—You shall enquire and present whether any Copyholder being lawfully intitled to any Copyhold lands within the manor aforesaid for any term or Estate for years, may according to the custom of the said manor assign over such term or Estate for years to any person or persons out of Court, but in the presence of two Customary Tenants of the said manor ?

Answer.—To this *article the answer is wholly affirmative.*

Sixth.—You will enquire and present whether the execution of a Letter of Attorney to empower the making of a Surrender or the accepting of an admittance of or to any Copyhold Lands, within the manor aforesaid, may be sufficiently proved in open Court by the Oath of one Witness, and whether it be necessary that a Witness proving the same be a Copyholder of the manor aforesaid ?

Answer.—This *is answered affirmatively, and that it is not necessary the Witness proving the Letter of Attorney be a Copyholder within the manor.*

Seventh.—You shall enquire and present whether the Copyholders or customary Tenants of the said manor have been usually presented by the Homage at any Court Baron or small Court held for the manor aforesaid for want of attendance at such Court Baron or small Court as aforesaid, or be anyways liable to be amerced for non-appearance at any such Court Baron or small Court as aforesaid, without such Copyholder or Customary Tenant have a lawful summons requiring his attendance at such Court Baron or small Court as aforesaid, and whether a Court Leet ought, by the custom of the said manor, to take any cognizance thereof by presenting any Copyholder or Customary Tenant for non-appearance at such Court Baron or small Court as aforesaid, and whether either the Steward or Affeerors have any power (by virtue of the said custom) to amerce any such Copyholder, or Customary Tenant, for non-appearance at such Court Baron or small Court as aforesaid unless such Copyholder or Customary Tenant be first presented by the Homage of the said Court Baron or small Court for want of appearance upon such lawful summons as aforesaid ?

ANSWER.—THIS *is answered wholly in the negative, and that a Court Leet has no cognizance whatever of defaulters.*

EIGHTH.—YOU shall enquire and present what fees have antiently been paid or are of right due, as well to the Steward and Reeve of the manor aforesaid, as to the Attornies, Bailiffs, and others, Ministers of, or attendants on, the Court of the said manor, and for and upon what accounts respectively the same have been paid or demanded?

ANSWER.—THE *Jurors present and say, in answer to this article, that the money paid to the Steward for suffering a recovery shall not exceed £5; and to the Reeve for summoning the Jury* 1*s.; and for passing any Surrender or admittance of an heir upon the death of the Tenant there is due to the Steward* 2*s. over and above the charges of stamps, but in case there be one or more provisoes then the Steward may demand* 4*d. more, and for examining a Wife* 2*s. There is also due to the Steward, for holding of a special Court at the instance of any person or persons whatsoever (which according to the custom of the said manor any person may require)* 6*s.* 8*d., to the Reeve* 1*s. for summoning the Jury, and to each Copyholder that serves on the Jury* 8*d.; and the Jurors find that there is due to the Reeve by the decree for receiving and paying the Copyhold rents* 24*s., and likewise there is* 20*s. per annum allowed by the auditor or receiver to the Steward for his salary. And they present that the charges of trying actions within the Court Baron for the said manor are as afterwards specified.*

(N.B.—*The fees here enumerated are very minute and particular, but as the Court is no longer held for trying Actions they are here omitted.)*

NINTH.—YOU shall enquire and present according to what course and method the Office of Reeveship hath immemorially been served and executed within the manor aforesaid.

ANSWER.—TO THIS *article the Jury reply that the service of the Office of Reeve is divided into three parts, whereof Penkhull and Boothen make one, Shelton and Hanley make another, and Clayton, Seabridge, and Wolstanton make a third, and that the said Office goes round and makes a perpetual revolution through the aforesaid three parts of the said manor successively.*

[*The several ancient messuages or places liable to serve the office in the respective Townships are then particularized, being seventeen in Penkhull and Boothen, thirteen in Hanley and Shelton, (of which the* RIDGE-HOUSE *was charged with a four-fold duty, i. e. to serve every twelfth year progressively,) and nine in Clayton and Seabridge, with which Wolstanton took every third turn.*]

N.B.—"*The Reeve's Office-Book,*" containing a register of all the Reeve-houses, with the dates of their service from 1657 to 1798, is in the hands of JOHN AYSHFORD WISE, ESQ., of Clayton, but the ancient and honourable office of *Manor-reeve,* (analogous to that of *Shire-reeve,* or *Sheriff,*) has been now for many years in abeyance.

## XXIV.

### *An Accord between Vivian of Stoke and the Canons of Trentham, respecting the Chapels of Newcastle and Whitmore.*

Subscriptam Transaccionem super controversiâ diu habitâ inter Priorem et Canonicos de Trentham, et Robertum de Costentin, super Capellis Novi Castelli & Witemor, præsentis paginæ continencia manifestat; videlicet:—

Quod prænominatus Robertus aparuit in præsentiâ domini Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, conquerens super injuriâ à prænominatis Canonicis sibi illatâ, postulans à domino Archiepiscopo secundum juris normam sibi satis fieri; et quia ipse non potuit interesse constituit quendam procuratorem, videlicet, Vivianum de Stoch & decisorem tocius litis, & misit eum in manum* domini Archiepiscopi, ratum habiturus quicquid Vivianus inde finiret; Quod idem Vivianus literis & scripto domini Archiepiscopi, insuper & vivâ voce Episcopi Coventrensis constare fecit. Eapropter convenerunt Canonici & prædictus Vivianus in præsenciâ Episcopi Coventrensis in plenâ sinodo & in hoc modo composuerunt: Quod prænominatus Prior & Canonici concesserunt Capellam de Witemor Viviano totâ vitâ suâ tenendam, singulis annis reddendo unum talentum auri vel duos solidos matrici Ecclesiæ. Insuper prænominata Ecclesia retinet sepulturam, & caritatem panis cum oblacione, & denarios Sancti Petri, & cætera episcopalia: prima testamenta mortuorum, & cæteræ omnes obvenciones, remanent Viviano cum Capellâ: E converso Vivianus pro Roberto & pro se quietam penitus clamat Capellam Novi Castelli, tali tenore, quòd si prædictus Robertus de Costentin aliquando inceperit redivivam litem contra hanc composicionem tam solempniter terminatam, & Vivianus dictas capellas Canonicis contra Robertum de Costentin guarentizare nequiverit, imprimis Vivianus reddet Capellam Witemoræ penitus absolutam Canonicis, & pro pœnâ X marcas, & cum canonicis stabit contra prænominatum Robertum: Et pro hâc concessione supradictus Vivianus Ecclesiæ de Trentham clericus effectus, fidem se laturum matrici Ecclesiæ tactis sacris affirmavit, & cartam quam Robertus de Costentin habuit de Canonicis de prædictis capellis reddet, pro posse suo fideli, Canonicis de Trentham, & ad expensas eorundem ibit, & stabit cum illis in negociis suis, & fidele consilii juvamen præstabit ubi per illum promoveri sperabunt; et item Vicarius qui ministrabit in Capellâ Witemoræ, per supranominatum Vivianum præsentabitur Priori & canonicis, & caucionem dabit de præsentis scripti pacto tenendo sine dolo matrici Ecclesiæ. Histi sunt testes and fidejussores de X Marcis; Alanus Archidiaconus de iij Marcis, Robertus Decanus de ij Marcis, Johannes

* "*Sic*—sed qu. curiam?"

de Colwich de ij Marcis, Robertus de Diftune de j Marcâ, Henricus de Nortunâ de j Marcâ,

*Cut at top in a strait line. At the bottom, where the seal uses to hang, it has the letters* CIROGRAFFVM *cut through in a strait line. The seal in yellow wax obscured, exhibiting the effigies of a prelate standing and giving benediction, affixed to a parchment labell which hangs at the top of the charter, about the middle of the first line.*

The above extracted from Madox's "Formulare Anglicanum." (London, 1702), pa. 22.

"N.B.—Alan, Archdeacon of Stafford, one of the *testes* to the above instrument, was "intituled, A.D. 1165, and succeeded by Ralph Harwood, A.D. 1175 (Harwood's Hist. "Lichfield, p. 209), which ascertains pretty nearly the date of the instrument.

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## XXV.

*Transcript of an Inquisition, taken under a Commission granted by King Edward III. (anno regni* 15*) for ascertaining the value of the ninth fleece, the ninth lamb, and the ninth sheaf, within the parish of Stoke.* "*Taxatio LX. Marcæ.*"

Radulphus Burgullon, Johannes de Blorton, Rogerus de Cokenage, Radulphus de Swanuld, Willielmus de Gray, Ricardus Legow, Willielmus de Suinourton, Johannes Pollard, Parochiani jurati, præsentant quòd nona garbarum vellerum et agnorum valet xxx marcarum iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ et non plus; et sic dicunt quod nona prædicta at taxam ecclesiæ non attingit eò quod Burgus novi Castri est in parochiâ prædictâ; et Burgenses non tenent in dominico nisi quadraginta acras terræ, et decimæ molendinorum quadragesimalia et aliæ obventiones valent xx$^{li}$; et dicunt quod Persona Ecclesiæ prædictæ tenet de dote Ecclesiæ unam caracutam terræ, et valet per annum xl$^{s}$. Item tenet xx acras prati et valet per annum xl$^{s}$. Item habet quadraginta solidos annui redditus de dote Ecclesiæ prædictæ; et decimæ molendinorum quadragesimalia et aliæ obventiones matricis Ecclesiæ de Stoke valent per annum x$^{li}$. per estimationem. Item dicunt quod Prior de Stone tenet unam carucatam terræ in parochiâ prædictâ unde nona valet hoc anno v$^{s}$.

*From the "Inquisitiones Nonarum," Temp. Edw. III pa.* 128.

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## XXVI.

*Copy of the Ecclesiastical Survey of the Revenues of the Church of Stoke-upon-Trent, 26 Henry 8.*

Ecclesia de Stoke* super Trent, Ricardus Egerton Clericus, Rector ibidem percepit communibus annis.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| De terris Glebæ ibidem | — | cx | — |
| D' decimis garbarum bladorum feni lanæ et agnellorum et parvarum decimarum in villa de Norton | iiij | vi | viij |
| D' decimis garbarum bladorum feni et parvarum decimarum in New Castell | iiij | — | — |
| D' decimis garbarum bladorum feni lanæ et agnellorum et parvarum decimarum in Burslem | — | xxx | — |
| D' decemis villagü de Burslem | — | xx | — |
| D' decimis garbarum bladorum feni lanæ et agnellorum et parvarum decimarum in Cleyton et Seybridge | — | xl | — |
| D' consimilibus decimis in Longton | — | xxvj | viij |
| D' iisdem in Fenton Magna | — | xxvj | viij |
| D' iisdem in Fenton Parva | — | xxvj | viij |
| D' iisdem in Schelton | — | xxvj | viij |
| D' iisdem in Hanley | — | xx | — |
| D' iisdem in Bottyslowe | — | x | — |
| D' iisdem in Bucknall | — | xxiiij | — |
| D' iisdem in Bagnald | — | xvj | — |
| D' iisdem in Penkyll | iiij | xiij | iiij |
| D' iisdem in Asche | — | ij | iiij |
| D' iisdem in Holme | — | xx | viij |
| D' Decimis lanæ et agnellorum, in Stoke, et New Castell, communibus annis | iiij | xiij | iiij |
| D' rotulo pascali et oblationibus, communibus annis | — | lxvj | viij |
| Summa totalis | xlj | 0 | viij |

* In the published Copy, Stoke is misprinted *Stone*.

*From the Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. III., p.* 120.

## XXVII.

*Charter of Alina, Lady of Darleston, granting Over Biddulph and Fenton Culvert to Robert de Biddulph.*

Omnibus ad quos litteræ præsentes pervenerint. Alina domina Derlaveston, filia et hæres Roberti filii Horm salutem in Domino. Noverint omnes tam Franci quam Angli quôd ego Alina dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thomæ filio Horm avunculo meo et heredibus suis Superiorem Bidulfe cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tam in boscis quam in planis, et tenementum quod vocatur Culverdis Fenton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tam in boscis quam in planis, sine aliquo retinemento; Tenenda et habenda de me et hæredibus meis sibi et hæredibus suis, in feudo et hæreditate, liberè quietè benè et in pace, honorificè et integrâ hereditate, in perpetuumâ cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus et asyamentis, nominatis et non nominatis prædictis terris pertinentibus ubicunque. Volo itaque et concedo quòd prædictus Thoma et hæredes sui habeant et teneant prædictas terras, scilicet, superiorem Bidulfe cum pertinentiis suis per quadraginta denarios ad festum sancti Michælis annuatim reddendos, et Fenton cum suis pertinentiis per viginti denarios annuatim reddendos, medietate ad paschæ claudum et aliâ medietate ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis secularibus exactionibus et demandis quibusque. Pro autem donatione meâ et concessione dedit mihi prædictus Thoma sex marcas argenti præ manibus. Et ego vero Alina filia et hæres Roberti filii Horm et hæredes mei totas terras prædictas cum suis pertinentiis prædicto Thomæ et hæredibus suis contrà omnes homines et fœminas in prepetuum warrentizabimus et de omnibus sectis civilibus curiæ quærelis et de omnibus aliis servitiis secularibus, adquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonio hoc scripto sigillum meum apposui; Hugus rei sunt testes Ricardus canon de Stan, Vivian de Stoch, Eadwardus presbyter de Bidulf, Adam de Aldetheley, Robertus de Suinurton, Radulfus de Bech, Geri. de Chunton, et Willielmus frater ejus, Nicholas de Titnestor et Ricardus et Radulph filü ejus, Aneward de Lauton, Herbertus Camerarius altaris de Lauton, Hugo de Lauton, Robertus de Normannischo, Ysabele Panton, Alicia de Blortone, Marthe de Normannischo, Mold de Nomi, le Halimot de Bockenhale, et le Halimot de Culverdislow, et multi alii viri et mulieres.

(seal.)

*Copied from the original, in the hands of Lord Camoys.*

# XXVIII.

"*The Account of Richard Lovat and Bartholomew Boyer, "Churchwardens of Stoke sup^r Trent. An^o. Dom^i.* 1596."

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Imprimis.* Payd for the maintenance of maimed Soldiers* | — | xxvj | — |
| *Item*—for the Goale | — | vj | viij |
| *It.*—for the charges of two Wardens and two Sidesmen at an Inquire at Stafford the xxiiij of Januarie 1595 | — | ij | viij |
| *It.* for making a bill of p^rsentmet | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* for receving y^e bill | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* for allowinge y^e bill | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* paid to the aparitor | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* laid out at a Visitation at Careswall | — | — | — |
| *It.* spent at Stone in paying money for the Goale and maimed Soldiers | — | — | vj |
| *It.* payd to the aparator for a cytation for Messrs Machin and Hitchin | — | — | xij |
| *It.* payd for a byble | — | xxx | — |
| *It.* for cariage of y^e bible from London | — | — | xx |
| *It.* spent on the Queen's holiday | — | ix | — |
| *It.* for one bushell and a halfe of lyme to paint the Church withal | — | — | xx |
| *It.* payd for heare (*hair*) | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* for carriage of the lyme and heare | — | — | viij |
| *It.* payd to Jo. Lumley for fower days worke about the Church | — | iij | iiij |
| *It.* payd to a labourer to serve the pargetter for iiij dayes | — | ij | — |
| *It.* layd out for a messenger to be at the Sessions to answer why we did not pay money for the maintenance of maimed soldiers | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* in paying money for the maimed soldiers we spent | — | — | iiij |
| *It.* spent in going to Burselem iij tymes | — | — | x |
| *It.* payd to the Curate for bread and wine | — | x | — |
| *It.* payd to Edward Elkin for mking the hold ropes and greise for the bells and for washinge the surplices | — | iij | iiij |
| *It.* payd to Rawlins for pargetting | — | iiij | — |
| *It.* spent when we were called to Careswall for not buying of Church bookes | — | ij | iiij |
| *It.* for one of our dinners there | — | — | vj |
| *It.* for a horse charge there | — | — | j |
| *It.* payd for a printed booke of prayer | — | — | vj |
| *It.* payd for one of our diners at Stone when we went to take order for not moving of Cappes | — | — | iij |
| *It.* geven to the Comissioners in coine | — | — | vj |

* Wounded in Brittany, see Hume, 1594-5.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *It.* payd to those Comissioners | — | v | vj |
| *It.* spent at another Visitation at Careswall | — | iij | ix |
| *It.* payd to my Lord Byshops officers for a copie of a Letter from my Lord of Canterbury, and other articles | — | ij | — |
| *It.* for one of our charges at Lichfield at the receiving of them.. | — | iij | — |
| *It.* payd for a bell rope | — | ij | iiij |
| *It.* payd for keeping and wryhting both our accounts | — | * | * |
| | vj | xiij | iij |
| *Received* for the halfe Lune | vj | vj | iij |
| *It.* for the buryal of Thomas ***** | — | iij | iiij |
| *It.* for the buryal of Jo. Glover | — | iij | iiij |
| *It.* received of Whitmore, Newcastle, Burslem, and Norton, for the maintenance of maimed soldiers | — | xij | — |
| Soma | vij | iiij | xj |

## XXIX.

### *Copy of the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Stoke-upon-Trent, for establishing Sunday Schools, A.D.* 1795.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being inhabitants of the several Townships and Villages within the Rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the County of Stafford, having with pleasure observed the progress and effects of that laudable plan, which hath been set on foot in many parts of this kingdom, namely, the institution of Sunday Schools; and, considering that it is of the utmost consequence to society, that the rising generation should be early trained up in a regular observation of the Sabbath, and instructed in those branches of knowledge which are suited to their capacities, and will tend to make them useful members of society, have agreed to introduce this benevolent design into our populous neighbourhood, where, from the extensive manufactory carried on in it, we conceive it will be particularly useful.

Now, for carrying the said intent into execution, we do hereby promise and agree to, and with each other, that we will on or before the first day of August next, contribute and pay into the hands of Mr. George Steadman, who is hereby appointed Treasurer to the Subscribers,

the several sums affixed opposite to our respective names, which said sums we do hereby likewise promise and engage to pay annually, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June, in each year, for the term of three years, from the date hereof; and which said Annual Subscriptions shall be employed in the purchasing of books, and such other articles which may be necessary for the use of the school, and in the payment of proper stipends, to the person or persons who shall be appointed to teach and instruct the scholars; such person or persons being appointed by the majority of Subscribers, who shall be contributors of one guinea each to this benevolent design, and for such other purposes as the Committee of the Subscribers shall, from time to time, direct. And it is hereby further agreed, that each person who shall subscribe, not less than the annual sum of one guinea, shall be one of the Committee, who shall have the management and conduct$^{s}$. of this Institution. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1795.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarah Whieldon | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rector Robinson | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Geo. Steedman | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Wolfe | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Will. Kenwright | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Josiah Spode, Sen$^{r}$. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Josiah Spode, Jun$^{r}$. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ephraim Booth | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| John Harrison | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| John Harrison, Sen. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sam$^{l}$. Spode | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| John Turner | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jn. Tomlinson | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rob$^{t}$. Garner | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. W. Hassells | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W$^{m}$. Ratcliff | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| James Molposs | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| David Bostock | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Mary Bostock | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Edward Davis | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Tho$^{s}$. Minton | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sundry persons for Books, Benches, &c. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

## XXX.

### *Copy of the Enrolment of a Troop of Volunteer Cavalry in the Potteries, A.D.* 1798.

We the undersigned, being desirous of rendering to our Country at this momentous period, every service in our power, compatible with our situations in life, do hereby inroll and form ourselves into a Military Association, to consist of one or more Troops of Cavalry, for the protection and defence of our own neighbourhood during the present war, to be trained and exercised in such manner as may least interfere

with our respective occupations, under such Rules, Orders, and Regulations as may be laid down by a Committee in that behalf, and according to the Resolutions of a General Meeting held the 27th day of April, 1798, at the Swan Inn in Hanley; And we engage and pledge ourselves to bear true allegiance to the King, and to act on all occasions in aid of the Civil Power; and when called out to be under Military discipline, but will not be liable in any case to go out of the limits of the Potteries and Newcastle, within which district only we agree to act, the express objects of this Association being local defence. Given under our hands the 27th day of April, 1798.

1 Josiah Spode
2 Ralph Baddeley
3 Benjamin Stubbs
4 Sampson Wright
5 John Collyer
6 John Taylor*
7 John Mayer
8 John Mare
9 W. H. Smallwood
10 Edmund J. Birch
11 Lewis Heath
12 Edward Keeling
13 Tho. B. Simpson
14 Thomas Jackson
15 William Baker
16 John Johnson
17 James Davenport
18 Will. Adams, jun. (*Tunstall*)
19 Thomas Broade
20 Geo. Harrison
21 Thos. Heath
22 Jesse Breeze
23 Edw. Baddeley
24 W. Daniel, jun.
25 W. Adams, jun. (*Cobridge*)
26 John Hales*
27 Enoch Keeling
28 Gregory Hickman
29 John Robinson, jun.
30 Richard Nicklin
31 Charles Tittensor
32 Charles Yates*
33 Christ. Whitehead
24 John Wood*
35 Joseph Myatt
36 Thos. Allen*
37 Richd. Barker
38 Willm. Silk
39 Robert Bill
40 Thos. Wright
41 Hamlet Wood*
42 James Dawson
43 John Newill

* Those marked with an Asterisk are living, 1840.

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## No. XXXI.

*Perambulation of the Boundary of that Part of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent which adjoins to the Parishes of Caverswall, Stone, Trentham, Newcastle, and Wolstanton.* *A.D.* 1689.

From Deadman's Grave, in a direct line to the west side of Captain Parker's quarry, by stakes put down in John Lee's ground; from

thence over a corner of John Caudwell's rough meadow and soe down John Austin's stony field by the Slough in the middle of the field and the great Meer-stone there lying, then overcross the lane, and in at Mr. John Wood's over Clough gate and down the Slough there and soe over a corner of Mr. Wood's Clough meadow and soe straight down ye outside of the Ash Clough, to the footway leading betwixt the Ash and Hulme and soe up the footway to the Rouch, then by the outside of the Rouch old ground, then to the head of the Hully dishes and soe along by the side of the Woodwallfield lane to the Woodwallfield ground and soe round about the ground until you come over against the Fordhayes house and soe to the house and from the house round by the outside of the Wright-house land till you come to the Woodhouse or Naylor's house and soe by the over end of the Barncroft there, then round about the Old Fields to the side of Hulmefields and down again by the side of Mr. Coyney's Sprink and soe round the Sprink to the over corner thereof, then by the outside of Naylor's land, then by the outside of Adderley's tongue and soe by the outside of the Willfield to the little brooke at James Cooke's, and soe up the Willfield Lane to the upper end of John Wood's Sprink and over the head thereof and soe down by the outside of Boulton's land to the brook and down along the brook untill you come over against Robert Whilton's land: then up along the outside of Whilton's ground to the old Park, and soe all along the outside of the old park, turning to the head of Mr. Nicholl's ground and soe straight to the head of Mr. Fenton's Sprink, then by the head and outside of Woodhouseground to the Ladygate in the lane. Overcross the lane and soe along the outside of the Woodhouseground to the Meerhay Sprink, along the Sprink side by the brook, then along by the lower side and end of Mr. Foley's meadow, soe along up after the brookside which is a boundary, for the lower end of the further Millfield, then along up the outside of the said field into the Meer Lane, then up the lane unto a Withy Bush and soe overcross the lane through a croft of Samuel Jervis's to a Whicky tree at the upper end of the croft and straight from the said Whicky tree, overcross a garden and straight over the common within six yards eastwards or thereabouts of Widow Taverner's house end, straight by a waterpitt and soe to a great stone in Simon Croley's Croft which is a boundary, and soe from the said Meer Stone down to the Whitwall Rindle as it goeth by John Alcocks and William Fellowes and within two roods of William Watson's house, and whose house and croft were erected and inclosed by consent of the inhabitants of Longton, and soe by John Hatton's house end through his garden, then by the said Rindle through John Hatton's meadow and soe along the Rindle by the outside of a new inclosure of Richard Anderson's to the Common along the sytch, till it fall into the furnace brook, and soe down the said brooke in the Spratt slade and soe down to Hodson's

Mill and along to Longton Mill; then down from Longton Mill by the brook side to a butty meadow called Thisselly field, soe down a dole side within the said meadow now in Richard Baddeley's holding in Handford, to a brook called the Heay's brook and soe to the Trent and into the Collinsmore and down the Trent-side to Handford Bridge. Then from the middle arch of the said Bridge down the River called Trent to the lower end of the Mitham where the two rivers meet and takeing in the Mitham wholly we come up the Newcastle brook until we come a daymath and half short of the over end of the Priory Moore, which daymath and half being formerly Bensons we goe over cross the said Priory Moor to a Withy bush that is sett as an antient meere to direct us for the taking in of our Dole and half, and from the said Withy Bush we goe along the south side of the Lees hedge to the Woolf pitt, and from Woolf Pitt along the outside Mr. Fenton's land lying to the Northwood side to the Bank house, or Northwood house, and along the Copyhold till we come to the Lady Hays, and soe to the Malt Hays being all by the Northwood side, thence we follow a little water that runs down the ditch and at a gate place taken out of the ditch into a throp of oulers that lead to the brook called Handchurch brook, and soe up the brook till we come to Butterton bridge and from that bridge up the brooke to the corner of a field called Butterton bridges and soe up the west side of the hedge and over the hedge thereof till we come to the upper corner of the Brook-field and soe to Butterton field gate and from thence to the upper side of the fullford being Ralph Palyns, then to the Cestomly Brook and up the Brook side to the Hitchfield and from thence to the Hay formerly Biddulph's land, then taking in Hassall's Wood, we come to Mr. Machin's Wood and round the Gosty Croft, then to the High Lane and up that lane till we come to the upper end of the short acres, over the head of the short acres into Mr. Machin's cowfields that are by the side of the Leigh hay, by the south side of the Rowfield-hedge into the Row-lane, thence through Mr. Culcliegh's meadows to the breeches that lie by the long Moor Field and thence to William Annian's Cob-tree flatt, and over Mr. Lea's Cob-tree flatt and Mr. Keeling's also we goe over the lane into Mr. Machin's knowl of Penkhull and down by the lane side that leads to Newcastle brook and from the brook to the high Rode called Maidens in the Lane.

From the long wastes to the lane and soe to the two Dry Bridges and from thence to the outside of Mr. Heath's three fields and a meadowe and soe brought in all the three broad wastes, then along the Lane by Latkin's house and soe to a Meere Post in the four lane ends, and soe a little way up the side of the lane towards Keel and down a Rein by a Meere Stone 7 or 8 butts of the hedge, then overcross the lane and into the Nickridding, then down the hedge by 2 or 3 Meerstones to the bottom of the field, then overcross the bottom of the two Nick-

riddings till we come to a Meerstone and from thence to another Meerstone in the lane, soe round about John Baddeley's 2 cloughs, likewise about Wm. Harrison's 2 cloughs and then up to the Gallows-Tree-hill. Then we begin below the almshouses at the side of the Castle Poole, and soe along the outside of Mr. Shawe's Meadows, soe up the Ditch to the Moss Meadow (leaving out a little meadow of My Lord Shurleys, being Mr. Terrick's) soe round about the Moss Meadow, and all the rest of his land lying at the Poole head to Knutton Brooke, then down the Brooke to the Poole head, then round about the Digg Lake to the Poole again; then down the outside of the Poole to Mr. Hemming's house and round about his demeane, then through Wood's backside, soe bringing in those little houses, on the Mill-Damm, we take in the Poole and Mill croft lying below the Poole.

Then beginning at Maidens-in-the-lane and soe coming up the Castle brook till we come to the lower end of the Swan Meadow, and turning up the upper end of the King's Meadow to the High Rode and overcross the Highway into the Stubbs, and soe up the Rindle to a valley, soe straight up the Stubbs to a great whore and meerestone, then up the bank to Robert Machin's Harris field and along that to the top of the Harriss fields to an oak tree standing in Mr. Baddeley's field, soe overcross the lane to the corner of the King's field, then up the hedge adjoining to the Common field, soe over along the head of the King's fields over the lane bringing in all Mr. Horldern's stony field, the whole Plynch Hay and part of Savage Hay, the Cross butts, then straight overcross a little corner of a field into the lane and soe down to the fowley Brook.

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## XXXII.

" *The Assessment of the Pole-money within Clayton and Seabridge, beinge within the Constablewicke of Penkhull cum membris—granted to His Majesty by a late Act of Parliament for the raising of money towards the maintenance, and for the better enabling His Majesty to enter into an actual Warr against the French Kinge, assessed the seventh day of May, in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign, anno-que domini,* 1678, *by us John Lovatt and Samuell Machin, assessors.*

| IMPRIS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Stevenson, his wife, and 4 children | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Simpson, widowe | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Richard Simpson | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ralph Pilsbury, his wife, and 4 children | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Carried forward | 0 | 14 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Bourne, his wife, and sister-in-law | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Richard Bourne, and 2 children | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| — Adams, his wife, & child | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | £0 | 9 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Matthew Pilsbury for money and his pole | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas Fenton, his wife, and 2 children | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. John Cook, wife, & 2 children | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wm. Annion, his wife, and 2 children | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Matthew Andrews, his wife, and 4 children | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Randall Fisher, his wife, and 1 child | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ralph Biddulph and his wife | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| William Annion the Elder | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jane Machin, widow, & 1 child | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Machin, his wife, and 1 child | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Edward Bithell & his daughter | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Lovatt and 4 children | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Edward Lointon and his wife | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Joseph Jones, his wife, and a child | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ann Biddulph | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Stubbs, his wife, and 3 children | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| John Dawson, wife, and 2 children | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| John Dawson the younger | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| William Biddulph, wife, and 3 children | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Robert Biddulph | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Boothes and his wife | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Burges and his wife | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Bithell | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Bithell | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hugh Whittacres and his wife | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Lovatt, one of the assessors, wife, and 2 children | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wm. Blakemans, his wife, and 4 children | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sume.. | £5 | 11 | 0 |

*Servants, for their Poll and Wages.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Hollins | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| John Biddulph | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Eleanor Simpson | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John Annion | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Griffith | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Biddulph | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas Latham | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| William Henshaw | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Thomas Machin | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Machin's boy | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Reeves | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| William Smith | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Timothy Bishop | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mary Machin | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Alice Johnson, Joseph Lovatt's servant-woman | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | £1 | 7 | 0 |
| | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | £7 | 7 | 0 |

JOHN LOVATT,
SAMUEL MACHIN,
and we nominate
WILLIAM BLAKEMAN
JOHN STEVENSON.... } Collectors.

*Newcastle, 7th May,* 1678.
Allowed by us,

JO. BOWYER. (L)

WILLIAM SNEYD. (L)

HUMPHREY BURROWS. (L)

## XXXIII.

"*An Assessment within Clayton and Seabridg by virtue of a late Act of Parliament, entituled 'An Act for granting to his Matie an aid of three shillings in the pound upon the yearly value of Lands and other subsidies.'* (*A. D.* 1697.)

# XXXIII.

| An Assessment, &c., 1697. | Capitation T. Yearly. | Capitation T. Monthly. | Stock on Land. Yearly. | Stock on Land. Monthly. | Land. Yearly. | Land. Monthly. | Total Yearly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Lovatt | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | 2 2 0 | 0 3 6 | 2 6 4 |
| Joseph Lovatt and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 0 15 0 | 0 1 3 | 1 9 6 |
| Sam. Machin and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 3 0 | 0 0 3 | 6 6 0 | 0 10 6 | 6 17 8 |
| Francis Dixon and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | — | — | 0 10 2 |
| Richard Wigan and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | — | — | 0 10 2 |
| John Boothes | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Robert Royles | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | — | — | 0 5 10 |
| Mr. John Fenton | — | — | — | — | 1 16 0 | 0 3 0 | 1 16 0 |
| Richard Colclough | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | 0 15 0 | 0 1 3 | 0 19 4 |
| Tenants of William Annion | — | — | — | — | 1 4 0 | 0 2 0 | 1 4 0 |
| Widow Cooke | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | 0 12 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 16 4 |
| Richard Dawson and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 0 9 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 19 2 |
| Elizabeth Simpson | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | 2 5 0 | 0 3 9 | 2 9 4 |
| James Heath and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 1 7 0 | 0 2 3 | 1 17 2 |
| James Heath, per money | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 12 6 |
| Jn. Stevenson, wife, & children | 0 13 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 0 3 | 1 7 0 | 0 2 3 | 2 3 0 |
| Widow Fisher | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 0¾ | 0 15 0 | 0 1 3 | 1 0 1 |
| Roger Machin's tenant | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| Joseph Booth, wife, & children | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 2 14 0 | 0 4 6 | 3 4 2 |
| John Townsend | — | — | — | — | 0 3 0 | 0 0 3 | 0 3 0 |
| William Lowe | — | — | — | — | 0 12 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 12 0 |
| Mr. Ralph Keeling, land | — | — | — | — | 0 14 3 | 0 1 2¼ | 0 14 3 |
| Queen Dowager, per rents | — | — | — | — | 0 18 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 18 0 |
| Mr. Repton, per tithes | — | — | — | — | 1 10 0 | 0 2 6 | 1 10 0 |
| John Lovatt, wife, & children | 0 17 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 4 6 | 0 0 4½ | 4 13 0 | 0 7 9 | 5 14 10 |
| Thomas Dale | — | — | — | — | 0 12 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 12 0 |
| Thomas Lea, wife, & children | 0 17 4 | 0 1 4 | 0 4 6 | 0 0 4½ | 4 7 0 | 0 7 3 | 5 8 10 |
| Thomas Lea, for money | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 7 6 |
| William Blakeman & wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 3 12 0 | 0 6 6 | 4 2 2 |
| Thomas Palin | — | — | — | — | 3 9 0 | 0 5 9 | 3 9 0 |
| Oliver Read and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | 1 16 0 | 0 3 0 | 2 6 2 |
| William Cartwright and wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 0¾ | 1 7 0 | 0 2 3 | 1 16 5 |
| Thomas Wooley | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| John Brindley | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| John Biddulph | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| Walter Collyer | — | — | — | — | 0 9 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 9 0 |
| William Harrison | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| Widow Lukener | — | — | — | — | 0 3 0 | 0 0 3 | 0 3 0 |
| John Dawson | — | — | — | — | 0 9 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 9 0 |
| Samuel Simpson | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| John Stubbs | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| James Bayley | — | — | — | — | 1 4 0 | 0 2 0 | 1 4 0 |
| William Swinerton | — | — | — | — | 0 4 6 | 0 0 4½ | 0 4 6 |
| Henry Dichfield | — | — | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 6 0 |
| Rich. Lovatt, wife, & children | 0 13 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 3 0 | 0 0 3 | 1 10 0 | 0 2 6 | 2 6 0 |
| Mr. Morton's land | — | — | — | — | 4 7 0 | 0 7 3 | 4 7 0 |
| Thomas Lingott | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 0¾ | — | — | 0 5 1 |
| Tho. Turner, wife, & children | 0 13 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 0 1½ | — | — | 0 14 6 |
| Margaret Stubbs | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Thomas Elkin | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| John Machin | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Thomas Butterton | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| John Sale | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| James Palin | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| John Lingott | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| William Walker, jun. | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Adam Bishopp | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| John Machin | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Edward Wright | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Joseph Boulton | 0 4 4 | 0 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 0 4 4 |
| Thomas Fenton and his wife | 0 8 8 | 0 0 8 | — | — | — | — | 0 8 8 |
| | | | | | | Total.. | 73 0 8 |

8th of April, 1697. We allow of this Assessment GEORGE PARKER.
WILLIAM BURSLEM.
OBD. LANE.

## XXXIV.

*Extracts from a Grant by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to Hugh le Bowier and William de Brompton, of part of Castle Cliff, and other ancient documents relating to the same property.*

Johannes filius illustris Regis Angliæ, Dux Lancastriæ, &c. Salutem, &c.

Sciatis nos concessisse &c Hugoni le Bowier et Willielmo de Brompton, totam illam placeam terræ jacentem in le Castell Cliff juxta Penkhull, inter terras quondam Willielmi Gent in latitudine, et unam clogham extendentem se ab altâ viâ ducenti de Marlein vocata Northwode-legh, usque pratum Willielmi Wolnese, et in longitudine a fossato Ricardi Cheselworthyn usque ad fossatum quondam Johannis de Henster juxta bondas inde factas; quæ quidem placea terræ continet in se quadraginta acras ut dicitur. Habendum &c. eisdem Hugoni et Willielmo et eorum hæredibus ad foedi firmam; Reddendo &c. viginti solidos ad quatuor anni terminos usuales &c. Datum in Manerio meo de Savoye xxvj°. die Aprilis, anno regni nostri Regis et Patris xxxviij°.

---

*Anno* 38 *Edw. III.* William de Brompton a Burgess of Newcastle releases to Hugo de Bowyer a Burgess of the same all his right claim &c. under the said Grant from John Duke of Lancaster in the said Land lying in the Castle Cliff "between the highway leading from the Town of Newcastle as far as Wolfotesbrigge and Northwodelee marle pit" and in length and breadth as therein specified.

*Dated at Newcastle at the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.* 38 *Ed. III.*

---

*Anno* 1, *Ric. II.* Hugh de Bowier demised to Nicholas del Chambers the aforesaid place of Land and all Edifices thereon.

---

*Anno* 10, *Ric. II.* Emma formerly the Wife of Hugh Bowyer released to Nicholas de Chambers all her right claim &c. in a place called Castle Cliff.

*(The above Extracts communicated by Thomas Fenton, Esq., Steward of the Manor of Newcastle under Lyme.)*

## XXXV.

*Copy of a Warrant under the sign manual of King Charles the Second, authorizing Sir John Bowyer, Knt., to work the King's Mines north of Trent.*

CHARLES R.

*Whereas* we are informed that divers of our Lands and Mannors on the North side of the River of Trent and in our County of Stafford have in them severall mines of Coal Ironstone & Lymestone, and that some part thereof hath been discovered by Thomas Harrison and more might be found out to the benefit of us and our subjects if diligent search were made. Our will and pleasure is That our trusty and well beloved Sir John Bowyer Knt. doe prosecute and he is hereby authorized to prosecute such Works as are already begun for that purpose by the said Thomas Harrison in our said County of Stafford and also to search for more of the foresaid mines in that County and in other our Lands and Mannors on the North side of the River of Trent, giving us an account from time to time of his proceedings in the premisses. And for so doing this shall be his Warrant. Given at our Court of Whitehall the 26th day of June 1660 in the twelfth year of our Reigne.

By his M̄aties̄ com̄and

WILL. MORICE.

(*From the original in the hands of R. E. Heathcote, Esq.*)

END OF APPENDIX.

# ERRORS OF THE PEN OR THE PRESS,

*Besides those corrected in the Supplementary Chapter.*

Page.
9. Note † *add* " and General History, vol. i. p. 65, &c."
12. Note ‡ *for* XV. *read* XII.
15. Note * *for* p. 9, *read* p. 21.
21. The Note † should be transferred to Madeley under Lyme; and the reference to Whitmore should be " Abbrev. Placit. 119, 120."
27. Line 15, *for* Richard *read* Roger, and line 16, *for* Malahucius *read* Malahulcius. In the foot note * *for* p. 216, *read* p. 246.
34. Line 1, *for* William, *read* John.
46. —— 7, *for* Seggars, *read* Saggars.
48. —— 9, *for* William, *read* Samuel.
49. —— 29, *for* 1788, *read* 1787.
50. —— 18, *for* 1756, *read* 1759.
52. —— 4, *dele* " in a dry state."
54. —— 24, *for* indirectly, *read* indiscreetly.
68. —— 21, 22, *expunge* the whole period of 12 words.
70. —— 11, *for* 1400, *read* 1200.
81. —— 8 of note, *for* Lytheston, *read* Sytheston.
92. —— 26, *for* Vicar, *read* Minister.
98. —— 25, *for* 1807, *read* 1808.
103. —— 31, *for* 1790, *read* 1788.
110. —— 1, *for* Aug. 20, *read* Feb. 25.
112. —— 14, *for* second, *read* next.
113. —— 29, *after the word* parish, *insert* without including.
—— —— 36, *for* £300, *read* £500.
114. —— 7, 8, *instead of* we have reason to believe was a native of the parish, and, *read* may have been.
115, 116, 117, 118.—These pages, as originally printed, *to be cancelled*, and the quarter sheet delivered with the last No. substituted for them.
119. Line 3, *after* heads, *insert* cabossed countercharged, for Ledsam.
123. Note * *dele* the last passage, which refers to a plate not executed.
124. Line 2, *for* 1191, *read* 1091.
136. —— 7, } *for* Caverment, *read* Ken-
147. —— 5, } nermont.
139. —— 8, *for* Richard, *read* Roger.
144. —— 26, *for* merged, *read* emerged.
147. *Add at the end of this page*,—It was demolished in the civil wars in 1645. —See Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol, I. p. 70.
148. At the head of the Pedigree, *for* Richard (de Toeni), *read* Roger, and in the following line, *dele* the figures 1 and 2.

Page.
150. Line 6, *for* De Donis, 1274, *read* Quia Emptores.
153. —— 7, *for* before, *read* below.
165. —— 8, *for* 1758, *read* 1748
180. —— 6, *for* three, *read* four.
198. —— 3 of note *, *for* Hatfield, *read* Hadfield.
224 —— 30, *for* is, we suppose, exclusive, *read* and is also inclusive.
257. —— 28, *for* MDCCCXV., *read* MDCCCXXXV.
261. —— 21, *for* Smitherm, *read* Smithum.
265. —— 24, *for* steel, *read* copper.
278. —— 2, after Nicholas, *dele* Beauchamp, and *insert* Baron Stafford.
303. —— 22, *after* Boothen, *insert* Shelton.
310. —— 12, *for* 1320, *read* 1322.
315. —— 31, *for* 1390, *read* 1389.
334. —— 6, *for* manufacturers, *read* manufactures.
356. —— 12, *for* he had, *read* we had.
366. —— 28, *for* Stephen, *read* Ephraim.
406. —— 16, *for* £2,000, *read* £1,200
409. (In the Heads of the Chapter,) *dele* Rev. Thomas Lightfoot.
419. Line 5 from the bottom, *for* uxoris, *read* uxori.
422. Fenton's *Crest*. The cubit arm should point to the sinister side, instead of the dexter.
*Dele* the date 1655, as the time of John Fenton's marriage with Catherine Meare.
443. Line 12, *dele* it.
444. —— 35, *for* Atkins, *read* Alkins.
463. —— 3, *for* 1805, *read* 805.
465. —— 16, *for* Armigero, *read* Armigerum.
479. Near the bottom, *after* Juxta hanc inscriptionem, *insert* Corpora, which gives sense to the inscription, and renders the criticism inappropriate.
507. Line 5, *for* Platt, *read* Pratt.
511. —— 20, *for* of stone, *read* cemented to resemble stone.
513. —— 11, *for* nearly 1,000, *read* about 500
—— Last line, *after* Churches, *read* aided by public subscriptions.
519. In the Mainwaring Arms, add a ducal crown under the Crest.
563. Lines 7, 8, 9, *for* Edynsours, *read* Ednysours; *dele* they had a large family; *and for* eldest son, *read* only son.
569. Line 11, *for* the Less, *read* the Great.

*In the Appendix many mistakes will be found (especially in the Latin Documents), which it would be tedious to particularise. The following, however, should be corrected.*

No. 1, *(Charter of King John)*, line 7, *for* quod statim, *read* quatinus.

Page liv., line 11, *for* intituled, *read* instituted; and *for* Ralph Harwood, *read* Ralph de Thamewood.

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## LIST OF CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS

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No.

I.—Charter of King John, establishing the Vicarage of Wolstanton (1200).

II.—Foundation Charter of the Abbey of Hulton (1223).

III.—Charter of Confirmation of the Estates of Henry de Audeley (1227).

IV.—Charter of Free Warren to James de Audeley (1253).

V.—Court Roll of the Manor of Tunstall (1471).

VI.—Abstract of Ancient Documents relating to the Garden Place of Phythyon of Tunstall (1459 to 1815).

VII.—List of the Constables of the Manor of Tunstall (1612 to 1691).

VIII.—Breviat of Tunstall Enclosure (1613).

IX.—Inscription in Tunstall Court House.

X.—Serjeant Bradshaw's Opinion respecting Tunstall Highways (1656).

XI.—Judgment Roll of John Burslem's acquittal (1574).

XII.—Inventory of John Burslem's Effects (1596).

XIII.—Subsidy Roll for the Hundred of Pirehill (1563).

XIV.—Order of choosing Churchwardens in Burslem (1657).

XV.—Terrier of Tithes in the Parish of Burslem (1738).

XVI.—Order of Sessions in the time of the Plague at Burslem (1648).

XVII.—List of Householders in Burslem (1750).

XVIII.—Subscription Agreement for Building Burslem Town Hall (1760).

XIX.—Extracts from Pope Nicholas' Survey (1291), and from Ministers' Accounts (33 Hen. VIII.) relating to Hulton Abbey.

XX.—Deposition or Record respecting the Manor of Norton (13 Hen. VII.)

XXI.—Ancient Charter of Release by the Corporation of Newcastle.

XXII.—Presentment at a Court for the Manor of Newcastle (1615).

No.

XXIII.—Abstract of Proceedings at a Court for the Manor of Newcastle (1714).

XXIV.—Accord between Vivian of Stoke and the Canons of Trentham *(circa* 1170).

XXV.—Inquisition of Nones for the Parish of Stoke (15 Ed. III.)

XXVI.—Ecclesiastical Survey of the Revenues of the Church of Stoke (26 Hen. VIII.)

XXVIII.—Churchwardens' Account for the Parish of Stoke (1596).

XXIX.—Resolutions for establishing Sunday Schools at Stoke (1795).

XXX.—Enrolment of the Pottery Troop of Yeomanry (1798).

XXXI.—Perambulation of Boundary of Stoke Parish (1689).

XXXII.—Capitation Tax Assessment for Clayton and Seabridge (1678).

XXXIII.—Assessment in Clayton and Seabridge to Land and other Taxes (1697).

XXXIV.—Extracts from ancient Grants relating to part of Castle Cliff *(temp.* Ed. III.)

XXXV.—Warrant of King Charles II. for working His Majesty's Mines (1660).

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